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CLIPPINGS OF HIS

Excellency Hon. M. L. QUEZON

PRESIDENT OF THE
PHIL. COMMONWEALTH

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Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1937

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TRADE TREATY BETWEEN P. I., U. S. OPPOSED

Crawford On House Floor
Bucks Negotiation For
Reciprocal Pact

MENTIONS JAPAN

Empire Will Be Future
Guardian Of Islands,
He Asserts

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP).—Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican of Michigan, arose in the House today to oppose negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement with the Philippines.

The Michigan legislator called attention to the arrival here of President Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth—and asserted that the chief executive of the Islands is seeking a trade pact. He declared that Congress should decide its policy toward the Philippines.

Rep. Crawford asserted "Japan has made it clear to the thinking world that she will in the future be the guardian of the Philippines. If we are to concede to Japan guardianship over the Islands as soon as independence is granted, let us proceed on such a basis, working out our economic and political relations with the Filipinos."

CITES SUGAR SUBSIDY

"Why should we be entangled in a set of policies which we cannot support when Japan really says 'if no reciprocal agreements are made with Japan then why are they made with the Philippines?'"

Rep. Crawford contended that the sugar tariff "subsidy" granted the Philippines would completely provide for the total investments in Philippine sugar factories and in six years would cover the entire investment in centrals, lands, crop loans and investments by Filipinos.

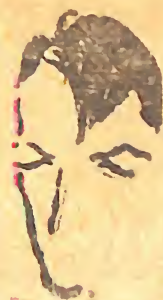
He said that the subsidy amounts to \$43,456,000 annually in addition to the United States losses of from \$18,000,000 to \$36,000,000 in revenue because the Philippine sugar comes in duty free.

SEE TAX ON SUGAR

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said today that the President will send to Congress within the next week or two a message advocating a processing tax on sugar. Wallace told newspapermen that he had discussed sugar legislation at the White House. In January Wallace advocated the reenactment of a sugar processing tax of one-half cent or one cent per pound.



Some people think the President wasn't being kind when, asked about the newly appointed high commissioner, he wanted to know whether Mr. McNutt was a scholar.



Our feeling is that the President didn't intend to be anything in so asking. It is possible that suddenly faced by his absolute

lack of knowledge about the man, and possibly remembering subconsciously that Indiana is considered something of a hick state, he thought he could thus ward off an awkward pause in an unexpected moment.

Indiana figures so little in the news such as what manages to filter out of the purely American frontiers that it doesn't become easy immediately to visualize anything that comes from it in the proper perspective.

Of course, when you come to think of it in earnest, Indiana is not without its place in the intellectual map of the United States. It has given us James Whitcome Riley, Meredith Nicholson, Booth Tarkington, George Ade, George and Eggleston among others.

Coming nearer home, we have only to think of Judge Francisco Beltrán, Judge Mariano H. de Joya and Dr. Jorge C. Bocobo, intellectual luminaries all, in order to develop a new reverence for the milieu which has produced a McNutt.

You can see now, therefore that the President knew he was asking a simple rhetorical question when he expressed a curiosity about Mr. McNutt's scholarly attainments. It was enough with him, and so with us all, that Governor Murphy had endorsed the appointment of the new high commissioner.

Consider further the gratifying fact that the first statement of importance from Mr. McNutt following the announcement of his appointment was as an express approval of our national defense plan. If anything, that approval should immediately bridge a close understanding between the President and the high commissioner.

Tuesday, February 23, 1937.

Quezon Wants P. I. Included In Benefit Plan

Washington, March 1 (UP).—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines told the United Press tonight he would make "every effort" to have the Philippines included in the benefit payment's envisaged in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's proposal to continue the sugar quota system with inclusion of an excise tax.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the provisions continuing sugar quotas," he said. "But I will do my utmost to include the Philippines growers."

An official of the department of agriculture said the Philippines sugar industry is not included in President Roosevelt's plan to pay benefits from the \$100,000,000 annual fund which he estimated the excise levy would build.

Quezon Will Change Ships At Honolulu

By Associated Press

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 7.—Steamship company officials announced here today that President Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth government, and his party will be transferred to the American ship "Lurline" of the Matson Navigation Co., tomorrow. The "Lurline" is bound for San Francisco.

This change in President's Quezon's plans caused cancellation of a military review in his honor here as well as a dinner to have been tendered by Hawaiian Governor Joseph B. Poindexter.

The Quezon party, it was said, will be brought ashore here on a coast guard cutter from the U. S. S. "Empress of Canada" while the liner is offshore, to prevent delay in departure on the "Lurline".

The opinion was expressed here that the move, made on President Quezon's request, was to eliminate the planned elaborate receptions here and in Vancouver, B. C.

The Phil. Press Clipping Bu., Inc.,

Subscriber Name Mr. Manuel L. Quezon

Mabuhay

Feb. 24, 1937

Magdaraos Sa Pilipinas Ng Tanghalang Pangdaigdig

1937

Sa Pilipinas ay magdaraos ng tanghalang internasional sa 1942, o limang taon pa mula ngayon, at ang magiging saligán niya ay ang Tanghalang Pangbansa, ayon sa nabatid kagabi.

Samantala, ang kararaos na Tanghalang Pangbansa ay nalugi ngunit hangga ngayon ay hindi matiyak ang naging kalugihan, bagaman tinatayang hindi kukulanin sa P37,000. Gayon man, sa taong darating ay magdaraos din ng Tanghalan.

Nabatid na ang pagpapalit ng pangalan ng dating Samahan ng Karnabal sa Tanghalang Pangbansa ay itinagubilin ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon, pang-ulong pangdangal ng tinurang samahan.

Dahil sa pagkakabago, madarling malpakilala na ng Pilipinas sa ibang bansa ang kayamanan ng ating lupain. Ang Kapuluan ay matatanyag na lalo, pagka't nagpasiyang lumahok sa mga idaraos na malalaking tanghalang internacional.

Ang Pilipinas ay lalahok sa Tanghalang Internasional sa New York sa 1938, at sa San Francisco sa 1939. Dahil diyan, ang Tanghalang Pangbansa ay siyang magiging batayan ng tanghalang internacional na idaraos sa Maynila.

Ang kararaos na Tanghalang Pangbansa ay nalugi. Sa loob ng 20 araw, ang pumasok sa Tanghalan ay 425,050, samantalang noong mga nagdaang Karnabal, ang pumasok sa loob ng labinglimang araw ay mahigit sa isang angaw. Noong Pebrero 6 ay marami ang pumasok, mga 65,000 katao.

Ipinalalagay na kaya hindi nakinabang ang Tanghalan ay dahil sa kasamaan ng panahon nang nagdaang ilang araw, at napataon pa sa Kongreso Eukaristiko Internasional, tanghalan ng ante kristiana at tanghalan ng mga mision.

Hindi rin nakinabang ang auditorium.

Gayon man, tiyak na sa taong darating ay magdaraos din ng Tanghalang Pangbansa at diyaly, makapapanood ng mga bagay na lalong mahalaga at kahanghang.

Mabuhay Feb. 24

NAPALIBAN ANG LAKAD NI QUEZON

Ang paglalakbay na gagawin ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa boong Kapuluan upang magsiyasat sa iba't ibang lalawigan, kasama ang ilang mangbabatas, na binalak pasimulan sa Miercoles, ay napaliban nang walang taning, dahil sa pagkahapong naramdaman ng Pangulo kahapon ng hapon, ayon sa inihayag sa Malakanyang.

Kagabi'y nahiga ang pangulong Quezon sanhi sa lagnat na dinaramdam, at nanatili sa kaniyang silid na tulugan sa Palasio ng Malakanyang, ayon sa kalihim Vargas. Ang manggagamot niyang si Dr. Antonio Sison ay ipinatawag sa kinahihimlayan ng maysakit kagabing ika-7:00.

Kahi't ang totoo'y nakakaramdam na ng bahagyang lagnat, ang Pangulo ay nag-abala pa rin sa boong umaga kahapon sa pakikipag-usap sa ilang kagawad ng Asambla Nasional tungkol sa suliranin ng badyet na ihahanda upang iharap sa pagpupulong ng Asambla sa Enero. Ayon sa itintadhana ng Kostitusion, ang Pangulo ay narapat magharap sa lehislatura unikameral ng isang balak na gugulin o badyet ng pamahalaan na nauukol sa taong 1939, sa loob ng 15 araw pagkapagsimula ng pagpupulong. Ang susunod na pagpupulong na karaniwan ng Asambla ay magsasapul sa ikaapat na Lunes ng Enero ng 1938, o kaya'y sa ika-24 ng nasabing buwan, kaya't ang badyet ay dapat iharap ng Pangulo sa Asambla sa ika-8 ng Pebrero.

Sa paghahanda ng balak na gugulin sa 1939, kahapon ng hapon ay ipinahiwatig sa Malakanyang na aanyayahan ng Pangulo ang pangulo ng lupon sa gugulin, si diputado Tomas Oppus, at ang kagawad na may gayon ding ranggo sa nasabing lupon, si diputado Eugenio Perez, upang magsitulung sa la sa komisionado ng badyet na si G. Serafin Marabut, sa gawaing paghahanda ng balak na gugulin, sa haingad na ang lupon ay magkaroon ng boong kaalaman at mapagpauna sa kanila ang kabuuan ng badyet sa 1939.

HISTORIOGRAFOS EN OTRO COMITE

Quezon crea el grupo que preservara las reliquias historicas

Una Orden Ejecutiva del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon se ha dado hoy a la prensa por Malacañang, en la que el Jefe Ejecutivo, en virtud de los poderes otorgados a él por la ley No. 169 del Commonwealth, crea y constituye un Comité Histórico que será formado por nueve miembros, tres de los cuales serán asignados para un término de tres años, tres para dos años y otros tres para un año, designándose tres miembros cada año para cubrir un término de tres años. Los miembros que serán nombrados en virtud de esta Orden elegirán de entre ellos al que será su presidente y al que desempeñará el cargo de secretario.

Este comité deberá reunirse al menos dos veces al mes o siempre que sea necesario para el desempeño de sus obligaciones que consisten en lo siguiente:

(a) Identificar, designar y marcar apropiadamente los sitios históricos de Filipinas;

(b) Preservar y reparar las importantes antigüedades que sean de la propiedad del gobierno de Filipinas o que pertenezcan a alguna de sus dependencias;

(c) Adquirir por medio de compra u otros medios, antigüedades que sean de la propiedad privada;

Para la mayor facilidad en el desempeño de sus deberes este Comité, según la Orden Ejecutiva al efecto, deberá contar con la ayuda y el apoyo de todos los oficiales del gobierno y de los ciudadanos particulares hasta donde sea posible para que le sean facilitados los datos necesarios para su labor.

Para que este Comité Histórico Nacional de Filipinas pueda desempeñar su cometido queda autorizado a gastar, sujeto a la aprobación del Secretario del Presidente de Filipinas, la cantidad asignada para tal fin por la ley No. 169 de la Asamblea Nacional recientemente aprobada en su pasado período de sesiones.

Commerce Feb. 24

BENITEZ ASSUMES POST NEXT MONTH

Dean Of U. P. Business College To Act As Counsel For Paredes

President Manuel L. Quezon has appointed Dean Conrado Benitez of the college of business administration, University of the Philippines as counsel and technical adviser to the Philippine resident commissioner in Washington, D. C.

quedado zanjada con la decisión del secretario. Alas de conceder dicho servicio a una entidad gubernamental como es la Manila Railroad Company, de hecho aún colea y seguirá coleando por algún tiempo más, pues, que ha producido hondo disgusto el paso adoptado por el secretario Alas y la decisión de la Manila Harbor Board al rechazar todas las proposiciones presentadas anulando prácticamente la subasta abierta por el departamento para conceder el contrato para hacer dicho trabajo mejor posior.

Jorge B. Vargas, secretary to the President, declared last night in announcing Dean Benitez appointment that this is a move toward the reorganization of the resident commissioner's office as planned by the present incumbent, Quintin Paredes. Benitez will hold the next highest position to that of the commissionership and will discharge duties which formerly were performed by the trade commissioner and the pensionado agent.

The appointment of Dean Benitez also was viewed in administration circles as well made and opportune because he would be able to help the Philippine trade delegation when it is called to Washington for the conference scheduled to take place some time this year. Mr. Benitez has been mentioned previously as likely to be named to the technical staff which would assist the Philippine trade delegation in the conference.

Mr. Benitez was understood preparing to leave next month for Washington. This will leave the deanship of the U. P. college of business administration vacant since Mr. Benitez will have to make his residence in Washington, it was stated.

The Philippine trade commissioner has been merged with the office of the resident commissioner. The position of pensionado agent also has been abolished and the work now has to be performed by the resident commissioner.

Secretary Vargas also announced the appointment of Captain Rafael Ramos of the Philippine Army acting governor of Lanao. Ubaldo B. Laya, acting governor of Lanao, has been named provincial treasurer of Oriental Misamis and the present incumbent, Provincial Treasurer Dionisio Fabella, has been transferred to Cebu.

Quezon Wants To Know If McNutt Is A 'Scholar'

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 17 (UP).—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, informed of the nomination of Paul V. McNutt as high commissioner of the Philippines, made no comment when questioned by reporters tonight except to inquire if McNutt was a "scholar."

The plans for the new customs-house are being completed by the bureau of public works. The bureau will announce the calling for bids shortly.

The customhouse will be one of the most modern structures of its kind in the Orient, and will be provided with facilities needed by the office, including laboratories.

Acting Insular Collector of Customs Guillermo Gomez yesterday created a special committee of five members to study the plans of proposed customshouse building.

The committee is composed of Deputy Collector of Customs Alfredo de Leon, chairman; and Captain M. del Villar surveyor of the port; Dr. H. F. Smith chief quarantine officer for the Philippines; Customs Auditor Francia; and Isaac Sayoc chief of the marine division, members.

The Philippines President was en route to New York, whence he will proceed to Washington for preliminary discussions envisaging a Philippines-United States trade conference. He was expected to reach New York at 2:30 p. m., Friday (3:30 a. m., Friday, Manila time) with a party of 30.

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, with whom Quezon exchanged greetings last year through H. R. "Buddy" Ekins, around-the-world flying Scripps-Howard reporter, was expected to extend New York's official welcome. Reservations have been made at the Ambassador Hotel in New York.

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Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

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QUEZON RECHAZA INSINUACIONES DE LA OPOSICION

"No me sorprenden Aguinaldo y Aglipay, pero Sumulong debe saber mejor", dice al ultimo ataque lanzado

(De la "Associated Press")

Washington, 1 de marzo.—Comentando este día el anunciado último ataque de sus enemigos políticos en Filipinas, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon ha declarado que "ellos deben saber más" en vez de insinuar que él está encubriendo el verdadero propósito de su misión comercial a los Estados Unidos. Añadió: "No me sorprenden Aguinaldo y Aglipay, pero Sumulong debe saber mejor".

El Presidente Quezon comentaba con esto una noticia publicada en los periódicos de Manila, diciendo que en los círculos del Frente Popular, un incipiente grupo oposicionista, había circulado el rumor de que uno de los propósitos capitales del viaje del jefe ejecutivo al extranjero era tantear la posibilidad de un protectorado combinado americano-inglés sobre Filipinas.

Quezon renueva sus antiguas amistades

El Presidente Quezon ha renovado sus amistades hoy con el Vice-Presidente John Nance Garner y varios congresistas que visitaron Filipinas durante la inauguración de la Mancomunidad en noviembre de 1935. El Sr. Quezon, acompañado del Sr. Quintín Paredes, Comisionado Residente en Washington, también fué a ver al Speaker William B. Bankhead, demócrata, de Alabama, y a los Senadores Joseph T. Robinson, demócrata, de Kansas, y Key Pittman, demócrata, de Nevada.

Mientras tanto, el nuevo Alto Comisionado Americano en Filipinas, Paul V. McNutt, fué a conferenciar con el Presidente Millard E. Tydings y miembro del Comité de Territorios y Asuntos Insulares del Senado.

La cuestión se dirimirá en los comicios presidenciales

La anterior declaración del Presidente Quezon se refiere a los rumores que han comenzado a circular aquí atribuyendo al viaje del Jefe de la Mancomunidad, un propósito secreto de tantear la posibilidad de conseguir un protectorado anglo-americano sobre Filipinas.

En los altos consejos oposicionistas se dice que los caudillos del comercio y de la industria están en convivencia con los jefes de la administración en la preparación del terreno para la consecución de este doble protectorado.

La cuestión de si Filipinas será completamente independiente en el futuro o se ha de convertir en un protectorado es un asunto que se ha de ver aun y posiblemente será motivo de campaña en las próximas elecciones de generales de 1938.

Este asunto ya ha dejado de ser un secreto hasta para los círculos

gubernamentales. Un secretario departamental hablando de esta cuestión manifestó que la causa de la independencia aun está por decidirse, pero manifestó enfáticamente que él cree que el Presidente Quezon sigue y continua siendo decidido sostenedor de la independencia completa como lo ha sido siempre en el pasado.

Este mismo miembro del gabinete dice que en Filipinas subsiste aun un pequeño grupo que favorece la retención permanente de Filipinas por los Estados Unidos o por lo menos la adopción de cierta política que permita la continuación de la soberanía americana sobre las islas.

Por este motivo se cree que en las próximas elecciones de 1938 la verdadera cuestión de la independencia completa y absoluta se ha de plantear abiertamente ante el electorado. Dice también que la lucha pasada sobre la ley Hare-Hawes-Cutting no ha sido una verdadera lucha de principios políticos. La cuestión verdadera dirimida en dichas campañas se había promovido simplemente entre políticos que apoyan al Presidente Quezon y los que prefieren el liderato del grupo Osmeña-Roxas.

El secretario dijo que entonces prefirió estar con el Presidente Quezon porque tenía más fe en su liderato, pero explicó que cuando en las próximas elecciones se someta al pueblo la cuestión de si Filipinas debe ser independiente o permanecer en su actual situación política él votara con el pueblo por la independencia de Filipinas.

La formación del grupo de oposición que ahora se está organizando, hará que en las próximas campañas políticas se dirima abierta y francamente ante el público la lucha sobre principios, la independencia completa, absoluta e inmediata de Filipinas.

F. D. IS AGAIN LUNCH HOST TO P. I. PRESIDENT

**Introduced To Guests As
Fellow Washingtonian
By Roosevelt**

By United Press

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Manuel Quezon at a press conference this afternoon revealed his intention of inviting President Roosevelt to visit the Philippines.

He commented on the White House luncheon in appreciative terms, particularly Roosevelt's informal remarks in presenting the former as a "fellow Washingtonian." Roosevelt had expressed his pleasure in the opportunity of honoring the Commonwealth president.

It was recalled Roosevelt had publicly stated to visit the Philippines some time during his second term, possibly this year. If he does, he will board a cruiser for Manila, probably stopping in Honolulu and Guam enroute.

By HARRY W. FRANTZ

United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt gave a second luncheon in honor of President Manuel L. Quezon today, with a guest list of 19 high officials indicative of the importance attached to impending Philippine-American discussions.

Francis B. Sayre, assistant secretary of state, earlier told the United Press he had held a preliminary two and one-half hour conversation with President Quezon, which he found "very satisfactory."

As a result, Sayre revealed, plans for a full detailed consideration of many matters have been completed. Sayre said conversations with the insular executive will be continued.

Guests at the White House luncheon included Secretaries Cordell Hull of state, Claude Swanson of navy, and Harry Woodring of war. It was considered significant that these three cabinet members would be the most concerned in the future evolution of a policy affecting commercial, military and naval status of the islands.

Mabuhay

March. 5, 1937



Parangal Ng Pangulo At Gng. Quezon—Pinarangalan kagabi ng pangulong Quezon at maybahay ang lahat ng pinuno ng Hukbong-Dagat at Dalatan ng Estados Unidos, sa pamumuno nina kontra-almirante George J. Meyers at asawa, at heneral John H. Hughes at maybahay. Isáng pagtanggap at sayawán ang ginanáp kagabi sa palasio ng Malakanyáng. Nagsidalo rin ang lahat ng mataás na puno ng pamahalaán, at mga tanyag na mamamayan.

Ang sayawan ay idinaos sa isáng bulwagang malapit sa ilog Pasig. Ang Hardin ng Palasio ay napa-palamutihan ng mga ilaw na may sarisaring kulay.

Makikita sa larawan nang ang maraming panauhin ay tinatang-gáp ng pangulong Quezon, ginang Quezon, komisionado McNutt, kontraalmirante Meyers, Mrs. Meyers,

heneral Hughes, ginang Yulo at espiker Jose Yulo. Ang nagpakilala ay si komandante Manuel Nieto.

Bullstin

1937

March. 10

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Neutrality Or Protection

Plans of the Roosevelt administration for international negotiations looking toward a permanent neutrality policy for the Philippines are greeted with coolness in a quarter where they might be expected to find hearty approval. President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth wishes the United States to retain its bases in the islands after the Philippines become independent in 1948.

This proposal finds some support in this country, particularly in naval circles, which say that bases in the Philippines are necessary in the plan of national preparedness, as protection for American interests in the Pacific, and as a means of maintaining the "open door" policy to which this country is committed in China. Opponents of the proposal hold that retention of the naval bases will necessitate greater development of the navy in order to protect them. But prestige which might be derived from possession of the bases would not be sufficient to justify the increased cost of the navy.

In negotiations for the Washington Naval treaty, the United States took the lead in halting fortification of the Pacific islands. Now that the treaty has expired, Great Britain seeks to maintain the status quo in respect to naval bases and fortifications in that region, while Japan proposes an agreement with the United States. It would be unseemly for a nation which is committed to a policy of neutrality and non-aggression to reject such overtures.

President Quezon is pessimistic as to the outlook for neutrality. "Unless within the next four or five years the attitude of the great powers toward various accords changes," he says, "I don't believe a neutralization treaty would mean much." Doubtless there is some basis for this opinion in the light of recent history; but the fact that treaties sometimes are regarded lightly is not a conclusive argument for retention of the naval bases.

In the interest of peace and good will it must be assumed that all nations intend to act in good faith when treaties are signed. Failing such a belief, the entire structure of international relations must collapse.

Unos 6,000 títulos se han expedido desde el diciembre pasado

Después de la suspensión de la concesión de patentes el año pasado, el departamento de agricultura y comercio bajo la nueva ley que entró en vigor el diciembre último, había concedido hasta anteaer unos 6,000 títulos de propiedad a "homesteaders," según se ha sabido en dicho departamento.

La concesión de patentes o títulos a los "homesteaders" bajo requerimientos mas estrictos, es una indicación de que está creciendo el interés entre mucha gente para ser económicamente independientes, según el departamento.

El Presidente Quezon después de su inspección de Davao y otras provincias de Mindanao el año pasado, expidió una orden ejecutiva suspendiendo la concesión de títulos a los homesteaders hasta que se apruebe una ley mas restrictiva. Esto se debió a numerosas quejas recibidas por el gobierno de alegadas explotaciones cometidas contra los "homesteaders."

La nueva ley autoriza al secretario del departamento de agricultura a conceder títulos de "homestead" que no excedan de 144 hectareas. Hasta que se aprobó esta nueva ley era el jefe ejecutivo el único que estaba autorizado a firmar títulos de propiedad o patentes de "homestead."

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EP Debate march. 2

Giisab Pagpasabut Nga Siya Maoy Nagpasal-ot Sa Bahin Sa Pagdili Sa Kasublian Sa Batakan-Balaod

Human Sa Iyang Paghupot Sa Katungdanan Karon
Siya Mopahulay Sa Kasaba Ug
Kahasol Sa Politika

KOMISYONADO McNUTT NANUMPA NA

Si President Quezon Usa Sa Misaksi Ug Mitanyag
Dihadiha Sa Iyang Kinasingkasing
Nga Pahalipay

WASHINGTON, Pibbrero 28,—Si Presidente M. Quezon hugot nga nanghimakak sa mga hongihong nga siya nagatinguha sa paglansad sa makaduha sa pagka-presidente sa Pilipinas, sa usa ka pahayag nga iyang gihimo sa tinugyanan sa United Press karon. Iyang gipasabut nga siya gani ang nanglimbasog nga ikasal-ot sa batakan-balaod sa Pilipinas ang bahin nga nagbuut nga ang pamuno makahupot lamang sa katungdanan sa usa ka hugna. "Mahigawas na ako sa politika ug dili molansad pagusab, "nagkanayon siya. Nagingon usab siya nga siya dili pa makasulti kon mohapit ba sa Uropa tungud kay siya dili makahimo pagpahilayo sa Manila sulod sa hataas nga panahon.

Wala usab niya hatagig pagtagad ang giingong pagkatukod sa usa ka pundok sa politika sa Manila kinsang tuyo mao ang paglumpag kaniya.

Ang Presidente mitambong sa pagpanumpa sa bagong Alto Komisyonado sa Pilipinas, Paul Vories McNutt, didto sa buhatan ni Sekretaryo Woodring "G. Komisyonado, pahalipayan ko ikaw ug ipadayag ko ang paglaum nga ighibalag mo ang hingpit kadena sa imong bagong bulohaton ug katungdanan," mao kisi mga pulong ni Presidente Quezon human sa pagpanumpa. "Daghang salamat, G. Presidente," mi tubag si Komisyonado McNutt. "Nagatinguha ako sa pagalagad sa Pilipinas ug uban kanimo," mao usab ki ni ang gitubag ni Komisyonado McNutt.

Japon Recibe Con Plenos Honores A Da. Aurora Quezon

La primera dama del pais, Da. Aurora A. de Quezon, fue objeto de una gran recepcion oficial de



parte de las autoridades del gobierno japonés, a su llegada ayer al Japon segun informes recibidos en Manila anoche.

El gobierno japonés puso a disposicion de Da. Aurora a su llegada a Kobe ayer, un

Da. A. Quezon t r e n especial que la condujo de aquel punto a Tokio, cortesía fina que a muy pocos se otorga por el gobierno del imperio. Todas las cortesias se rindieron a Mrs. Quezon a su llegada a los puertos y ciudades japonesas, por las autoridades del vecino imperio, segun los informes.

El secretario del Presidente J. V. Vargas, a las siete de anoche, habio con Mrs. Quezon por radiotelefono. La primera dama del pais informo al secretario Vargas que estaba muy contenta y agradecida de todas las cortesias rendidas a ella a su llegada al Japon. El viaje de Hongkong a Kobe tambien fue muy bueno, segun informo Mrs. Quezon. La distinguida esposa del Presidente del Commonwealth, saldra esta madrugada de Tokio y Yokohama, para continuar su viaje a los Estados Unidos.

Finala march. 5

Quezon Advises U.S. Suffragettes Not To Send Speakers Here

By United Press

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Manuel L. Quezon today told the press he endorses projected women's suffrage in the Philippines. He advised the International League of Women Voters not to send delegates to the Islands, however, on the grounds it might be regarded as an external influence and injure the cause of Filipino women in the plebiscite next month.

LA SRA. DE QUEZON LLEGO AYER A KOBE

Da. Aurora A. de Quezon, esposa del Presidente de Filipinas, habiendo ayer por radiotelefono con el Secretario Jorge B. Vargas dio cuenta que ella y su comitiva llegaron a Kobe a primeras horas de ayer siendo recibidos por altos funcionarios del gobierno japonés.

El gobierno japonés puso a disposicion de la señora del Presidente un tren especial que la lleve a Tokio. Ella dio cuenta que esta muy satisfecha de la recepcion y el aga-

sajo que le estan dando el pueblo y gobierno japoneses.

La primera dama del pais, segun el Secretario Vargas, salio de Yokohama temprano esta mañana a bordo del "Empress of Japan" para Honolulu. Ella continuara el viaje hasta America en el mismo barco que llega a Vancouver el 13 de marzo.

Originalmente tenia el plan de cambiar de barco en Honolulu pero desistió de esto en vista de que perderá unos tres o cuatro dias si espera un barco en Honolulu que le lleve directamente a San Francisco.

La Vanguardia march. 2, 1937

9, 1937

Tribune March

National Review

Manuel L. Quezon

March 3

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT VOICED HERE

Quezon's Silence on Eve Of Inter-Departmental Talks Taken to Mean No Change In Objectives

Philippine political leaders and Malacañan yesterday were not in touch with President Manuel L. Quezon, and this "silence" on the eve of his conference with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's inter-departmental committee was interpreted here to mean that he will enter the conferences with no alterations of the plans he outlined to political and government leaders prior to his departure.

Members of the National Assembly stated yesterday that before he left for the United States on January 23, President Quezon conferred with them at length and outlined to them the objectives of his trip. They revealed that they approved these objectives.

It was also agreed, they said, that they were to be consulted by the President should he find it necessary to alter his plans, and the fact that he has not done so after two conferences with President Roosevelt at the White House, and with other Washington officials, indicated there was no change in those objectives.

Voices Confidence

Assemblyman Juan L. Luna, of Mindoro, stated last evening that he and his colleagues in the National Assembly have faith in the ability of President Quezon in carrying out his mission. "I am sure that anything that will be agreed upon by President Quezon will redound to the best interests of the Filipino people and the Commonwealth government," Assemblyman Luna said.

Legislative leaders yesterday expressed satisfaction with the reception given Philippine problems by Washington officialdom and were grateful over the fact that Washington has opened all avenues in receiving matters relating to Philippine-American questions.

Among the objectives of President Quezon, Assemblyman Luna said, was to seek changes in the trade relationship between the United States and the Philippines as outlined by the Tydings-McDuffie Act and also to press payment to the Philippines of the excise oil

25 Years

WE HAVE a Javanese visitor in our midst. The other day he gave a program of Javanese dances at the University of the Philippines. He is due to sail for India shortly to teach Indonesian culture at the Tagore University. The Javanese also nourish the dream of national self-determination in their breasts, we learn from him.

President Quezon will be curious to hear how his proposal to cut the transition period short and advance complete independence to 1938 or 1939 was reported in Java through the only news agency, a Dutch organisation, operating in that colony. Seems that the news agency took liberties with the Quezon proposal, reporting that it actually asks for the extension of the transition period for additional period of twenty five years. "See?" the Dutch officials told the Javanese nationalists. "There's the Philippines, much more advanced politically than you, and it asks for twenty-five years more." The Javanese were puzzled and unconvinced and wrote Manila for verification.

Beauty of this inspired distortion lies in the possibility that the Dutch news agency may, in time, be borne out by events as seen through its crystal ball.

tax fund and the fund accruing to this country from the devaluation of the gold dollar.

Sometime ago, Assemblyman Jose E. Romero, floor leader of the National Assembly who is now in his province, revealed that a Philippine objective was the establishment of a reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States. It was understood the preliminary steps towards that objective will be taken by President Quezon while in Washington.

President Roosevelt's inter-departmental committee is headed by Francis B. Sayre, under-secretary of state. In view of Under-Secretary Sayre's known attitude on the Roosevelt reciprocal trade program, the Philippine objective of on a reciprocal basis is expected to meet a favorable reception.

SAN ILDEFONSO, Bulakan, Mar. 1. (DMHM).—Upang tumutol sa pananatili ng mga konstabulario sa kaniyang bayan, sinabi ngayon ni alkalde Medardo Valte na makikipagkita siya sa pangulong Quezon bukas sa Malakanyang upang pakipag-usapan sa Punong Tagapagpaganap ang ukol sa bagay na ito. Sinabi niyang maaaring mapangalagaan ng kaniyang mga pulis ang kaayusan at katahimikan ng bayan.

Sina koronel Arsenio Natividad at kapitan Andres Bartolome na siyang nangasiwa sa paghimpil sa San Ildefonso ng mga konstabulario ay nagpahayag ngayon na maayos ang lahat sa San Ildefonso.

[O]

Herald March 3

ROAD BUILDING PUSHED IN SOUTH

Officials Give New Impetus To Quezon's Policy

Road construction in Mindanao provinces, which has been emphasized by President Quezon, is being given new impetus and more vigor by public works officials in view of the conversion of Zamboanga and Davao into cities, and in view of the plan of the Philippine army to construct military roads.

District Engineer Oledan of Cotabato reported to the bureau of public works that the Midsayap-Pikit inter-provincial road, a very important artery of communication in Mindanao, has been regraded, widened and surfaced.

The Kayaga road and other feeders have also been graded and widened at sections where they were formerly very narrow.

In connection with this road construction program, District Engineer Oledan further reported that bridges have also been built at certain propitious points as a complement to the highways already or are under construction.

Public works officials are gratified over the steady progress made by the officials in Mindanao in the carrying out of the tremendous road construction program there.

Herald March 4, 1937



PRESIDENT AND MRS. MANUEL L. QUEZON entertained for the officers of the United States Army and Navy at a brilliant reception and ball last Saturday night at Malacañan. In the receiving line were President and Mrs. Quezon, High Commissioner and Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, Admiral and Mrs. George J. Meyers, General John H. Hughes, and Speaker and Mrs. Jose Yulo.

Bulletin March 10, 1937

Taliba March 12

Nation-Wide Rizal Biography Contest Is Announced By Vargas

Malacañan yesterday announced the opening of a nation-wide contest for the best biography of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino national hero. A substantial monetary reward awaits the winner, besides honors which may be conferred on him.

The winning piece, which should be of book-length, may be adopted as official text book in the public schools and as reference in the public libraries. The government will undertake the printing of the biography and the author may be granted a royalty from the sale of the book, it was explained by Jorge B. Vargas, secretary to the President.

The Rizal biography contest idea was hatched at a press conference recently at Malacañan. President Quezon welcomed a suggestion from one of the newspapermen present at the conference and announced at once his intention of opening a best biography contest.

"The contest is open to every Filipino citizen and the decision will be based mostly on the accuracy of facts, the finesse of the composition, and the coverage of the life of the illustrious patriot. The discovery and bringing to light of certain interesting and important facts which have hitherto remained hidden or obscure, are principally encouraged."

Bulletin March 10, 1937

Mrs. Quezon Enroute To U. S. Sends Appeal Here For Woman Suffrage

As April 30, the day set aside for the woman suffrage plebiscite, draws closer, the women of the Philippines are receiving messages of encouragement and sympathy from all over the world. One of the most important of these arrived recently from Mrs. Manuel Quezon, first lady of the land.

The message, sent to the National Federation of Women's Club while Mrs. Quezon was enroute to the United States follows:

"It is a great mistake for some of the women to feel indifferent to the suffrage movement. They should realize that it is not for themselves that they should work to win the vote. They have children whom they are at present educating to become useful members of the community. These same children will have nothing but reproach in their hearts if we do not gain for them

the privilege to use the ballot.

"The right of suffrage is an inherent right of every individual, man, or woman. It is up to us now, Filipino women, to assert this right. We should take advantage of our present opportunity to decide the question by making our voices heard in the coming plebiscite.

"Bring this message to every woman in your towns, namely, that I shall feel very grateful for any step that they take to make possible the success of our suffrage movement.

"The Filipino women must take into account the fact that if they do not win the vote now they may never have another opportunity of winning it. They must look ahead into the future and see, perhaps, not the fulfillment of their own desires and ambitions, but that of their children and their children's children who come after them.

Lansangang Ibig Ikabit Sa Sampiro

(Sariling Pahatid Sa TALIBA)

Makati, Rizal, Marso 7.—Ang sangguniang bayan sa munisipalidad ito ay nagpatibay kamakailan ng isang kapasiyahang humihiling sa lupong lalawigan ng Rizal na ang kaugnay na lansangan ng daang Havana sa Sta. Ana, Maynila na napapalocb sa nasasakupan ng Makati ay gawing daang panglalawigan.

Sa nasabing kapasiyahan ay imi. namatwid ng sangguniang bayan dito na ang pagkalipat ng nasabing dulo ng daang Havana sa panig ng lalawigan ito ay sa kabutihan ng Rizal, sapagka't itong daang ito umano ang nakatutulong sa hindi pangkaraniwang pagdagsa ng mga sasakyan sa pagitan ng Maynila at Rizal kung nagpipista o nagkakaroon ng mga pagdiriwang sa Maynila o sa Rizal. Bilang patunay sa katwirang ito ng sangguniang bayan dito ay tinukoy ang pagdaraos ng kasayahan sa Sta. Ana Cabaret sa nayon ng Tejeros, sa kop ng munisipalidad ito, bilang patungkol sa pagsapit ng araw ng kapanganakan ng Pangulong Quezon na upang huwag maantala ang trapiko sa daang probinsial na nag-uugnay sa Maynila at Rizal ay ginawang palabasan ng trapiko ang daang Havana sa Maynila na naglalagos sa nasasakupan ng munisipalidad ng Makati.—SUN.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Advertiser

March 14, 1937

Senate And House Insular Affairs Are In Favor Of Any Movement To Cut Off Transition Period; Quezon In N.Y.

By United Press

By HARRY FRANTZ

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Replying whether President Quezon submitted a proposal for an early independence of the Philippines to the meeting of the interdepartmental committee. State officials said, "President Quezon laid down the entire case before the committee" which is construed as an indirect confirmation of the report stated in New York Times. However, President Quezon in New York made a statement denying the fact that he told the New York Times that he came to the United States to secure full freedom for the Philippines "as quickly as possible or before 1945." He said that he did point out to the New York Times the economic and political difficulties of the present relationship between the two countries. He said further that he refused to answer to any question regarding the shortening of the transition period as provided for in the independence law.

Rep. Kocalkowski, chairman of the House Committee on insular affairs, told the United Press that the House and Senate committees on insular affairs may shortly meet informally to discuss a possible legislation providing for a shortening of the transition period.

TYDINGSFAVOR SHORTER PERIOD

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In his statement to the United Press, Senator Millard Tydings said, "President Quezon says if he can negotiate a trade agreement between the Philippines and the United States he would then not oppose to independence. I would likewise like to see independence accomplished in a shortest possible time which conditions surrounding independence would permit."

The greatest obstacle to immediate independence at the time the independence law was passed, was that as soon as independence was achieved our free market for Philippine goods would have disappeared and that all imports thereafter would be heavily taxed.

Advertiser

March 13, 1937

A RECOGNITION

THE APPOINTMENT of Former U. P. President Rafael Palma as chairman of the educational board to survey the educational system of the Islands is a recognition of no little significance. President Manuel L. Quezon could not make a better choice than the aged Dr. Palma whom age, as he has always endeavored to prove, has not deprived of new adventures.

Dr. Palma's new distinction has been achieved without the setting of a political influence, for he has none of it now, or if there were, he has not cared to avail of it anymore. His is without the prop of official power, for he is a retired man. But merit has a way of asserting itself even in dignified silence of retirement, and Dr. Palma has conclusively shown it.

There is no underestimating the work of the educational board. It is a task which must exhaust Filipino mentality, its heritage from Latin and American cultures, and its endowments and capabilities. That our educational system is in need of re-orientation is a fact we have long admitted. But how to effect changes and improvements in a manner that will not wreck what we have painstakingly gained and stored up as priceless treasures is at once a responsibility of the greatest magnitude. Upon Dr. Palma hangs this serious consideration. The utmost co-operation and help should be lent him.

Tigman Tala

March 14, 1937

Wala Na Weting Sa Siyudad Kay Gigubat Pagayo

Ang Kapolisan Naniid Kanunay Kinsay Isug nga Mobanhaw

"Natapus" maoy gisulat sa kapolisan sa hweting nga buut unta banhaw sa nangaging pila ka adlaw. Bisan kon gikuwaan ang gidaghanon sa mga sakop sa katiktikan apan ang mga hwetingero wala gayud makalugar kay ang mga ahente wala makalihok gumikan sa pagutasug sunod kanila sa katiktikan.

Pipila ka sakop sa katiktikan nagpahayag nga labi na gayud nga ubos na sa karta espisyal ang Sugbo labi pang pangusgan nila ang pagbantay nga dili na gayud mabanhaw kining sugala. Ang mga inilang ahente kanunay ni,

lang gipasigpatan, bisan kon mo, tanaw lang sa sine nuntan kay labi unya kon adto hipusa ang mga numero sa hweting.

Usa sa mga binungdan nganong pangusog ang kapolisan labi na gayud ang katiktikan mao ang kahimtang karon diin nagsingabul ang re-organisasyon. Aron pagpasidlak sa ilang rekord, ang hweting nga maoy kontra kaayo ni Presidente Quezon mao usab ang gipangnup-an pagayo sa katiktikan. Gawas pa maninguha gayud sila kay aron matudlo nga sakop sa katiktikan sanglit kining sangaha sa kwerno re-organisahan man usab.

Kining panagribal aron pagpasidlak sa rekord nakaluya kaayo sa mga hwetingero nga naghuna huna unta sa pagbalik. Suma sa pipila ka tiktik nga nakaila sa mga ahente sa hweting, ang hwetingero mibalik unta sa maignig bulan apan wala matinayon gumikan sa mabaskog nga kamapnya. aabuton ta kon patay na ba gayud.

Subscriber's Name *Pres. Manuel L. Quezon*

Herald March 26, 1937

Herald April 9, 1937



SO IT SEEMS

by Salvador P. Lopez

DISTURBING THOUGHT—Most people can perhaps trust to the instincts of President Quezon and his cabinet when they finally decide whether or not teaching falls within the purview of the constitutional prohibition against public officials engaging in "any profession"

At the same time there is the somewhat disturbing thought that neither the President nor the members of his cabinet (all of them loyal defenders of the constitution) cannot live forever and must sooner or later give way to successors of whose instincts we shall stand in doubt if not in fear.

Without intending to alarm the whole nation, I want to underline the extraordinary statement of an unnamed "government legal authority" who permitted himself to be quoted in the *Herald* yesterday to this effect.

The lifting, however, of the ban (on the teaching by government officials in private schools) is purely discretionary upon the President as a matter of policy. If he so decides, the Chief Executive will not be violating the Constitution.

The "government legal authority" must adore the President so much and the Constitution so little to have permitted himself the luxury of such an opinion. I doubt if even President Quezon himself would want to be so adored—in public and within the hearing of people who continue to believe somehow that the Constitution is greater than any man.

I doubt furthermore whether the President, granting him every human excellence imaginable, will assume the responsibility of lifting a constitutional prohibition at will, and the responsibility furthermore of being taken at his word when he decides a plainly questionable issue and says that he is not violating the Constitution.

Bullstin

March 18, 1937

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Quezon's Assurance

It is to be expected that most Americans will be sharply surprised upon reading Manuel Quezon's recent assurance that the army which the Philippine government is now building up is intended for the defense of the islands and is not part of a sinister plan to give the United States a big military force for use in "waging war on Japan." The surprise, of course, lies not in the assurance itself, but in the fact that any such assurance should be deemed necessary.

Surely it should have been fairly well understood, by this time, that the United States has agreed to give the Philippines complete independence after a brief transition period under the present "commonwealth" form of government, which Mr. Quezon heads. What in the world could be more natural, under the circumstances, than the present effort of the Filipinos to establish some sort of a national defense system of their own? When the transi-

sitional period is over the islands will be squarely "on their own" and will have to take care of their own defense if they are to have any kind of national defense at all.

To most wide awake Americans the absurdity of any suspicion that this country of ours wants to use the Philippines as foothold for an aggressive war on Japan must be readily apparent. The general impression among most of us has been that one of our best reasons for getting out of the Philippines is the desirability of avoiding unpleasant complications and dangerous international potentialities in a region far beyond our logical "sphere of influence." The thought of possible United States aggression against Japan can be explained only by a realization that the propaganda mills are always busy, that they can find material in almost any kind of a situation, and that the jingoism which delights in pointing to alleged "perils" and "menaces" of one kind and another is not limited to any one nation of the world.

Woman Suffrage From All Angles

1. President Quezon said: "I have signed the Woman Suffrage Plebiscite bill not only to perform a constitutional duty but to help further the cause in which for many years past I have been deeply interested." Register at the nearest precinct on April 10th or 17th.

2. President Quezon said: "In the government which has been established here through the provisions of our Constitution, it is essential, nay, it is imperative, that the right to vote be granted Filipino women if they are not to be treated as slaves." Register at the nearest precinct on April 10th or 17th.

3. President Quezon said: "If a law is passed by our Assembly compelling our women to render service to the government before they are allowed to vote, it would be tantamount to treating them as mere slaves." Register at the nearest precinct on April 10th or 17th.

4. President Quezon said: "Once the father is dead, or once the husband has passed away, who will represent the family in the eyes of the law unless we have woman suffrage?" Register at the nearest precinct on April 10th or 17th.

5. President Quezon said: "It is not true that to grant our women the vote would be to impose upon them a tremendous obligation which they may not perform except at the cost of their domestic duties." Register at the nearest precinct on April 10th or 17th.

6. President Quezon said: "Under the provisions of the Constitution, if the Filipino women fail to take advantage of the opportunity now given them, they never will perhaps have the right of suffrage." Register at the nearest precinct on April 10th or 17th.

7. President Quezon said: "To the women I want to say this. This is your opportunity to secure all the rights and privileges that the women of other countries enjoy. The opportunity is not yours to mix in politics every day, attend meetings and make a lot of noise which is unbecoming to ladies. What I mean is, that this is your opportunity to secure for yourselves that you and they deserve." Register at the nearest precinct on April 10th or 17th.

8. President said: "I am signing this bill because I hate to think that in the future, when I am dead, my daughters will receive orders from the Government of the Philippines on matters affecting their families, their lives, their happiness, and yet will not have any say at all on those matters." Register at the nearest precinct on April 10th or 17th.

Se nombrara pronto un Comité Conjunto y si hay "crisis", seria inminente la independencia inmediata

(De la "Associated Press")

Washington, 16 de marzo.—Se ha introducido este día un nuevo elemento en la situación comercial filipino-americana después que el Secretario de Estado Cordell Hull confirmó la posibilidad de que se adelante la fecha de la independencia completa para las islas. La fecha original señalada en la Ley de Independencia es el 4 de julio de 1946.

Recientemente mucho se ha hablado de la posibilidad de que la fecha de la independencia insular se adelante, y el Secretario Hull ha confirmado esto este día, cuando el Departamento de Estado anunció que el Presidente de la Mancomunidad Filipina, Manuel L. Quezon iba a reanudar sus conversaciones comerciales con las autoridades federales correspondientes aquí el jueves. Los funcionarios del Departamento de Estado han predicho que en la semana que viene se va a formular una declaración o anuncio importante, pero no han querido anticiparla.

El paso próximo, creación del Comité Conjunto

En una declaración antes de la llegada del Presidente Quezon de Nueva York, los funcionarios del Departamento dijeron que probablemente el paso próximo, después de las conversaciones iniciales, sería el nombramiento del comité conjunto filipino, que se encargará de ordenar los asuntos para la conferencia general.

Se ha anunciado que el Presidente Quezon sería el huésped de honor de un banquete que dará el embajador chino Sao-ke Alfred Sze el 4 de abril y de otro que también dará el embajador nipón Hisori Saito a la noche siguiente.

Mientras tanto, la señora Aurora A. de Quezon y su hijo Manuel, Jr., acompañados de la señora del Secretario de Justicia Jose Yulo, de la Mancomunidad y del General de División Basilio Valdes, probablemente se reunirán con el Presidente el miércoles (ayer) en Nueva York.

Hace varios días, el Senador Millard E. Tydings, demócrata, de Maryland, co-autor de la ley de Independencia, dijo que no veía "ningún obstáculo insuperable" para el convenio comercial con la concesión de la independencia completa. Entonces, el Presidente Quezon rehusó decir si iba a pedir el acortamiento del periodo de transición.

En los primeros días de este mes, los miembros del Comité de Asuntos Insulares del Senado declararon que probablemente el Congreso no acometería la revisión del programa de independencia durante las presentes sesiones. Algunos congresistas, sin embargo, expresaron particularmente la opinión de que si surgía una "crisis" en las negociaciones comerciales, el Congreso podría impacientemente aprobar la independencia inmediata.

El senador James Hamilton Lewis, demócrata, de Illinois, por otro lado, afirmó que estaba opuesto al movimiento que tiende a dar a Filipinas la independencia antes de 1946. Dijo que sería "un desatino nacional".

QUEZON VUELVE A WASHINGTON

Hace un gran elogio del gobierno de Cardenas en Méjico

(De la "Associated Press")

Washington, 16 de abril.—El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de la Mancomunidad Filipina, en unas declaraciones hechas este día aquí durante la parada de su tren, de paso para Nueva York, ha dicho que el Presidente Lázaro Cárdenas "es uno de los mas grandes hombres que Méjico ha producido".

El Presidente Quezon, que ha vuelto de una visita a Méjico, ha alabado la administración mejicana y ha predicho que las masas "tendrán una oportunidad como nunca de mejorar económica, cultural y políticamente".

Gran cambio en la actitud del pueblo hacia America

El Presidente ha dicho haber hallado un gran cambio en la actitud del pueblo mejicano para con los Estados Unidos, añadiendo que "las antiguas suspicacias y antipatías han desaparecido, siendo reemplazadas por un sentimiento de confianza y hasta de cariño." Declaró que los mejicanos elogiaron y admiraron al Presidente Franklin D. Roosevelt y a Josephus Daniels, el embajador americano en Méjico.

El Presidente Quezon habló de su recibimiento en Méjico, diciendo que ha sido "cordial y entusiasta."

El sábado por la noche, la Universidad de Georgetown conferirá al Presidente Quezon un título honorífico. Los miembros de su comitiva dicen que el Presidente Insular visitará la Academia Militar de West Point, Nueva York, el domingo y después de una estancia de un día aquí, volverá a Nueva York para asistir a un programa filipino el lunes en la Radio City. Después vendrá otra vez a Washington, pero no se cree que asista a la sesión inicial del lunes del Comité Conjunto de Técnicos, que va a estudiar las futuras relaciones filipino-americanas.

La Visita A Mejico Sera Beneficiosa

Al rogarsele a que comentara sobre el viaje del Presidente Quezon a Méjico a invitación del Presidente Lázaro Cárdenas, sucesor del general Abelardo Rodríguez, el consul de dicho país en Filipinas, el Sr. Alfredo Carmelo, se tomó la molestia de explicar las oportunidades mutuas de relaciones comerciales entre Méjico y Filipinas.

"Desconozco el verdadero motivo de la visita del Presidente Quezon a Méjico" dijo el—"pero sea cual fuere, es indudable de que mucho se podría lograr tendente a conseguir relaciones reciprocas comerciales entre Filipinas y Méjico, igual que las que existieron antes entre Méjico y los Estados Unidos por diez años o mas.

"Estaba presente cuando el general Rodríguez extendió las cortesías de Méjico, y puedo asegurar que dicha invitación se ha hecho con la mayor sinceridad. En vista sin embargo, de que el Presidente se hallaba entonces muy ocupado, pues la invitación se extendió unas semanas después de la inauguración de la Mancomunidad, tuvo que declinar el honor muy a pesar suyo, sin perder la esperanza de que algún día se le presentara otra oportunidad de visitar dicho país.

QUEZON PROCLAMA LA VIGENCIA DE UNA LEY

Mediante proclama expedida por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon en Washington de fecha 4 de abril y que se dio a publicidad este día en Malacañang, ha entrado en vigor el proyecto de ley No. 1535 que exime del impuesto de muelle al asfalto de roca.

Este proyecto de ley aprobado por la Asamblea Nacional en sus pasadas sesiones, fué sancionado por el Presidente Roosevelt el 29 de marzo y la proclama expedida por el Presidente Quezon sirve para dar aviso al público sobre la aprobación de esta nueva ley.

La nueva legislación es ahora conocida como ley de la Mancomunidad No. 232.

Commerce April 7, 1937

Tribune April 9

CHANGES NOTED IN POLITICAL FRONT

Quezon Move Regarded As A Well-Calculated Strategy

The proposal of President Manuel L. Quezon set forth in his speech last Monday morning has resulted in some changes in the local political situation. Those changes include the pacification of a majority of radicals, the winning of those who were formerly against him and that foreign investors who were before entertaining fears have been considerably calmed. This was the impression gathered in business, political and government circles.

President Quezon's move is regarded in the Philippines as well-calculated strategy, in which he captured not only the sympathy of some of those who have always been against Philippine independence, but also the interest of those friendly to the Philippine cause. It has, likewise, brought him close once more to a certain group here, who turned against him, in the belief that the President has taken more interest in economic matter than in independence. It was said.

The nervousness in business circles caused by the previous announcement of Mr. Quezon's proposal for early independence has been lessened with the President's counsel to the people here not to be alarmed.

On the other hand, pessimistic businessmen in Manila and in the provinces expressed the belief that the President's proposal, if considered and approved by congress, would discourage foreign capital in the Philippines.

Certain elements still doubt the President's prospects of getting the approval of his program in the United States, in view of the many aspects that would have been considered before the United States turns the country loose. In fact, the statements of High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, who is now on his way to the Philippines, are being interpreted as showing that he is talking "with knowledge of the situation" in Washington.

The fact that President Quezon has not favored the sugar interests in the Philippines unduly is said to be due to the fact that the President has carefully studied the condition of the sugar industry here, and has concluded that sugar producers in the Philippines could not be as hard up as rice or coconut producers, even if independence is granted next year or in two years.

Members of the Popular Front, local opposition group, will meet tonight at the residence of Judge Juan Sumulong to discuss and analyze the early independence-trade treaty proposal of President Manuel L. Quezon.

Popular Front leaders said last night that the recent developments will mean the suspension of General Emilio Aguinaldo's planned trip to the United States, in view of the fact that the group is entirely in accord with the Quezon early independence proposal and does not wish to see a U.S. trip of General Aguinaldo interpreted as an obstruction to the President's work.

The group will reaffirm its stand for immediate independence, which its members believe to be the basis of President Quezon's independence proposal.

The President's speech was received with approval by several leading members of the Popular Front and was interpreted by them as in line with their own stand. Among those who endorsed the Quezon proposal were ex-Senator Emiliano Tria Tirona, Geronimo Santiago and Councilor Segundo Agustin.

Mr. Tirona, commenting on the Quezon proposal, declared last night that the Popular Front is pleased to note that the President has taken the attitude insisted upon by the opposition group.

He declared that the proposal for an early independence is backed by the people. He explained that it would be immaterial for the Popular Front if its affirmation of its stand for immediate independence would be interpreted by the people as an endorsement of the Quezon proposal.

"Our main interest," said Mr. Tirona and Mr. Santiago "is to have President Quezon carry out the ideal of immediate independence, which is the wish of the people. The earlier independence comes the better, whether or not it comes with a trade agreement."

"We have always doubted the wisdom of President Quezon's mission, as he has gone to the United States for the expressed purpose of securing merely a trade agreement with the United States. This has been announced by him and by his followers, who have entire-

ly ignored the independence question. But now that the President is insistent on early independence, we have ground to believe that the President is taking the independence question to heart."

All plans affecting the proposed trip of General Emilio Aguinaldo to the United States to ask President Roosevelt and Congress to grant immediate independence to the Philippines, will be suspended pending further developments in the United States in connection with President Quezon's activities.

Mr. Tirona, however, declined to conclude that the proposed trip of General Aguinaldo is definitely cancelled since President Quezon has already worked out a proposal for immediate independence. The general's trip will have to be left undecided now, because if General Aguinaldo goes to the United States under the present circumstances, his trip might be construed as an obstruction to the work of

MEXICAN VETS HONOR QUEZON

President Receives Decoration —Is Guest of Honor at U. S. Embassy Banquet

By Associated Press

Mexico City, April 9. The Grand Cross of "Venera" was awarded today to Philippine Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon by the Venera Revolutionary Organization, composed of veterans of Mexico's revolution. The award was made after President Quezon laid a wreath on Mexico's Independence Monument.

It was authoritatively indicated that Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas would not return to the capital in time to greet President Quezon and members of his party. President Cardenas is on an extended inspection trip through the provinces.

The Congressional reception planned for President Quezon also was cancelled because most of the congressmen are out of the city.

President Quezon was the guest of honor tonight at a banquet given by American Ambassador Josephus Daniels at the American embassy.

Desirous of establishing amicable trade relations between the Philippines and Mexico, President Quezon today began a round of official entertainment. United States and Mexican officials joined in paying honors to the visiting chief executive.

President Quezon said that any conversation on trade relations between the two countries would not "disgust" him, adding "I hope as in the past when galleons of Acapulco crossed the Pacific carrying merchandise from one country to the other, so today there may be an interchange of ideas and goods between these two people which will keep the two countries in constant touch."

Praising Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas as a "great statesman and a great man," President Quezon expressed the hope that the Mexican executive will visit the Philippines before his term of office expires.

President Quezon asserted that a stable government these days "must do justice to labor." He said that friendship and cooperation between capital and labor is necessary for "the stability of political and social institutions." He affirmed his faith in democracy as the best system of government so far devised.

President Quezon will return to Washington in time to receive an honorary degree from Georgetown University on April 17.

President Quezon. Any activity of the Philippine President championing the cause of immediate independence will receive the Popular Front's cooperation Mr. Tirona said.

Judge Sumulong is due to return to Manila from Antipolo some time today to attend the meeting tonight.

Manuel L. Quezon
Nacional Review April. 9, 1937

La Buena Estrella Del Presidente Quezon

NAPOLEON, que era uno de los genios de la estrategia del siglo pasado, solía decir que, mientras la buena estrella le acompañase, mandaría en el mundo.

El genio no es todo. Hay tantos genios que se pierden en la oscuridad, y se malogran en la vida de familia por falta de suerte.

Yo no sé bajo qué signo del zodiaco nació nuestro Presidente Manuel L. Quezon. Los auspicios deben ser muy felices cuando los fulgores de su estrella no se apagan.

Y no hay señales de que se apaguen. En el firmamento político sigue brillando como una estrella de primera magnitud.

El Secretario Cuenco en Leyte, y varias asociaciones obreras en Manila, ya le han proclamado como el primer Presidente de la República Filipina.

Dijérase que es un iluminado, o es un aliado de la Providencia—la Providencia, que es cómplice de todos los designios humanos, y de todos los triunfos y todas las derrotas de los grandes caudillos.

Nuestro Presidente tumbó cuando quiso la primera ley de independencia Haré-Hawes-Cutting. Sabía que era defectuosa.

Pero al volver a su patria con la nueva ley Tydings-McDuffie, que tampoco era perfecta, obtuvo el privilegio de obtener su enmienda y apuntar a su favor una nueva gran victoria.

Esta victoria la llevará a la cúspide de su gloria. Su liderato se hará mas invencible. Los otros caudillos serán sus auxiliares, o secundones. No hay otro remedio.

El General Aguinaldo, Don Juan Sumulong, Don Gerónimo Santiago, que en la lucha contra la primera ley de independencia H-H-C fueron sus aliados, y se rebelaron luego, están amansados. No puede ser de otro modo.

Los radicales están quietos. Han estado clamando por la pronta independencia, y una abreviación de dos años a partir del segundo período, casi toca los límites del inmediatismo.

Nuestro Presidente Quezon será el eje del mundo político filipino. Ya lo es. El ocupará todo el centro del escenario. Será el sol con las tres estrellas alrededor del cual giraran los planetas secundarios.

No hay ningún Josue de la leyenda bíblica que pueda detener la carrera de ese sol que se halla en el cenit de su grandeza.

A los filipinos yo digo:

“No vale enfadarse contra la buena suerte ayudada por el genio político. Napoleón, el hombre del Destino, estadista y constructor, solo tuvo presentimiento: su rápida ascensión lo hizo temer una caída estrepitosa.”

Dios salve a nuestro Presidente de tan tristes augurios. No hay dioses inmortales, ni fulgores inextinguibles.

Kaibigan Ni Quezon Si Garner



John Garner

Ang Pangalawang Pangulo John Nance Garner, ay matalon nang kaibigan ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Commonwealth ng Pilipinas. Ang pangyayaring iyan ay ipinalalagay ng ilang tenyag ng politikong pilipino na makapaghandog ng malaking tulong sa Pangulo sa paglutas niya sa suliranin ng Kapuluan.

Sa isang pahayag ng Pangulong Quezon ay natalos na malaking ang kanyang paghahangad na makadalaw sa Texas sapul nang siya ay dumalaw sa Houston upang dumalo sa kombensiyong pangbansa ng pangkatang Demokrata noong 1928. Sa pahayag na ito ay binanggit din ng Pangulong Quezon, na siya ay kaibigan at tagahanga ng Pangalawang Pangulong Garner sa loob ng maraming taon.

“Ako at ang Pangalawang Pangulong Garner ay maraming bagay na ipinagkakatatulad. Nagkakataon kami sa pinakamabuting paraan ng pag-aaliw at sa pinakamabuting uri ng kasayahan.”

Ang pakikipagkaibigan ng Pangulong Quezon sa pangalawang pangulong Garner at sa dalawang serador ng Texas, sina Morris Sheppard at Thomas Connally, ay nagsimula noong pang siya'y maglingkod sa Kongreso bilang Sugong Kinatawan ng Pilipinas.

Tugmanalan April. 9-37

Human Sa Lulinghayaw Mobalik Sa Amerika Aron Pagtibawas Sa Bulohaton Nga Iya Na Nga Nasugdan

NUWEBA YORK, Abril 9,— Ang laraw sa tulomanon gikan sa Meliko nga gipasaka kang Presidente Quezon alang sa iyang pag-uyon naglatid usa ka suroysuroy nga himoon niya sa Uropa. Hinoon (dili siya makatambong sa purong purong sa hari sa Inglatera ingon sa giplanohan na unta.

Sumala sa laraw, ang banay Quezon ug ang komitiba mogikan sa Nuweba York sakay sa “Normandie” sa Abril 28 ug adto mokawas sa Paris. Si Gng. Aurora Quezon ug kaha si Presidente Quezon moadto sa Swisa din ang i-

lang mga anak mosulod sa usa ka tulonghaan.

Gituhoan nga sa Paris si Quezon maglaraw usa ka panaw sa nagkalainlaing mga nasud, ug mobalik siya sa Washington sa mag hinapus ang bulan sa Mayo aron pagtanaw sa nangahimo sa komite sa mga batid nga gipiyalan sa pagtuon sa kahimtang sa pamatigayon sa Pilipinas ug Tinipong Bansa.

Giplanohan unta sa Presidente ang pagdawat sa Meliko, apan kini wala na lang padayona.

La Vanguardia April 10-37

Mas, por fortuna, no tenemos que enearar aún la alternativa pavorosa: “O la independencia o la (supuesta) ruina económica.” El Presidente prosiguió, más consoladoramente, diciendo: “Afortunadamente para vosotros y para el país entero, las autoridades en Washington se interesan en el futuro de nuestro pueblo, y están tratando de hacer todo lo que pueden para hallar una fórmula bajo la cual podamos ser independientes sin lesionar gravemente nuestra economía nacional”. Esta fórmula consistirá en la independencia en 1939 con un tratado comercial en que se incorporarán los beneficios de la Ley Tydings-McDuffie, si Quezon obtiene éxito en sus gestiones.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel. L. Quezon

Herald March. 17, 1957

CAN CONGRESS SHORTEN THE TRANSITION PERIOD?



President Quezon, who is now in America.

THERE is a move in Congress, said to have been initiated by representatives of interests adverse to those of the Philippines, to amend the Tydings-McDuffie Law by shortening the transition period to five years. Can Congress so amend the Law at pleasure? I believe not (?). The opinion may seem absurd, but so I believe.

Section 17 of the Law provides: "The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not take effect until accepted by concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for the purpose of passing upon that question as may be provided by the Philippine Legislature."

In the light of this section, the Tydings-McDuffie Law is not like any other law passed by Congress affecting the Philippines, which may at any time be amended or repealed by that body. The Tydings-McDuffie Act did not become a law by the mere will of Congress and of the President of the United States.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act acquired the effect and force of law by our will. It was in no sense imposed upon us by an ordinary exercise of sovereignty. Before the expression of our assent, the Act did not exist as a law, did not in legal contemplation exist except as a standing offer on the open palm of a sovereign willing for a moment to meet a colonial subject as an equal for the purpose of forming a covenant with him that would be the basis of their future relations. Indeed, the Tydings-McDuffie law is more than a law.

It has the character of a solemn covenant between the people of

Controversy has arisen as result of new discussions affecting the future of the P. I. commonwealth

America acting through Congress and the people of the Philippine Islands acting through their Legislature and directly in the national plebiscite on the Constitution, for together with the Constitution the people of the Philippine Islands also accepted this Act of Congress, subject to the reservations already expressed by the Philippine Legislature. As the law is a product of mutual assent, it can be modified only by mutual assent, and can therefore not be amended or repealed at pleasure by Congress.

* * *

WHEN Senator Tydings, in his speech before the Constitutional Convention, said that any change in the status contemplated by the Independence Law, so obviously dangerous to the Philippines, must be initiated for by us, and when in the United States,



Senator Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, who is against the shortening of the transition period.



President Roosevelt

months afterwards, when the Constitutional Draft had become our fundamental law, he said that the question had been decided once and for all, or something to a similar effect, the writer and perhaps many others did not fully understand what he meant. But if he

meant anything at all, it could but have been a little more that what we have been saying with regard to the proper interpretation of the provisions of Section 17 of the Ty-

cont. on the next page

Conf.

Herald

March 17, 1957

La Vanguardia

dings-McDuffie Law.

The Tydings-McDuffie Law is a part of our Constitution in a high-the so-called enabling act would and could not have the force and effect of law.

The Tydings-McDuffie Law is, therefore, a part of our Constitution not because it is an act of Congress affecting the Philippines, but solely because of our free will we accepted it. When we desire to amend our Constitution, we are bound to follow the same process in which the Constitution was made, that is, the amendment must be submitted to the President of the United States for approval and then to the people for ratification before it can take effect.

Now, how should the other part of our Constitution, the Tydings-McDuffie Law, be amended? There is no provision in the Law prescribing the method to be followed or sense than any other law passed by the U. S. Congress for the Philippines is.

It is of a different category from the Jones Law. It is more than what is technically called an enabling act. In a sense, Congress enabled the Philippines to establish and promulgate a constitution for themselves by means of the Tydings-McDuffie Law, but by the terms of the Law itself, it was not alone by the will of Congress that the people of the Philippines acted upon the matter. They acted because it was their will to act. Apart from their act of free will,

for its amendment, and it would seem rather silly to have included such a provision, but should the Tydings-McDuffie Law, as a part of our Constitution, of an entirely different character from any other law of Congress, be amended in the same way as any other congressional enactment? If it could be amended or repealed at will, our act in accepting it would be an absolutely meaningless ceremony, and equally meaningless would be the provisions of the Law making its effectivity dependent upon our acceptance.

* * *

WHEN we say that what became a law by mutual assent can be amended only by mutual assent, we refer more to the ethical side of the question. The Tydings-McDuffie Law is certainly not a contract to which the constitutional prohibition against impairment of obligations of contract may apply. But it has all the moral implications of a contractual undertaking, the terms of which each party is in honor and in duty bound to observe.

It would be absolutely meaningfully



Senator Millard F. Tydings, co-author of the T-M law.

for Congress to pass an act affecting our welfare to become a law upon our acceptance and then, as soon as the act is accepted, as soon as it became a law by our act of will, change it, modify it, to our disadvantage. If the Independence Law could be changed to our disadvantage at the pleasure of Congress, how pitiful and ridiculous must appear all the trouble, all the partisan bitterness, that we had over the rejection or acceptance of the Law with its original name!



American High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt

Those debates of the defunct Legislature over that ten-year transition period must sound extremely ridiculous now. More ridiculous still must appear the Quezon Mission that we sent to the United States in order to secure more favorable changes in the provisions of the Hare-Cutting-Hawes Act. Still more ridiculous must appear these pre-election days when the fight between the "pros" and the "antis" was at its height, often resulting in blood-

QUEZON VERA A CARDENAS

Muchos agasajos recibe en el último día de su estancia en Méjico

(De la "Associated Press")

Ciudad de Méjico, 12 de abril.— Se ha concertado este día una entrevista entre el Presidente Lázaro Cardenas, de Méjico, y el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de la Mancomunidad Filipina, en el pintoresco pueblo de Taxco, que se halla a 115 millas sur de aquí. Va a ser la primera reunión entre los dos ejecutivos, porque el Presidente Cardenas ha estado en un viaje largo de inspección por las provincias mexicanas desde que el Presidente Quezon llegó hace unos seis días.

Personas bien informadas dicen ignorar el motivo de la entrevista, aunque se recordará que el Presidente Quezon, a su llegada aquí en viaje de placer, admitió que bien podrían discutir de comercio entre los dos países.

El Presidente Quezon saldrá este día en viaje de retorno a Washington.

Muchos agasajos en el último día de su visita

(De la "Associated Press")

Ciudad de Méjico, 11 de abril.— El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, del gobierno de la Mancomunidad Filipina, ha pasado hoy su último día en la Ciudad de Méjico, asistiendo a funciones oficiales. El Presidente y miembros de su comitiva van a emprender el viaje de retorno a Washington mañana.

Durante el día, el señor Quezon fué agasajado por la Oficina del Exterior de Méjico con una charreada o rodeo.

Después fué huésped de honor en un banquete llevado a cabo en el vecino pueblo de Cuernavaca. Al acto asistieron autoridades mejicanas.

Esta noche, el Presidente Quezon también fué huésped de honor en una cena dada en la legación japonesa. Entre los conmensales figuraba Josephus Daniels, embajador americano en Méjico.

shed.

To me those amendments in the Law unfavorable to us, introduced after our acceptance, are, while perfectly legal, acts of bad faith. Shallow but over-pretentious intellects may ridicule me for so believing, but I condemn all such proceedings as illogical, absurd, tainted by sheer bad faith. The Law that became a law by our acceptance cannot be changed to our disadvantage without our consent. Congress may legally change it so, but Congress may not do so without betraying its good name, and we hope that Congress will not.

National Review April 9, 1937

(Chistes y Chismes)

Lo Que Dicen en el Tom's

El Incendio

Un aguinaldista que estaba presenciando el horrible incendio de Tondo al ver que el fuego devoraba la inmensa barriada de caña y nipa sin dirección conocida haciendo arder aquellas humildes viviendas a derecha e izquierda, dejando tarumbas a los pobres bomberos que ya no sabían a donde dirigir sus mangueras impotentes, dijo después sus impresiones en la mesa redonda del Tom's.

—Resulta que no hay ninguna diferencia entre el Presidente Quezon y un gran incendio. Si este en Tondo bailaba de trecho en trecho y de calle en calle confundiendo a todos, el Presidente por su parte va de las concesiones económicas a la independencia inmediata; de Londres a Mejico a Washington, y de Washington sabe Dios a donde . . .

* * *

El "Tao" y el soldado

Hablando del viaje presidencial a Mejico, cada cual de los tomdivianos tiene su manera de interpretarlo. Los reformistas creen que el Presidente Quezon se ha trasladado por unos días a la Republica izquierdista hispano-americana para estudiar las innovaciones revolucionarias del gobierno de Cardenas. El peon mejicano y el "tao" de nuestras sementeras son verdaderos hermanos con

la misma composición histórica, los mismos agravios seculares y la misma pobreza resignada tanto económica como espiritual. Pero el peon mejicano que por primera vez se levantó con Villa y con Madero ya ha obtenido triunfos reivindicatorios de su inferioridad social, mientras que el tao nuestro sigue como Bernardo Carpio atado con cadenas a la montaña de su propia impotencia. Las reformas agrarias mejicanas pueden servir muy bien al Presidente de inspiración. Lo mismo aquellas valerosas leyes de minas que han liberado a Mejico de la explotación ruda del capital extranjero.

Sin embargo, como Mejico es muy grande y tiene de todo, también posee un ejército numeroso y bien organizado. Los telegramas dicen que de este ejército mejicano el Presidente Quezon ha oído las mejores referencias y es muy posible que durante su estancia en aquella republica dedique gran parte de su tiempo para estudiar su organización. Siendo Mejico un país de frecuentes revoluciones, cualquier gobierno que suba al poder allá necesita de soldados para cualquiera emergencia. Hoy, siendo el gobierno revolucionario, este ejército está allí para sostener sus leyes progresivas.

Si el Presidente Quezon vuelve llevando ambas experiencias, una sobre leyes agrarias avanzadas y otra sobre un ejército modernamente organizado, cual de las dos pondría antes en práctica en Filipinas, y cual de las dos mencionaría antes en su primer mensaje a la Asamblea? Esto es lo que preguntan los técnicos del Tom's y ellos mismos se contestan de la siguiente manera:

—Si el Presidente Quezon adopta antes que nada las leyes agrarias mejicanas entonces no necesitará de soldados para mantener



la paz y el orden dentro del país. Si, una vez más, vuelve a insistir en la defensa nacional haciéndola más grande, más fuerte, más eficaz, entonces será posible que se olvide inclusive de las leyes agrarias.

Taliba April 12-37

Pakikiusapan Si Quezon Na Magbalik Dito

Maraming mahahalagang bagay na kinakailangang maharap nina . . .

Isang pangkat ng tagapagtatag ng Pangulong Quezon ang naghabal na mag-ukol ng isang pahatid sa radio ngayong araw na ito, upang hingin ang kanyang pagbabalik agad sa Pilipinas, sanhi sa kanilang ipinalalagáy at iminamatuwid na hindi kaliwanagan ng katayuan ngayon dito, alinsunod sa napag-alaman kahapon sa mga karapatdapat sa paniniwala.

Kabilang sa mga suliraning pangbayan na nangangailangan ng kagyat na pagpapasiyá ng Pangulo, ayon sa sabi, ay ang suliranin sa pagsasaká sa bukid, ang sigalot sa Lanaw, at saká ang pagkabahala sa larangan ng negosyo at kalakalan dito.

Ang mga nagpapahatid ng patalastás sa radio ay nagsipagsabi na sadyang mahirap sa bayan at sa Pangulo, kung ang politika nito sa pamamagitan lamang ng binigkás na talumpati sa radio ay siyang makapangyayari, ayon sa patuloy.

Hinggil namán sa katayuan sa kabuhayán, ipinaliliwanag din namán na ang halagá ng bigás, kalibkib at asukal, sa panahon ng pag-alis ng Pangulo, ay tumaás at pagkatapos ay bumabá ná, sa pagsasaalang-alang sa hinaharap ng pagsasamahán at kalakalan ng Estados Unidos at Pilipinas.



Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon 1937

Herald April 10, 1937

Mabuhay April 14

Quezon Support Sought By New York & Frisco

Exposition Officials in 2 Cities Want Philippine Cooperation; President Non-Committal

By FRANCIS L. MCCARTHY
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

San Francisco (U. P. By Airmail)—Arrival of Commonwealth President Manuel Quezon in the United States has precipitated anxious consideration among local Golden Gate Exposition officials regarding active Philippine cooperation in the 1929 world fair here.

With New York and San Francisco each staging an international exposition site there are evidences of every interest in the Big City's elaborate layout for two years hence. He, however, is believed to have made no definite pledge of participation in the New York affair.

On the other hand, native participation of the Philippines in the San Francisco fair is confidently forecast by President Leland W. Cutler of the Exposition. Cutler and Herbert Fleischacker, the latter a personal friend of Mr. Quezon, conferred with the island executive in New York to outline their far-flung program of foreign participation.

"President Quezon assured us that he would recommend full cooperation and participation (in the S. F. Fair) to the Philippine Assembly," Cutler telephonically informed exposition headquarters here.

Cutler said Mr. Quezon expected to visit San Francisco later this summer to make a personal tour of the Exposition island (Yerba Buena) and to gather facts and information regarding the fair.

"President Quezon is extremely interested, realizing that the San Francisco Exposition will truly be a 'Pageant of the Pacific,' and that all the countries of the Orient and the Far East will play a vital role in making it a success, Cutler said.

Necessity for the most stringent economy in operation of the commonwealth regime during the years of the transition period is believed to exclude any possibility that the Philippines will have an exhibit in both fairs, although such is conceivable.

Quezon Branded A Military Boss

Departing from the usual flattering phrases showered on President Quezon during his present stay in the United States, the New York Herald Tribune in a recent editorial called the commonwealth president 'a military boss.'

Commented the Herald Tribune editorial writer: "...In the name of defense, he (Quezon) is going to be the same kind of military boss as the European shotguns with

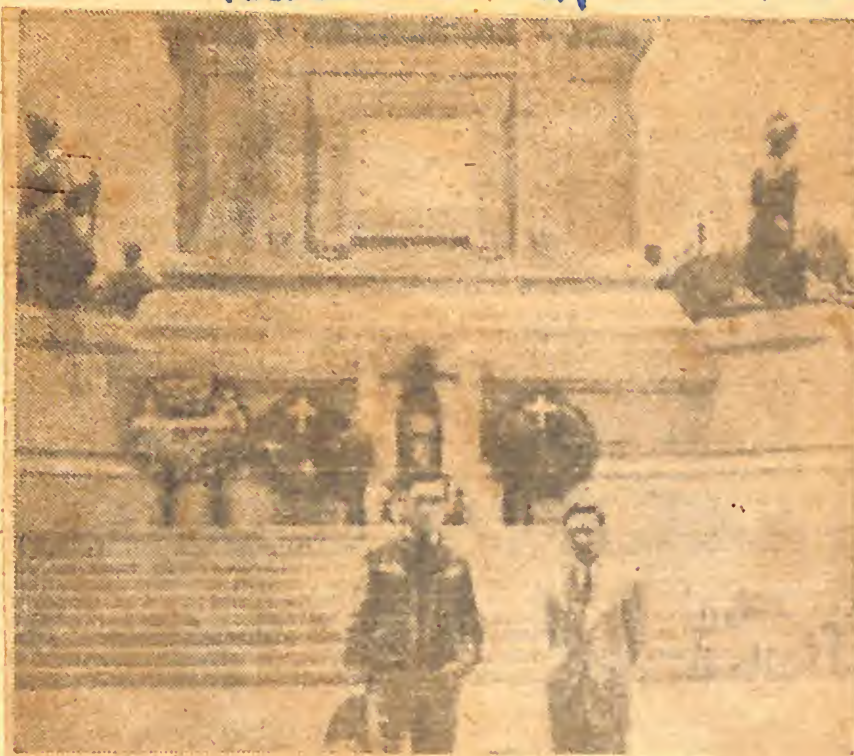
which our people have so little sympathy.... Quezon now speaks honestly and fairly in his role as an Oriental head of an Oriental people."

The editorial is entitled "Honesty from the East."

MONTERREY, Mehiko, Abril 14. (UP).—Ang pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Pilipinas ay tumulak na patungo sa hangganan ng Texas sa ganap na iká-9:00 kagabi pagkatapos ng dalawang oras na pagdalaw sa Monterrey.

Ang siudad at ang mga pinunong militar ay sumalubong sa delegasyon ng Pilipinas nang ang kanilang tren espesyal ay dumating buhat sa siudad ng Mehiko.

Tribune April 10, 1937



WHERE QUEZON laid a wreath—The Monumento de los Heroes de la Revolucion in Mexico city. This photo was presented by Alfredo Carmelo, Mexican Consul in Manila. Mr. Carmelo is on the right.

Tribune April 10, 1937

Will Increase City Laborers' Wages

The sum of P10,000 will be needed to increase the minimum wage of laborers in the city department of engineering and public works to P1.20 a day and to increase the wages of those now receiving P1.20 to P1.40 a day, in accordance with a proposed ordinance pending in the municipal board, the municipal board was informed by the office of the city treasurer.

The proposed ordinance fixing the minimum wage of city laborers at P1.20 a day was presented in the board as a result of the minimum wage order by President Manuel L. Quezon.

In another communication sent to the board yesterday, Mayor Juan Posadas urged the councilors to accept the donation by the International Harvester Company of two second-hand service trucks, to be used for servicing the vehicles of the department of engineering and public works. According to City Engineer Jose Garrido and Jose Licuanan, chief of the street maintenance and repair division, the acceptance of the company's offer is in order as at present the department has no service cars and uses either garbage or stone trucks for this purpose.

Mayor Posadas approved on April 5 the appropriation, by reversion, of P1,750 for the improvement of Calle Felix, from Herran to Kabilom Bridge, and the construction of Felix extension, from Kabilom Bridge to Calle Kabilom.

Mabuhay

April 10, 1937

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

April 12, 1937

Dac. Neg. Chronicle

DADALAW DIN SI QUEZON SA KUBA, SINABI

Sinulat ni

WILLIAM H. LANDER

(Kabalitaan ng Prensang Unida)

MEHIKO, D. F., Abril 9. (UP)—Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Pilipinas ay dumating sa pangulong-sidad ng Mehiko sa ganap na ika-10:50 ng gabi at inihayag na pinag-aaralan niya kung maaaring dumaan sa Kuba sa pagbabalik sa Estados Unidos.

Ang tren espesial na naghatid sa panauhing ehekutibo at sa kaniyang mga kasamahan buhat sa Nuevo Laredo, ay nagtakda ng bagong rekord sa paglalakbay, alalalong bagay nakuha nila nang 24½ oras lamang.

Ang ministrong panglabas Eduard de Hay at ang ombahador Josephus Daniels ng Estados Unidos ay siyang sumalubong sa mga panauhing pilipino sa himpilan sa Colonia, sa gitna ng siudad.

Paglunsad sa tren espesial, sinabi ni Quezon sa mga pahayagan na nang umakyat siya sa tungkulin ay ninasa niyang unang dalawin sa ibang lupain ang Espanya at Mehiko, sapagkat ang dalawang bansang ito ay siyang lalong malapit sa Pilipinas sa dako ng kabihasan, kalakal at pananampalataya. Sapagkat hindi maaaring dumalaw sa Espanya, kaya siya'y nagtungo sa Mehiko.

Sinabi ng panauhing tagapagpaganap na inasahan niyang bago matapos ang kaniyang pangasiwaan ay inasahan niyang mapararagalan namán si presidente Lázaro Cárdenas o ang isa niyang kinatawan.

Taglay ang masayang kalooan at malusog na panahingatawan, nag-ukol si Quezon ng malaking panahon sa pagtugon sa mga mamahayag. Nilinaw niya ang pagkakawangki ng mga bansang pilipino at mehekano, na pinaghaharian ng diwang katutubo, at hindi kaparis ng ibang lupain ng latino-amerikano, na naningigibaw ang europeo.

Sinabi niyang hindi timtiyak sa kaniya ang pagsasarili ng Pilipinas sa 1938 o 1939. Gayon man, umaasa siya na ang pinaglakip na lupon ng mga eksperto na binabatangkas ngayon ay maghaharap ng ulat na pasang-ayon matapos pag-aralan ang pagsasamahang amerikano-pilipino.

"Isa sa mga unang hakbang ay ang paunang pakikipag-umawaan ukol sa neutralisasyon ng Pilipinas," arya.

Sa palagay niya ay malayong magkaroon ng digmaan ang Hapon at Estados Unidos. Ang ministrong haponas sa Mehiko ay kabilang sa mga sumalubong sa himpilan ng tren.

Ang mga banda ng pulisya at hukbo ay nagparinig ng mga tugtuging pangbansa ng Pilipinas at Mehiko nang dumating ang sasakyán ng Pangulo. May 500 katao ang nagbunyi sa panauhin.

Ang Pangulo ay inihatid sa Kastilvo Chapultepec, na siyang tahanan ng Pangulo, pagkatapos na magrebigista sa itinalagang bantay sa pangdanzal. Ang mga banda ng musika ay tumugtog nang sive ay realis na sa himpilan.

"Malabis akong nag-aalala sa nangyaring sunog sa Maynila," ang wika ni Quezon sa Prensang Unida nang bago dumating ang tren espesial sa Siudad ng Mehiko.

"Ipinatanong ko na kung anong hakbang ang ginawa upang matulungan ang mga nasunuran, at nagpaautos na ako sa mga sangay ng pamahalaan upang pakilusin ang lahat ng kinaukulan sa pagtulong sa madlang sinalanta ng apov."

Binababala ng Pangulo ng Pilipinas na bumalik sa New York na padaan sa Havana at sa Miami, na sakay ng bapor Prince Henry, kung magiging maluwag sa panahon at may puwang neman silang kalalagyan sa bapor.

Gayon pa man ang paglalakbay na nasabi ay makaaantala sa mga paghahandang ginagawa ng Unibersidad ng Georgetown sa pagkakaloob sa kaniya ng gradong doctorado sa mga batas sa Abril 17.

Ang bawat kabilang sa pangkat ni Quezon ay nasisiyahan sa kanilang paglalakbay buhat sa Nuevo Laredo hanggang sa Siudad ng Mehiko. Ang Pangulo ay waring naliligayahan at masiglang-masigla. Malabis siyang nasisiyahan sa pagkakatangap sa kaniya nang pumasok sa Mehiko na pabagtas sa Rio Grande.

Ang mga pinunong sibil at militar ay sumalubong sa lider pilipino sa San Luis Potosi nang ang tangir-tren ay magdaa sa siudad na nasabi sa ganap na ika-10 ng hapon.

Sa panahon ng pamamalagi ng Pangulo, na nakatakda sa apat na araw, ang ministrong panglabas Hay ay siyang mangangasiwa sa pagpaparangal sa kaniya, bilang kinatawan ng pangulong Lázaro Cárdenas. Hindi pa rin matiyak kung si Cárdenas ay darating mula sa kaniyang paglalakbay sa mga lalawigan bago umalis si Quezon.

Commonwealth President Lands Mexico Meeting With President Cardenas Climaxes Visit

Mexico City, April 12—Among echoing "vivas" for Mexico and the Philippines President Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth, left Mexico City at 8:25 p.m. (11:15 a.m., Tuesday Manila time) for the return trip to Washington.

President Quezon's visit to the Mexican republic was climaxed by his luncheon with President Lázaro Cárdenas, of Mexico, at the picturesque town of Taxco, 115 miles south of the capital. It was the first meeting between the two presidents since Cárdenas has been touring the provinces since President Quezon arrived here.

Following the luncheon President Quezon motored back to Mexico City and shortly after the arrival he and members of his party boarded President Cárdenas' special train for the trip to the frontier at Laredo, Texas.

Standing on the rear platform as the special departed President Quezon shouted "viva Mexico". A roar of "viva las Filipinas" came back from those crowding the railroad station.

Among those bidding the Quezon party farewell were Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico; Mexican Foreign Secretary Edouard Hay and Members of the staffs of the Japanese and Chinese ministries.

In a farewell statement President Quezon said "here we have seen how a nation builds itself on the basis of a new social order and how statemanship and united national forces, once dispersed, melted together to make a strong progressive nation. Mexico and Mexicans have captured our admiration."

Informed sources professed they did not know the purpose of the meeting between Presidents Cárdenas and Quezon although they recalled that upon his arrival here the Philippines chief executive admitted that he would not mind talking about trade between the two countries.

Upon his arrival back in Washington President Quezon is expected to immediately plunge back into Philippine-American trade activities.

Subscriber's Name

Mr. Manuel L. Quezon

1937
Tribune

April 12

El Sol

April 12, 1937

TONDO COMMITTEE TO MEET THIS P.M.

To Discuss House Planning In
Fire Zone

All the measures so far decided upon by the reconstruction committee in charge of the rehabilitation work in the Tondo fire zone have been approved by President Manuel L. Quezon, according to a cable received this morning by Civil Service Commissioner Jose Gil.

President Quezon expressed gratification over the rapid and efficient manner the cabinet and the city authorities are undertaking the rehabilitation work in the fire area. Clippings from newspapers regarding the Tondo conflagration were sent to the chief executive. He also expressed deep concern over the fate of the fire victims.

The technical committee undertaking the general rehabilitation work of the Tondo fire area will meet again this afternoon, Ramon Torres, secretary of labor, chairman of the group, announced this morning.

The committee will take up the house planning first in order to facilitate the construction of the tenement houses, bids for which will be announced in a few days.

According to Secretary Torres, one of the main features of the reconstruction work will be the opening of new streets and the widening of the present ones.

The first houses to be built will be set up on the government land along Bancasay consisting of around 17,000 square meters, it was also learned.

This morning Secretary Torres again made a general survey of the devastated district to fully acquaint himself with the essential necessities of the community.

In yesterday morning's meeting after the committee has repaired to the Bilibid Prisons to study the possibilities of asbestos tile roofing for the tenement houses, the members decided to use this local product in a few of the houses experimentally.

Felix Maramba, chief of the industrial engineering division of the bureau of science, who was called to the meeting yesterday, argued the advantages of tile roofing for the tenement houses.

The only objection raised is that the shingle is fragile and is liable to break from falling stones.

Rent of the tenement houses will be fixed later when the cost of construction is ascertained and after the bids are opened, Secretary Torres said.

Victims of the last Tondo fire this morning registered a petition with the President of the municipal board, Manuel de la Fuente, seeking the grant of a three-point concession in connection with the proposed construction of tenement houses in the fire area.

Cardenas Estuvo Fuera De La Ciudad Durante Todo El Tiempo De La Estancia de M. L. Quezon

(De la "Prensa Asociada")

CIUDAD DE MEJICO, 12 de abril.—El encuentro entre el Presidente de Filipinas, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, y el de Méjico, Hon. Lázaro Cardenas, tuvo lugar hoy en el pintoresco Taxco, mientras aquel estaba de regreso a Washington. Este fué el primer encuentro de los dos ejecutivos puesto que el Sr. Cardenas ha estado fuera de la ciudad en la estancia aquí del Presidente Quezon.

La fiesta que se dió en honor del Presidente Quezon por la oficina extranjera el otro día, resultó un brillante acto social y diplomático. Estuvieron presentes los representantes de los países extranjeros y altos funcionarios del gobierno mejicano.

Tribune

April 12, 1937

Si Cardenas At Si Quezon Ang Magkakatatagpo Rin

(Sa Associated Press)

Siudad ng Mehiko, Abril. 12.— balik sa Washington.

Ang pagtatagpo ng pangulong Lázaro Cardenas ng Mehiko at pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth ng Pilipinas, ay inihanda ngayon sa makulay na Taxco, sa layong 115 milya sa timog buhat dito. Ito ang unang pagkakaharap ng dalawang tagapagpaganap, sapagka't ang pangulong Cardenas ay nasa panahon ng paglalakbay sa mga lalawigan ng Mehikano sapul nang dumating dito ang pangulong Quezon may anim na araw na.

Ang mga taong dapat makabatid ay walang masabi tungkol sa layunin ng pagtatagpo, bagaman nagugunita na ang pangulong Quezon, nang dumating dito sa paglalakbay ukol sa paglililiwaliw, ay inamin na hindi niya pababayaan ang pakikipag-usap tungkol sa kalakalan ng dalawang bansa.

Ang pangulong Quezon ay tutulak ngayon sa paglalakbay na pa-

Siudad ng Mehiko, Abril 11.—Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth ng Pilipinas ay nagparaan ngayon ng kaniyang huling araw sa siudad ng Mehiko sa pagdalo sa mga parangal na opisyal. Ang pangulo at ang mga kasama sa kaniyang komitiba ay nakatakdang tutulak bukas na pabalik sa Washington.

Sa maagang oras sa umaga, ang pangulong Quezon ay dumalo sa isang "charreada" o rodeo na inihanda sa kaniyang karangalan ng tanggapang panglabas ng Mehiko.

Pagkatapos ay hinandugan siya ng pananghalian sa kalapit na Cuernavaca. Ang pananghalian ay dinaluhan ng mga pinunong mehi-

kano. Ngayong gabi, ang pangulong Quezon ay naging panaang pangdangal sa hapunan sa legasyon ng Hapon. Kabilang sa mga dumalo si Joseph Daniels, embahador amerikano sa Mehiko.

that as soon as the actual cost of the tenements are reimbursed to the government in the form of rents, the houses be gratuitously

The fire sufferers proposed that the 600 tenement houses, the immediate construction of which has been decided by the National Relief Board, be built in such a way as to make them single-family houses; that these houses be rented at reasonably low rates; and

deeded to the occupants thereof.

In the event that the above are not practicable, they urged that the proposed Tondo foreshore reclamation project be undertaken immediately, the lots to be subdivided and sold to Tondo residents in easy instalments. It was also proposed to make the regulation size of the houses to be built in the reclaimed area five by seven meters.

Et Sal April 13, 1937

Taliba April 14-37

Quezon Saldrá De San Francisco Para Filipinas El 26 de Junio Despues de Su Viaje A Europa

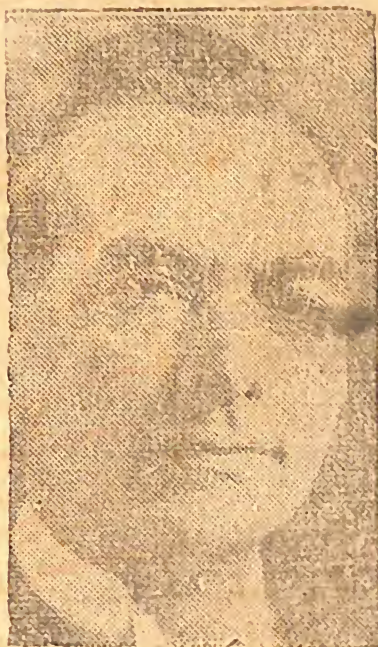
(De la "Prensa Asociada").

WASHINGTON, 13

abril—En los círculos diplomáticos de esta capital, se supo hoy que el Presidente de Filipinas, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, planea salir de San Francisco para Manila el 26 de junio próximo, a su vuelta de Europa.

De la misma fuente de información, se supo que el Presidente Quezon tiene el plan de volver a esta capital el noviembre del año en curso porque espera que entonces el comité conjunto de expertos habrá completado ya sus trabajos de investigación y estudio, y sometido su informe.

El Presidente Quezon y familia saldrán para Europa el 28 de abril. Visitarán varios puntos interesantes e históricos del viejo continente, pero no asistirán a la coronación del Rey Jorge VI de la Gran Bretaña, que ten-



Hon. Pres. Manuel Quezon

drá lugar el 12 de mayo.

Volverá de Méjico para recibir el título honorífico que le ofrece la universidad de Georgetown, el 17 del actual. Ya ha salido de Méjico y está camino de Washington.

MAGIGING PANGILIN ANG IKA 30 NG ABRIL

Pinagtibay ng pangulo ang tagubilin sa pagdaraos ng plebisito ng babai

Itinakdang araw na pangilini ang ika 30 ng kasalukuyan, Biernes, na ipagdaraos ng plebisito sa suprahio ng kababaihan, sa bisa ng kautusang tagapagpaganáp ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa tagubilin sa kagawarang pangloob. Sa nasabing araw ay walang pasok ang lahat ng tanggapan ng pamahalaan at inaasahang susunod ang mga bahay-kalakal, pagawaan at pabrika, upang mabigyan ng pagkakataon ang kanilang mga kawani't manggagawang babai na makapagsadya sa mga presinto at maipahayag ang kanilang linoob sa paglahok sa politika.

Sa tagubilin ng kagawarang pangloob ay ipinahayag na magiging mabuting pamalakad kung ipangingilin ang ika 30 ng buwang ito sapagkat magiging malaya ang mga babai sa pagboto kung katig sila o salungat sa suprahio. Sakaling mabigo o hindi matakpan ang takdang 300,000 na siyang kalla-ngang kumatig sa plebisito bago matamo ang karapatang iyan ay hindi maikakatuwiran na hindi nakapagsadya sa mga presinto ang kanilang mga kabaro sapagkat nasa kanilang pinapasukan. Sa ganyang paraan ay ipinalalagay na lubusang matatapos ang kilusan ng kababaihan upang magkaroon ng karapatang makalahok sa politika.

Lahát ng kaluwagan ay dapat ipagkaloob sa kababaihan upang malayang maipahayag ang kanilang linoob sa suprahio. Alinsunod sa kautusang tagapagpaganáp ng pangulong Quezon. Ang isinasag na ito ng kautusan ay tila nagpapasunat na ang idaraos na plebisito sa huling araw ng buwang humalakad ay siyang huling pagkakataon ng kababaihan upang matamo o lubusang mawala sa kanila ang karapatan na malaon nang inasam.

Inaasahan na dahil sa kautusang tagapagpaganáp na iyan ay magpipinid pati ang mga bahay-kalakal pagawaan o pabrika at ang mga iba namán ay kalahating araw lamang ang pasukan. Sa ganyang paraan ay makatutungo sa mga presinto sa gawing hapon ang mga babai upang makaboto, magling katig o salungat sa suprahio.

Mabuhay April 14, 1937

ANO ANG KURUKURO NG KOLEKTOR NG RENTAS?

SAN MIGUEL, Bul., Abril 10.—Isang matandang tagabukid sa bayang ito ang hindi tumutubos ng Sedula mula noong 1931. Mula noong Nobiembre, 1930, ang Batás ng Commonwealth Blg. 102 ay nilagdaan ng pangulong Quezon. Ang layon ng batás na ito ay patawarin ang lahat ng may pagkakautang sa Sedula nang sinundang mga taon, kahi't ilang panahon silang hindi kumukuha ng sedula. Datapwa, sa batás ding nasabi ay itinatadhana na ang lahat ng may pagkakautang sa Sedula ay dapat kumuha ng bago (1937) hanggang sa Abril 30 (1937 rin), at kung hindi tumubos ng sedula ay mapipilit na magbayad ng lahat ng ipinagkakautang sa sedula nang sinundang mga taon.

Halimbawang ang nagkakautang na gaya ni G. Manuel Gabriel, na ngayo'y nagtataglay ng gulang na 62 taon, ay hindi kumuha ng sedula sa taong ito, alalaong bagay hanggang Abril 30, 1937, mapipilit baga siya ng pamahalaan na magbayad pa ng ipinagkakautang sa sedula kahi't ngayo'y nagtataglay na siya ng 62 taong gulang, samantalang ang tadhana ng batás sa pagkakaligtas (exención) sa pagbabayad ng sedula ay nagmumula sa 61 taong gulang lamang?

Ano nga ang kurukuro sa pangyayaring ito ni kolektor Yatco at ng Kágawaran ng Katarungan?

RUFINO GIMENEZ
San Juan, San Miguel
Bulakan.

KUMAKATIG SA BALAK NI QUEZON ANG BOHOL

Ipinahayag ng mga pinuno sa Tagbilaran sa pakikipanayam sa kalihim Rodriguez

(Sariling Pahatid Sa TALIBA)
Tagbilaran, Bohol, Abril 13.
Ang boong lalawigan ng Bohol ay

lubusang katig sa panukala ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa magandang pagsasarili ng Pilipinas sa taong 1938 o 1939 sa halip ng 1946 kung ang batás Tydings-McDuffie ay siyang masusunod. Pinatutunayan ito sa pagpapanayam ng kalihim Eulogio Rodriguez at ng mga pinunong lalawigan at munisipal kahapon ng umaga nang boong pagkakaisang pagtibayin ang kapasayahán nang pagkatig sa pangulong Quezon.

Ang kalihim Rodriguez at mga kasama ay gumating dito kahapon

ng umaga. Naging masayang gayon na lamang ang pagsalubong sa kanila. Ang mga pinunong lalawigan at munisipal, mga mangangalakal at mga magsasaka ay kinapanayam ng kalihim Rodriguez. Walang tumutol na sino man sa kapasayahán nang pagkatig sa bagong balak ng pangulong Quezon.

Ang pangkat ng kalihim Rodriguez ay lumibot sa boong lalawigan sa loob ng maghapon at pagkatapos ay tumalak na patungong Dumaguete.—Gatal.

Taliba

April 13, 1937

1937

Subscriber's Name

Pas. Manuel L. Quezon

April 14

Total Grd 14

La Opinion 1937 mabuhay April 13-37

SA HUNIO AY UUWI MUNA SA KAPULUAN

Inaakalang matatapos ng magkalakip na lupon ang gawain sa ilang buwan

TATANGGAP NG TITULO

Buhat sa Mehiko ay magtutulong sa New York ang pangulo sa Sabado

(Sa Associated Press)

Washington, Abril 13.—Ipamahayag ng mga lipunang pilipino rito ngayon na ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth ay nagbabalak na tumalak patungong Maynila buhat sa San Francisco sa iká 26 ng Hunio, pagkatapos ng paglalakbay sa Europa. Sinabi ng mga lipunang ito na binabalak ng pangulo ang paglalakbay na pabalik sa Washington sa Nobiembre sa pag-asa niyang matatapos ng magkalakip na lupon ng mga dalubhasa ang pag-aaral sa hinaharap na kalakalan ng Pilipinas at Amerika.

Sinabi ng mga pinuno ng kagawaran ng estado na ang paghahayag sa mga dalubhasang amerikano ay maghihintay sa muling pakikipanayam sa pangulong Quezon dito, marahil ay sa darating na Sabado. Ang punong tagapagpaganap ng Pilipinas ay pabalik ngayon sa Washington pagkatapos ng pagdalaw ng siudad ng Mehiko.

Ang pangulong Quezon ay tatanggap ng titulong pangdangal sa Georgetown University sa Sabado ng gabi at pagkatapos ay tutulak siya na patungo sa siudad ng Nueva York. Magbabalik siya sa Washington sa Lunes at pagkatapos ng pagdalaw sa mga siudad sa kalagitnaan ng kanluran ay aalis sa iká 28 ng Abril upang magliwaliw sa Paris, Vienna, Istanbul, Moscow at Praha at magbabalik sa Amerika sa unang linggo ng Hunio.

Ang mga pinuno ng pamahalaan ay nagsabi na ang pagkaalis ng pangulong Quezon sa Washington ay nagbunga ng balakid sa pagpili ng pangulo ng magkalakip na lupon ng mga dalubhasa at bumalám sa paghahayag sa mga kagawad na amerikano ng lupon.

Siudad ng Mehiko, Abril 12.—Sa saliw ng sigawang "Viva" ukol sa Mehiko at Pilipinas, ang pangulong Manuel Quezon ng commonwealth ng Pilipinas ay umalis sa siudad ng Mehiko sa ganap na iká 8:25 ng gabi iká 11:15 ng umaga, Martes, oras sa Maynila, upang maglalakbay na pabalik sa Washington.

Ang pagdalaw ng pangulong Quezon sa republika ng Mehiko ay winakasán sa pagsasalo nila sa pananghalian ng pangulong Lazaro Cardenas ng Mehiko sa makulay na bayan ng Taxco, nasa layong 115 milya sa pangulong siudad. Iyon ang unang pagkakatatagpo ng dalawang pangulo sapagkat si Cardenas ay naglilibot sa mga lalawigan sapul nang dumating dito ang pangulong Quezon.

Discutira la pronta independencia y la formula de Quezon

Aldedor de 60 representantes de los pequeños partidos políticos y de organizaciones cívicas, fraternas, patrióticas y del trabajo en Filipinas y que están todas añiadas a la "Pagkakaisa ng Bayan" (Frente popular), celebrarán un mitin en la calle Barbosa No. 221 Quiapo, mañana a las 7 de la noche. Estos representantes seguirán al señor Agudo, secretario, compoñen el Comité Central Nacional de la Pagkakaisa ng Bayan.

En esta reunión, según manifiesto el Sr. Agudo, se tratará por primera vez del nuevo plan de Presidente Manuel L. Quezon de la Mancomunidad Filipina, para adelantar la fecha para la concesión de la independencia a 1938 o 1939 y el tratado económico y comercio de 10 años entre los Estados Unidos y Filipinas después de la independencia.

El general Emilio Aguinaldo, Presidente honorario, el ex Senador Juan Sumulong, presidente, Mons. Gregorio Aglipay, ex Fiscal general De fin Jaranilla, ex Secretario de Justicia Quirico Abeto, miembros de la Junta de Consejo

Pagkatapos ng pananghalian, ang pangulong Quezon ay nagbalik uli sa siudad ng Mehiko at makaraan ang ilang saglit siya at ang mga kasama sa komitiba ay lumulan sa tanging tren ng pangulong Cardenas sa paglalakbay na patungo sa hangganan ng Laredo, Texas.

Nakatayo sa plataporma sa hullihan samantalang kumikilos ang tanging tren, ang pangulong Quezon ay sumigaw ng "Viva Mexico." Maugong na "Viva las Filipinas" ang itinugon ng malaking pulutong ng mga tao sa himpilan ng tren.

Sa mga naghatid sa komitiba Quezon ay kabilang sina Josephus Daniels, embahador amerikano sa Mehiko, Edward Hay, kalihim panglabis ng Mehiko at ang mga kagawad ng ministerio ng Hapon at Tsina.

Sa isang pahayag sa pagpapalam ay sinabi ng pangulong Quezon na "dito ay nakita namin kung paanong ang isang bansa ay tumatayo sa saligan ng isang bagong kalagayan sa lipunan at kung paanong ang estadismo at nagkakaisang lakas na pangbansá, na dating nagkakahiwalay, ay nagsanib upang ibangon ang isang malakás at maunlad na bansá. Ang Mehiko at ang mga mehekano ay nakakabit sa aming paghanga."

Hindi nababati ng mga tanggapang dapat makalalam kung ano ang layunin ng pagtatagpo ng mga pangulong Quezon at Cardenas bagaman nagugunitá nila nang siya'y dumating dito ay inamin ng pinunong tagapagpaganap na wawaling pansin ang pakikipag-usap tungkol sa kalakalan ng dalawang bansá.

Pagdating niya uli sa Washington ang pangulong Quezon ay inasahang habarap uli sa mga gawa-in ukol sa kalakalang pilipino-amerikano.

IBIG PAIRALIN ANG BONUS SA TUBUHAN DITO

Minamahalaga ng pangulong Quezon ang paraán ng pagkakaloob ng mga bonus sa Hawáy na siyag pinaliral ng Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, kaya't pinag-aralan niya upang maisagawa namán sa mga sentral ng asukal sa Pilipinas, ayon sa nabatid kahanon.

Sa Hawáy, ang mga manggagawa ay pinagkakalooban ng bahagi sa taunang pakinabang ng sentral, bukod pa sa tinatanggap na sahod na regular tuwing iká-15 araw o hawa't buwan.

Inamin ng mga pinuno ng sangay sa Maynila ng Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association na bago tumugon sa Estados Unidos ang pangulong Quezon ay humahingi siya ng mga ulat tungkol sa paraán ng pagkakaloob ng bonus ng nasabing samahin. Sinasabing ibig pag-aralan ang paraán sa layong ipatupad dito pagkatapos.

Nabatid na ang palakad na lider sa Hawáy ay kinakatahan ng mga lider manggagawa sa Pilipinas. Si ledihin Ramon Torres ng Pagkawa, nang maasyaast sa Negros, ay nakipagpanayam sa mga pinuno ng mga sentral tungkol sa paraán ng pagkakaloob ng bonus sa Hawáy. Sinasabing katig ang mga anak-pawis nang ito'y matalos ng mga lider doon.

Inasahang hindi lamang sa Negros pairalin iyan kungdi sa lahat ng kabyawan sa Kapuluán.

Sinasabing kung kaya maraming pilipino sa Hawáy ang ayaw magbalik sa Pilipinas ay dahil sa tinatanggap nilang taunang bonus at sahod tuwing iká-15 araw.

Nang magdaán sa Hawáy ang pangulong Quezon ay hindi niva zaanong nasivasat ang tinurang paraán, pagkat lumipat siya sa ibang bahor, patungong Estados Unidos.

Isang Rie April 15-37

MRS. MLQ INVITES MRS. FDR TO COME

Despite her announcement that she doesn't care for the sailor's life, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the U. S. president, may be persuaded to join her husband in his proposed visit to the Philippines.

Mrs. Aurora Quezon, first lady of the Philippines, recently tried to convince Mrs. Roosevelt to come and see our celebrated sunsets and other tourist attractions in this nook of the globe.

—Oo—

THE PHILIPPINE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Herald April 14, 1937

Tribune April 15, 37

Final Itinerary To Be Drafted In Paris; President To See Many Countries Of Europe Shortly

By United Press

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Manuel Quezon's tour of Europe will possibly include Russia on the basis of the present itinerary being worked out by members of the party and the Philippine mission, informed observers believed today.

Although presumably the final itinerary will not be decided until President Quezon arrives in Paris, informed observers understood the Filipino leader has definitely planned to visit Hungary, Austria, Turkey, Russia and Czechoslovakia.

It was also predicted Quezon, following his return to the Philippines in July, will revisit the United States around November.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines has revised his tentative itinerary after arrival from Mexico, it was learned today. The new schedule follows:

To Detroit, April 20.

To Chicago, April 21.

To New York, April 22.

Sailing for Cherbourg aboard the s.s. Normandie, April 28.

Returning to the United States early in June.

Sailing for Manila aboard the President Coolidge from San Francisco, June 26.

BY WILLIAM H. LANDER

United Press Staff Correspondent

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines entrained with his party for New York last night after praising Mexico as a "long-lost brother" of the Philippines.

"We leave Mexico highly impressed with its culture and progress," the visiting executive said as he ended his four-day stay in the capital.

"Mexico, under the skillful leadership of President Cardenas, marches toward its final destiny.

"Here we have seen how a nation is built on a basis of new social order....

"Mexico and Mexicans have earned our admiration... and we feel our visit has strengthened this uniting of the Philippines and Mexico because Mexican progress has won our respect. Friendship between individuals, as between nations, only lasts when it is based on respect."

A military band played as President Quezon and his party boarded their special train at 8:30 o'clock last night. Foreign Secretary Eduardo Hay and other cabinet members, U. S. Ambassador Josephus Daniels, Japanese Minister Saichiro Koshida and other notables gave the visitors a cordial farewell. Quezon visited the Japanese legation before departure.

Friends filled Mrs. Aurora Quezon's compartment with flowers before the party arrived at the station. A special pullman was to be attached to the train at Monterrey, enabling the party to retire without having to change cars at Nuevo Laredo on the Texas border.

Immediately before entraining, President Quezon addressed to President Lazaro Cardenas a written message of "immeasurable gratitude" for the courtesies extended to the party during the four-day visit. The message was in reply to a telegram sent to Quezon by Cardenas yesterday.

"Your message moved me deeply," he said. "The warm welcome and honors given us since arrival are eloquent living testimony of the sincere friendship which your people and your government profess to the Filipino people.

"My people hope to reciprocate....

"In assuring your excellency that my brief stay in your native country will give my heart perennial recollections of indescribable satisfaction, permit me to express my thanks for your generous hospitality."

The Filipino leader met Cardenas yesterday morning at Taxco, a picturesque little mountain city of Guerrero state, 115 miles southwest of Mexico City.

Quezon motored to Taxco, arriving about 11 a. m. The party was greeted by bands and a committee of ladies carrying Philippines and Mexican flags. They proceeded to the municipal palace, where Cardenas embraced Quezon. The two executives conferred privately in Spanish and then proceeded to the Hotel Brona, where Cardenas was host at a banquet in the Commonwealth President's honor. Secretary Hay and Secretary of Communications General Francisco J. Mujica attended the banquet.

The Quezon party left Taxco for Mexico City at 2:15 p. m., while Cardenas left for Iguala to continue his inspection tour of the southern states.

Arriving in the capital, President Quezon said his visit to President Cardenas was extremely cordial.

"We discussed conditions prevailing in Mexico and the Philippines," he said. "The only thing I can say now is that President Cardenas is one of the biggest men in the world."

Quezon then proceeded to Chapultepec Castle, where a group of congressmen and senators extended their good wishes of the Mexican Congress. Quezon replied in a brief speech expressing satisfaction at his visit and extending greetings on behalf of the Philippines National Assembly.

The drive to Taxco took President Quezon over the beautiful mountain highway to Cuernavaca, which he visited two days ago, and thence through semi-tropical countryside of Guerrero state. Taxco, rapidly becoming a tourist

Thorns and Roses by R. R. Roces Jr.

Now that reports have been received that 56 men were led to the altar in a mass wedding in Tigaon, Camarines Sur, we think the Commonwealth could do away with the suffrage plebiscite. Womanhood has conquered.

The unveiling of mural paintings for the United States Supreme Court has been encountering difficulties. Just before the scheduled unveiling last October it was discovered that Abraham Lincoln was depicted in the paintings as hungrily watching two Negro children eating watermelons. Critics cried out that the scene was undignified, and the unveiling was postponed while the watermelons were rubbed out.

Lately one of the justices peeked behind the curtains covering the murals and was startled to see Martin Luther and Pope Clement VII smiling at him from the murals. Neither the Pope nor Luther had anything to do with the making of American laws, Constitution, or Supreme Court, stormed the justice, and again the unveiling was postponed.

We are worried over the fact that President Quezon took one of his Manila chauffeurs along with him on his trip. The President may drive to the Indianapolis motor cycle race track, and, just from force of habit, the chauffeur may swing his car behind the motorcycles around the race track.

There is a soft heart neath the sun helmet. Last week the Mayor brought several kegs of beer to the American soldiers cleaning up the wreckage after the Tondo fire. Yesterday he summoned the children of the fire victims around him and bought ice cream cones for about 20 of them.

We now await the news that he distributed toothpicks among the city councilors.

At the same time that 56 people got married in Tigaon without having to spend one peso, we get news that Buddhist priest in China will spend P300,000 on his coming wedding.

That sets us to wondering whether expensive wedding are more binding than the less ostentatious ones. Statistics in the United States seem to belie that. But then, perhaps, it is because expensive weddings give the bride a hint of just what alimony she can get.

attraction, long has been a favorite residence of artists from all parts of the world. In the days of the Spanish galleon trade between Mexico and the Philippines, the many gold and silver mines around Taxco were worked by slave labor and yielded fabulous fortunes.

Taxco is near the Pacific port of Acapulco, from which the galleon trade with the Philippines originated several centuries ago. Today, Acapulco is a sleepy little city to which many tourists are attracted by the excellent fishing and swimming beaches.

Maaga pa ang pagtuligsa sa gawain ng pamahalaan

Simulat ni
FRANCISCO DE LEON

May labing-anim na buwan pa lamang ang ating 'Commonwealth', na kung бага sa bagong pagaasawa ay nasa kasalukuyan ng tamis sa tinatawag na "pulot at gata" ay hindi na gaanong mga "sukat na masabi" ang naririnig natin, na ang layunin wari ay hanapan ito kapagdaka ng galing at buti na maging halimbawa't uliran sa pamamahala.

Kung ang layunin ng mga tuligsa at pintas sa pangasiwaang ito ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, ay upang itumpak ito sa pag-ugit ng gobierno, tanggapin ang inaakalang mga mali, pansinin ang mga kasaguwaan sa kapakanan ng sangbayanan; ang pintas na iya't mga tuligsa ay dapat pagukulan ng mga papuri sapagka't sa ibabaw ng mga kabutihang sarili ay dapat manaig ang kapakanan ng bansa; datapuwa't maka-pagtataka ang mga pangyayaring natatanggal ngayon, ang mga tuligsa at pintas ay walang layuning bumuo, hindi nagtuturo ng mabuting landasin, pinagpipilitang ibagsak na maaga ang isang pamahalaan bago at bata pa: Ang sanggol na wala pang sangtaon at kalahati ang gulang ay ibig nang maging "mayor de edad" na para bagang sa karanasan sa buhay ng mga kristianong ito'y nakalilimot na tikis sa kanilang "kahapon", kaya't nakikita ang butas ng karayom ay hindi masilip ang butas ng palakol".

Gaano man ang buti at galing sa pagkadalubhasa ng ating mga lider at patnugot ay ano ang himala nilang magagawa sa loob ng maikling panahon ng isang masa guting pamamahala?

Paanong masasagutang bigla ang mga hangarin at kailangan ng sangbayanan gayong nasa unang baytang pa lamang, sa pasimula ng pangunahing hakbang ng kanyang mga gawain?

Ang lahat nang ating gawain, balak at mga binabalak pa, na may kinalaman sa ating magandang kinabukasan, ay dapat na ihanda sa mahinahong pag-uulat laban sa akalang mga kahiduwaan at mali na kailangang itumpak; ang nalalabi pang panahon ay malaki, kaya't bago nating pintasan at surutin, o kaya'y tawaran ang kakayahan ng ating mga patnugot sa pagsasaugit nila ng ating pamahalaan, kailangang tupdin muna ang tungkuling magbigay-tulong, magbigay ng mga tulipak na payo at wastong mga paliwanag, upang sa gayo'y maghari ang pagkakawatatan ng isa't isa, ng bayang sakop at makapangyarihang naguutos.

Ang gugulin ng ating pamahalaan ngayon, alinsunod sa ulat ay umaabot sa P75,753,800. samantalang ang tinatayang masisingil o papasok na salapi ay wala pang P70,000,000; samakatuwid, ay kinakapos tayo ng mahigit na anim na na angaw na piso o kaya'y P6,174,606 sa pagtatapos ng taong ito 1937, datapuwa't diyay mayron tayong nakatagong mahigit na sampung angaw na piso o kaya'y

P10,072,180.75 na iniwan sa atin ng pangasiwaang Murphy, kaya't alinsunod sa komisyon ng mga gugulin o badyet, magugol man nating lahat ang mahigit na "pitongpu at limang angaw" na piso, ay may labis pang kulang kulang lamang na tatlong angaw sa kaban ng ating pamahalaan.

Sa mga guguling ito bukod sa iba pang kailangan, ay kabilang ang nauukol sa tanggulang bansa, ang transporte-presidensyal na Casiana ang mga bagong tekniko sa Malakanyang, ilang hindi karaniwang mga pensionado at mga ekstra-sekretario.

Hindi kami salungat sa gaano mang laki ng mga gugulin, lalo pa kung ito'y isang pamahalaan na taglay ang magandang simula, na baw't sentimos na kunin sa bulsa ng mga mamamayan ay bumabalik dito ang mga kapakanang lalo pang malaki at mahalaga sa kabutihan ng sangbayanan; datapuwa't iyang mga guguling malaki pa sa kita, maging ito'y mapaukol sa kapakanang sarili ng baw't tao ay hindi mabuting halimbawa, at kung iya'y siyang gagawin ng pamahalaan, ang malapit na tunguhin nito'y ang lubos na pagkapariwara sa halip ng mga kabutihang ibig na matamo.

April 19 - 37

La Vanguardia

TRASPASO DEL ARRASTRE AUN EN DISCUSION

El Ferrocarril no podrá encargarse del servicio antes del 1.º de mayo

Es poco probable que el Ferrocarril pueda hacerse cargo del servicio de arrastre antes del 1.º de mayo que es cuando vence el período especial de tiempo concedido por la "Manila Harbor Board" a la "Manila Terminal" para seguir manteniendo dicho servicio, según declaró al mediodía de hoy el Capitán Enrique Razón, recientemente nombrado gerente del arrastre en representación del Ferrocarril.

Según los planes originales el Ferrocarril, debía haber comenzando a encargarse del arrastre en el pantalán 2, ayer, 2 de abril. Estos planes, sin embargo, han fracasado y hasta ahora siguen discutiéndose las medidas que podrían tomarse para el traspaso del servicio.

Existe también la perspectiva en relación con el arrastre de que el Presidente Quezon, a su regreso del extranjero, pueda disponer otra cosa en relación con el asunto, en vista de la actitud que asumió cuando primeramente se le comunicó el rechazamiento de todas las ofertas. El

TURNING BACK



20 YEARS AGO.....April 15, 1917

Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, Speaker Sergio Osmeña and Secretary of Interior Rafael Palma, motored to Kawit, Cavite and offered General Emilio Aguinaldo the headship of the Philippine National Guard then in the process of organization. The former president of the Philippine republic was to have the rank of brigadier general should he accept. It was said, however, that the general refused the offer for personal reasons.

The Germans ships interned in Manila Bay were relieved of their cargo which was deposited at the customs bureau warehouse. This was a step in connection with the preparations to place the ships into active service by the Philippine government....Among these vessels were the Camille Rickmers, Princess Alice and the Mark.

Seven billion dollars was set the U. S. congress for war expenses. The measure to this effect was sent to President Wilson for approval.

15 YEARS AGO.....April 15, 1922

John McCormack, noted American tenor, underwent a major operation on the throat for the removal of pus in New York. The night previous the popular singer was nearly strangled in the midst of a performance and had to discontinue the show.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., gave away \$1,000,000 for the relief of famine sufferers in China.

Coming to Manila posthaste, Senator Leoncio Imperial of the Bicol region and a candidate for governor of Albay against Gov. Jose Vera reported serious political conflict in his province and asked the constabulary to do something about it.

10 YEARS AGO.....April 15, 1927

Good Friday....But the curious of Manilans were disappointed for not witnessing a traditional feature of the holiday, the penitent flagellantes inflicting self punishment. This was due to a recent ordinance just passed by the city board prohibiting such acts..... "Santo Intierro" procession was held by the Santo Domingo church.Father Antonio Abad delivered the Seven Last Words sermon at the Manila Cathedral.

Presidente entonces demandó una explicación detallada del asunto, amenazando al mismo tiempo con convocar otra subasta.

Varias compañías afectadas por esta decisión y que alegan no haber recibido oficialmente explicaciones satisfactorias del por qué se rechazaron sus ofertas, parecen hallarse dispuestas a proseguir adelante en su actitud de protesta apelando a todos los recursos que están a su alcance.

PRESIDENT QUEZON'S visit to Mexico is hailed by journalistic observers as a master-stroke of political showmanship for it throws the spotlight of world attention on the Philippine question. It is more than that, however, in significance: Quezon, by crossing the Rio Grande to Mexico, wittingly or unwittingly stirs the dust of the forgotten drama of old Mexico-Philippine relations.

Intertwined Histories

Philippine history, it should be recalled, is intricately intertwined with that of Mexico (anciently called *Nueva Espa-*

Up to 1821 the Philippines was virtually a dependency of Mexico. Spain ruled it through the Mexican vice-royalty. All official communications between Spain and the Philippines passed through Mexican channels. The governors-general, royal officials, soldiers, and missionaries assigned to the Islands came from Mexico. And part of the expenses of the Philippine government were paid by the Mexican treasury.

Mexicans In Our History

The first governor-general of the Philippines, Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, was a Spanish lawyer and clerk in Mexico City,

its spiritual independence from Mexico. However, the Manila office of the Holy Inquisition remained under the supervision of the main office in Mexico. All Spaniards accused of heresy in the Islands were shipped to Mexico for trial. A classic example was the case of Governor Diego de Salcedo (1663-68). Because of his quarrel with Archbishop Poblete, the friars and their friends seized him one night and sent him in irons to Mexico to answer the charges brought against him by the Commissary of the Manila Inquisition. Upon reaching Mexico, however, all charges against him were nullified; he

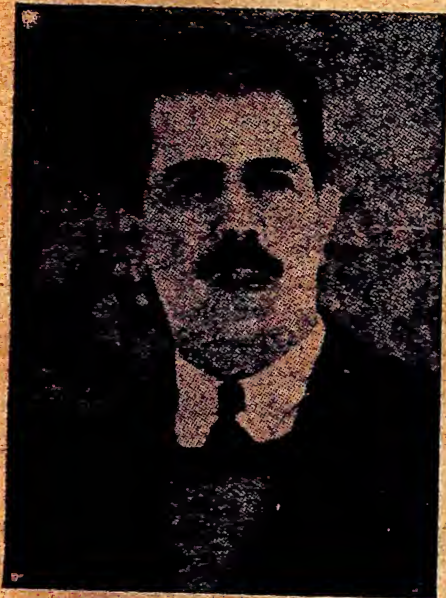
Flora and Fauna From Mexico

Mexico enriched Philippine flora and fauna. History demonstrates that the early missionaries from Mexico introduced to the Islands various plants, such as tobacco, corn (Indian maize), cacao, indigo, camachile, and other fruit plants, and various animals, such as sheep, cows, bulls, and Spanish horses.

The historic galleons, argosies of commerce and romance, linked Mexico and the Philippines across the Pacific. From 1593 to 1815, Spain limited the foreign trade of the Islands, closed Manila and other Philippine

Strong Were The Ties Once

By GREGORIO F. ZAIDE



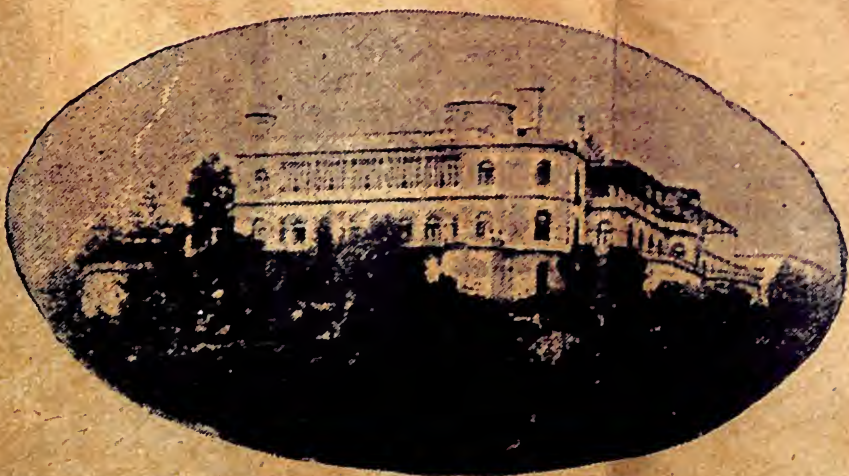
The visit of President Manuel L. Quezon to Mexico has stirred considerable interest and caused many to recall the historical relations of the Philippines and Mexico. Left to right: Luzaro Cardenas, Mexico's incumbent president; President Quezon, and the Cathedral at Mexico City.

ña), particularly during the period from the beginning of the Spanish conquest to 1821. The famous Hernando Cortes, conqueror of Montezuma, fitted out an expedition in Mexico in 1527 and placed it under the command of his cousin, Alvaro de Saavedra. This was the first Spanish expedition for the conquest of the Philippines prepared on American soil. It was followed by two other expeditions—the Villalobos expedition (1542-43) and the Legaspi-Urdaneta expedition (1564-65). The tides of Spanish rule thus rolled across the Pacific to the East from Mexico.

Fathers Urdaneta, Rada, Azu- rre, Herrera, and other pioneer missionaries, who sowed the seeds of Christianity in the Islands, were Spanish priests in Mexico. Many Mexicans won immortal fame in our history. Foremost among them was Captain Juan de Salcedo, youthful grandson of Legaspi and dashing knight-errant, whose martial exploits made him the veritable "Hernando Cortes of the Philippines."

At first, the Philippines was an ecclesiastical adjunct of Mexico. Beginning 1595, however, with the establishment of the Archbishopric of Manila by Pope Clement VIII, it assumed

sailed back to Manila but died at sea. ports to world trade, and allowed commerce only with Mexico.



The Palace of Chapultepec. This luxurious palace will be the temporary residence of President Quezon while in Mexico.

April 19-37
Commerce

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Herald April 19, 1937

REVAMP SCHEMES ARE BEING RUSHED

Department Secretaries To Submit Plans To Quezon For Approval

Plans for the reorganization of laws are at present being rushed by department secretaries for approval of President Manuel L. Quezon before he leaves for the United States. The President is due to sail in three weeks' time.

The execution of the reorganization laws involving the creation of new offices and agencies has kept the government in accordance with the secretaries of departments intensely busy during the week-end. The organization and reorganization of government offices likewise involves admission of new personnel and the change or transfer of old ones in accordance with the requirements of the service and the public good.

Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas is occupied with the revision of assignments of provincial treasurers and plans for the organization of the radio fee collection service in the bureau of internal revenue as well as with the organization of agencies under the National Development Company. He recently recommended to the President, who endorsed it, the plan to transfer the provincial treasurers

of Leyte to Tayabas and that of Tayabas to Leyte. Other changes of assignments are due, it was learned. He is working on a similar plan on Customs collectors.

Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino is drawing up plans for the organization of the commission on Mindanao and Sulu to which Marcial Kasilag was appointed as commissioner. He also is drawing up a list of names for the staffs of the public safety commission popularly known as the state police, the radio board which will be made up of three members and the national information and publicity office of which he is chairman.

Mariano Cuenco, secretary of public works and communications, will tackle as his first job in the department the organization of the National Power Corporation. He will be chairman of the board. He also has to organize the civil aviation bureau which is under his department.

José Yulo, secretary of justice, is due to organize the G-Men division in his department. He has P75,000 to do it. He also is drawing up a plan of reorganization of his departmental technical staff. The secretary also will have to devote part of his time to the reorganization of the public service commission and the newly created securities and exchange commission.

The secretary of agriculture and commerce, Eulogio Rodriguez, is drawing up plans of organizing the national produce exchange which is to be managed by a board of five members.



So it SEEMS

SALVADOR R. LOPEZ

LEARNING BY EXAMPLE—"Here we have seen how a nation is built on the basis of a new social order."

As soon as it was announced that President Quezon was going on a visit to Mexico, many people, myself included, were in high hopes that something would come out of the trip beyond encouraging sentimental recollections and encountering once again a "long-lost brother".

If the statement of President Quezon, which we here quote, means anything at all, I hope it does mean that he has not only observed how a "new social order" is being evolved in Mexico but is determined to proceed with his work in the Philippines in accordance with certain plans suggested by what he has seen.

Certainly President Quezon did not have to go to Mexico to realize that the Philippines was in dire need of social surgery of some kind. In fact his entire government program since his inauguration has been shaped by his consciousness of this need.

What he most needed was a demonstration of method in a country closely resembling the Philippines in respect of social history and economic background. He now has found such a country in Mexico to which we are bound by the closest of cultural and historical ties.

In no other respect do Mexico and the Philippines more closely resemble each other than in the agrarian problem which both are endeavoring to solve. In a recent interview with an American newspaperman, President Carnedás explains the details of his program. He is today buying one after another the big private estates at nominal prices. These he distributes to the peons in modest parcels sufficient to maintain them in independent livelihood.

To prevent these peons from selling out once again to landlords should crops fail, he has established in the provinces small rural banks ready to loan money at low rates of interest. These parcels of land may not be mortgaged or sold to private parties.

Furthermore, President Cardenas has created a government agency to assist and supervise the new independent farmers in their work. It is the task of this agency to give farmers expert advice in the matter of plant varieties, fertilizers, etc.

Thus, the Mexican government has set independent farmers as its goal, but independent farmers who will remain independent because every means has been provided to enable them to do so.

Here at least is one lesson we should not be too proud to learn from a "long lost brother."

La Vanguardia April 19, 1937

El Fiscal Narvasa a quien se dice se ofreció el cargo, lo ha declinado

El Comandante Arsenio Natividad, ayudante de campo del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, es uno de los fuertes candidatos para ser el jefe del cuerpo de agentes llamados G-Men, recientemente creado bajo el Departamento de Justicia, según informes obtenidos.

El Comandante Natividad llegará a Manila el día 12 de mayo juntamente con el Comisionado de Seguridad Pública León G. Quinto.

Procedente de Washington, en donde se separó de la comitiva del Presidente Quezon, el Comandante Natividad con el Comisionado Quinto visitó los cuerpos de policías y servicio secreto de los Estados Unidos. Después fué a Londres y allí visitó el famoso Scotland Yard.

Según informes, el Fiscal Narvasa era uno de los favorecidos entre los candidatos para ser jefe de los G-Men, pero rehusó la oferta. En vista de esto, el Presidente Quezon y el Secretario José Yulo de Justicia que se halla también en Estados Unidos, según informes, se han fijado en el Comandante Natividad.

1937
Advertiser April 15

CEBU CITY BOARD STRONGLY BACKS UP QUEZON PLAN

Resolution Supporting
Proposal Unanimously
Approved By Council

TOJONG SPONSORS

*First Of Chartered City
To Define Stand In Fa-
vor Of Freedom*

The present move by President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth to ask President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and request the American Congress to grant complete independence to the Philippines either in 1938 or 1939 received the strong and unqualified backing by the Municipal Board of the City of Cebu when a resolution to that effect was unanimously approved by the council at its regular meeting the other night. Councilor Leandro Tojong is the author of the resolution.

In sponsoring the resolution Councilor Tojong brought out an important fact that if independence would be granted to the Philippines before the expiration of the transition period as provided for in the McDuffie-Tydings independence act, the Islands could not be economically strangled. He stated in the course of his argument that the Municipal Board of Cebu should back up unqualifiedly the present freedom proposal by the President on condition that in the event that an early independence is granted to the Filipinos, the free trade relations between the Philippines and the United States should at least be continued and this can be possibly won by the Filipino leaders, he said, by appealing to the sense of justice and equity of the American people whose work in the Philippines is monumental in the epic struggle for freedom by the Filipino people.

Vice-President Sergio Omeña of the Philippine Commonwealth, according to Councilor Tojong, has openly come out supporting strongly the present campaign of President Quezon in the United States for the early independence of the Islands. He stated further that in

THE PHILIPPINE CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune April 16, 1937

Now that the cabinet has approved the creation of a committee on the building of homes for those who have been deprived of their dwellings by the Tondo fire, it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in formulating a plan and putting it into execution.

The Cabinet's Plan

By a combination of circumstances, both the necessity and the facilities are present for the realization of the hope that the slums in the city will be cleared away, to make room for comfortable, sanitary dwellings for the poor. The land is now available, and so is the money to make an early start on the project. Now that the highest officials in the land have given their approval to the program, nothing remains but its execution.

In this connection it is also to be hoped that the committee will decide on working along the lines suggested by President Quezon with respect to individual homes rather than tenements. As long as there is enough land available, the individual home, giving its occupant a sense of independence and security, is far preferable to the tenement building in which scores of families will be huddled together.

Herald April 19, 1937

Governor Of Taiwan Coming To Confer With Pres. Quezon

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Governor-General of Taiwan, formerly Formosa, will visit the Philippines next July, with a view to conferring with President Quezon and explaining the so-called Southward policy of the Japanese Government, according to the Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

This prospective visit of a ranking Japanese naval officer and colonial administrator has been prompted, the Mainichi story indicates, by a keen desire of the Japanese government, particularly that of Taiwan, to promote friendly relations and cooperation with neighboring countries south of Japan.

It is also stated in the Mainichi story that after visiting President Quezon and touring the Philippines Admiral Kobayashi will visit the Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong to make similar calls on their respective Governors-General, Dr. Tjarda van Starkenborgh, Sir William E. Shel-

ton and Sir Andrew Caldecott.

If this visit on President Quezon is made by Admiral Kobayashi, the occasion will be appropriate for taking up the repeated complaints of the Philippine Government against the frequent incursion of Formosans in Philippine waters either for illegal fishing or sometimes for cutting timber. If there is to be any cooperation between the two governments in so far as Formosa particularly is concerned, it was pointed out, that of Japan will be most salutary.

April 19-37

La Vanguardia

SE PROCESARA A ESPECULADORES DE MALA FE

Cuidadosa vigilancia en la
zona devastada para cor-
tar el agiotaje

Tres agentes de la Oficina de Comercio fueron asignados por el Director Cornelio Malmaceda en la zona devastada de Tondo, con instrucciones de continuar observando cuidadosamente la fluctuación de los precios de los artículos de primera necesidad, para evitar el agiotaje, de acuerdo con la reciente proclama que declara un estado de emergencia en Manila.

the "glorious days of the Philippine revolution the Filipino heroes fought against their enemies with bolos," and at present he said "the Filipinos are willing to sacrifice some of their convenience for the sake of Philippine independence."

Copy of the resolution will be sent to President Quezon as soon as possible.

Cont. on the
next page

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon 1937

Mabuhay April 17-37

Carl. La Jang. April 19

Nagbababantay Sa Panghuhuthot Sa Nasunugan

Dahil sa proklama ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon tungkol sa pagkakaroon ng sakunang-bayan sa siudad ng Maynila, sa layong mailigtas sa mga manghuhuthot ang mga nasunugan sa Tundo, ang mga pinuno ng Siudad, sa pangungulo ni alkalde Juan Posadas, ay gumawa agad kahapon ng mga kaukulang hakbang upang maipatupad ang tinurang utos.

Unang hiniangan ng tulong ang tanggapan ng Pulisya, at pinatitiktikan ang mga tindahan, lalo na ang mga nasa malapit sa pook na nasunog. Ang mga pulis at sekreta ay inatasang dakpin ang lahat ng mangangalakal na nagtataas ng halaga ng mga paninda, gayong wala namang dahilan.

Hiniling din sa kawanihan ng kalakal na siya'y magpalibot ng mga ahente sa mga tindahang nagbibili ng mga kagamitan sa pagpapagawa ng bahay na siyang nagsasamantala ngayon sa mga nasunugan.

Ang Hunta Munisipal ay nagpatibay din ng mga kapasiyahan laban sa panghuhuthot ng mga mangangalakal, at ang Alkalde ay pinapalagan ng mga salin.

Samantala, napuna kahapon ang pagtaas ng halaga ng baboy sa mga pamilihan ng Maynila. Ang sumbong ng mga mamamayan ay kumatawan kay Charles H. Forster, mga kagawad.

Isang kapasiyahan ang pinagti-bay ng lupon na nakikidalamhati sa mag-anak ng yumaong Gng. Delfin Jaranilla, na naglingkod na kagawad ng lupon ng mga patnugot ng Associated Charities sa kulang na limang taon, at naging tesorero ng samahan nang bago siya mamatay.

Si Mrs. Hilton Carson ay muling nahalal na pang-ulo; si Dr. Jose Fabella, komisionado ng Sanidad at Kagalingang-bayan, pangalawang pang-ulo; at si Gng. Geronima Pecson ay nahalal na tesorero na siyang magiging kapalit ng yumaong Gng. Delfin Jaranilla.

Ang mga bagong kagawad ng lupon ay sina:

Mga pinunong pangdaing: Gng. Manuel L. Quezon, pang-ulo; Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, pang-ulo; Gng. Sergio Osmeña, pangalawang pang-ulo; at Gng. Juan Posadas, pangalawang pang-ulo.

Mga pinuno ng lupon: Mrs. Hilton Carson, pang-ulo; Dr. Jose Fabella, pangalawang pang-ulo; Gng. Geronima Pecson, tesorero; at Gng. Asuncion A. Perez, lalhim tagapagpaganap.

Mga kagawad: Dr. Victor Buen-camino, Dr. Augusto Cortez, Kenneth B. Day, Charles H. Forster, Gng. Vicente Lim, Gng. Trinidad Legarda, Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, Gng. G. Garcia, Gng. Pacita Ver, at Gng. Juan Elizalde.

1937
Taliba April 16

Pauunlarin Na Ang Mga Mina Sa Kapuluan

Pagsisikapang mapabungkal ng samahang pangbansa sa pagpapaligid

Mga lupang may mina ng balak, tanso, karbon at petroleo na nakatagdang sa pangangasiwa ng pamahalaan ang malamang na tuwiran nang ilagay sa ilalim ng kapangyarihan ng pamahalaan upang mapaligid at mapabungkal ng National Development Corporation o ng mga sangay na kompanya, alinsunod sa napag-alaman sa mga karapatdapat sa paninilwal sa pamahalaan.

Ang pangpapanibagong tatag ng Fomento Nacional na isasagawa, sa pagbabalik dito ng pangulong Quezon, ay malamang na sumaklaw sa mga hakbangin sa pagtatatag ng mga sangay na samahan upang siyang bumungkal ng mga likas na kayamanang natatago sa tiyan ng lupa.

Ang ilang panig ng pamahalaan ay kinarirangan ng palagay na sa pagdalaw sa Mehiko, ng pangulo, ay nagkaroon ito ng pagkakataon na mamasid at masuri ang pagpapaligid ng likas na kayamanan sa bansang ito.

Ang pakikilalam ng pamahalaan sa mga mina, lalo na sa uling at petroleo, higit pa sa isang bansang bata pa gaya ng Pilipinas, ay ipinalalagay na hinihingi ng mga pangyayari at pangangailangan.

Gaya nang naibabita na namin, ang NDC ay gumagawa ng pagsisiyasat sa mga likas na kayamanang pangunahin sa Pilipinas, sa tulong ng kawanihan sa pagmimina.

Ang pasiyá ng Malakanyang sa pagpigil sa paghubungkal sa mga lupang may petroleo ay isa sa mga hakbanging tungo sa bagay na ito at naalinsunod sa balak na bigyan ng uring pangbansa ang pagpapaligid sa mga likas na kayamanan dito.

Con el fin de determinar el verdadero estado de los precios corrientes, la Oficina de Comercio ha preparado detalles concretos acerca de los precios en plaza y las fluctuaciones que se registraron en el pasado.

Copias de la proclama del Presidente Quezon seran colocadas en todos los mercados de Manila, segun anuncio el Alcalde de la Ciudad Juan Posadas. Este anuncio tambien una energetica campana contra los especuladores de mala fe, a quienes se procesara de acuerdo con las disposiciones de la ley No. 4164.

Los precios de la carne en los mercados de Manila continuaban altos el sabado. La de cerdo de primera se cotizo de 60 a 70 centavos y de segunda, de 50 a 60. La carne de vaca se vendió de 70 a 75 la primera y de 60 a 65 la segunda. La de tercera se cotizo de 50 a 55 centavos.

Por otro lado, Leoncio Dionisio, presidente de la "Unión de Mercaderes de Carne" declaró que esta subida de los precios no significa especulación por parte de los vendedores sino la escasez de cerdos y vacas que se envian a Manila.

Herald April 16-37

GOVERNORS BACK PLAN OF QUEZON

Send Cable To President Defining League Stand

The League of Provincial Governors, headed by Governor Francisco Sevilla of Rizal, is completely in accord with President Manuel L. Quezon's new formula for the shortening of the transition period, it was officially announced by the league this morning.

The league has sent a radiogram to the Chief Executive giving its unconditional support to the Quezon plan. The governors, in their message, said that President Quezon has the entire backing of the Filipino people.

The Quezon plan, the radiogram states, represents the true sentiment of the country. The radiogram follows:

"His Excellency,
President Manuel L. Quezon
Washington, D. C.

"Governor league adheres unconditionally shortening transition period. Congratulations on your manifestation representing true Filipino sentiment.

"FRANCISCO SEVILLA
"President, Governor's League."

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Mr. Manuel L. QuezonTribune April 12, 1937

As the Moment of Signing the Constitution Neared



This picture, flashed across 3,000 miles by wire and sped to the "Tribune" by two fast Pacific steamers, was taken at seven minutes after twelve noon, Saturday, March 23, at Washington, in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In the Philippines it was a few minutes after 11 at night, and the country was tensely awaiting the radio flash announcing that the Constitution was signed by President Roosevelt. Senate President Quezon, seated beside the President, was caught by the camera preparing to hand the original draft of the Constitution to Mr. Roosevelt. Standing behind the President are, from the left, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Senator Pittman, Resident Commissioner Guevara, Representative Roxas, and Resident Commissioner Delgado. At the left of the President Roosevelt is Secretary of War Dern, and behind Mr. Guevara is Delegate Miguel Cuaderno. Turn to Page 16 for photo of signing. (A.P. Wirephoto)

1937
AP News April 20

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Bulltin April 20, 1937

SUGIERE SE TRASLADAR LA ESCUELA NAUTICA



Diputado R. QUIMPO

TRASLADO DE LA NAUTICA, URGIDO

Se Presentara Un Bill Para Que Sea Puesta Bajo El Ejercito

El traslado de la escuela nautica de la Oficina de Educacion al Ejercito Filipino, con el proposito de correlacionar su administracion con la defensa nacional y para mejorar su eficiencia es lo que dispone un proyecto de ley presentado ayer por el diputado Romualdo C. Quimpo.

Segun el autor del proyecto, los graduados en la escuela nautica ahora son tan pobremente instruidos que dificilmente encuentran empleo en la marina mercante local, y que su instruccion es limitada a navegacion para la marina mercante por lo que desconocen completamente las fases navales y guerreras de la navegacion.

El plan es trasladar la escuela de Pasay a Mariveles, donde hay mas espacio para futura extension, y dispone la consignacion de P200,000 anuales para el eficiente mantenimiento de dicha escuela. Luego, estando ya bajo el Ejercito, su administracion sera semejante a la de la escuela militar de Bagulo y copiada del sistema seguido en la academia naval de Annapolis.

El diputado Quimpo declaro ayer que el Presidente Quezon, en cierta ocasion hubo manifestado su deseo de ver a filipinos entrenados en la guerra naval, y el bill suyo

Quezon Given Credit For 'Selling' Roosevelt Idea Of Visit To Islands

WASHINGTON, By Mail (AP).— President Quezon of the Philippines is quite a salesman. It is too early to tell whether he has sold President Roosevelt on his main proposal of advancing the date for complete independence of the Islands; but he has succeeded in getting a tentative project for a Roosevelt return visit to the Philippines into circulation.

The Filipino executive and his staff have been talking about a big time in Manila next fall ever since they arrived. Plans are shaping for a grand birthday celebration for the Islands government. If President Roosevelt is guest of honor, it should make November 15, anniversary of Quezon's inauguration, a sort of Philippine independence day.

The word from Warm Springs was that adjournment of congress would control final decision by the President. If the session holds on too long, the trip will be deferred to 1938.

There is just a possibility that the presidential eye was cocked at congress with a sardonic gleam in it when he let this outline of his reaction get noised about. The Supreme Court controversy has slowed up everything "on the hill" to such an extent that estimating when the session will end is chancy. It may be that Mr. Roosevelt welcomed the opportunity to show he was prepared to fight it out all summer and all next winter, too, if necessary.

A presidential trip across the Pacific might lend itself to more than a mere return call of courtesy. It would attract great attention around the world. Japan would be a highly interested spectator.

Could Japan fail to invite the President to visit there also? It does not seem likely. And out of such an invitation might grow another of those face-to-face conversations to iron out international difficulties for which President Roosevelt more than once has shown a liking.

The President's time, of course, would be limited. He would have to be back in Washington well before the second session of this congress opens January 3, 1938. But that might not preclude calls in Austria or New Zealand.

The trip could become a "good neighbor" foreign policy move.

Tigman Cacer April 18-37

Daghang Uyon Sa Pangayo -Ni Pres. Quezon Sa T. B.

Sayo Nga Kaugalingnan Nakapahimuot Sa Mga Pilipinhon

Nagpusotpusot ang mga resolusyon nga nagduso kun naguyon sa paningkamot ni Presidente Quezon sa pagkunhod sa transisyon aron ang kaugalingnan ikaha tag sayo sa 1938 kun 1939.

Sa miaging adlaw ang gabinete, sa iyang tigum nga gipangulohan ni Bise Presidente Osmeña naguyon ug resolusyon nga nagpahalipay sa pamuno. Ang kapunongan usab sa mga pamuno lalawigan nga gipangulohan ni Gobernador

Sevilla sa Rizal maguyon usab ug resolusyon nga sama sa giyongan sa gabinete.

Ang mga dagkung magpapatigayon nga sa sinugdan gipangyawan sa kaugalingnan sayo sa 1938 kun 1939 nahupay na karon human sila pasaliga ni Presidente Quezon nga sa iyang pagpangayo nga uknhoran ang transisyon nanginguha usab sa pagpanalipud sa ilang patigayon. Si Placido Mapa, sapian asyendero sa Negros nga miwitik sa pamuno sa iyang laraw sa sayong kaugalingnan, gitaho nga karon uyon na usab. Si Heneral Aguinaldo nga naghuna, huna sa paggikan unta paingon sa Tinipong Bansa karon nagpakahilum sukad ibutyag ang tinguha sa pamuno sa sayong kaugalingnan.

cubrirá esta falta, así como da a lugar a que los filipinos graduados de Annapolis puedan servir de base del futuro "Annapolis de Filipinas."

El proposito no es entrenar a hombres solamente para la futura marina de Filipinas, concluyo explicando el Sr. Quimpo, sino tambien para la marina mercante. Solo podran servir en la marina cuando haya necesidad para ello.

Tydings Says Administration Action "Not Unlikely"—To See Roosevelt

By Associated Press
Washington, April 21.—The prediction that administration legislation to alter the Philippine independence act is "not unlikely" at the present session of Congress, came today from United States Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, co-author of the act.

Tribune April 21 1937

Cont. on the next page

April 21 1937
 Phil. Tribune

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
 Tribune April 22-37

The senator, who is chairman of the territories committee, made the prediction as he disclosed that he would seek a conference with President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the proposal to advance the date of complete independence from 1946 to 1938 or 1939. He added that he would ascertain the president's views before supporting any move to alter the act, under which the Islands would gain complete freedom from the United States on July 4, 1946, after a ten year period of transition.

Seeking Congressional support for his proposal to hasten independence, President Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth government, arranged today for a conference with Senator Tydings but was unable to see the senator.

April 21-37
 La Vanguardia

DESEA SABER QUE OPINA EL PRESIDENTE

Consulta antes de una "no improbable" revisión de la ley de independencia

QUEZON PIDE SU APOYO

El Presidente no logra verse con Tydings sobre una más temprana independencia

(De la "Associated Press")

Washington, 21 de abril.—El Senador Willard E. Tydings, demócrata, de Maryland, presidente del Comité de Territorios, ha declarado aquí este día que va a pedir una conferencia con el Presidente Franklin D. Roosevelt sobre la proposición de adelantar la fecha de la independencia de Filipinas.

Después de predecir que "no era improbable" en estas sesiones del Congreso que la administración sugiriera una legislación para enmendar la Ley de Independencia, el Senador por Maryland añadió que quería conocer los puntos de vista del Presidente antes de apoyar cualquier paso tendiente a dar a las islas la independencia completa antes del 4 de julio de 1946.

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de la Mancomunidad Filipina, que esta demandando el apoyo congressional a su proposición de independencia más pronta, ha concertado una conferencia con el Senador Tydings, pero no le fué posible ver al Senador. El Presidente Quezon ha propuesto que la fecha para la independencia completa sea adelantada de 1946 a 1938 ó 1939.

El Senador Tydings ha sido coautor de la Ley de Independencia Tydings-McDuffie, en cuya virtud las islas obtendrán su libertad completa después de un período de transición de diez años.

ROXAS TO GIVE FULL SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT

Confers With Vargas On
 Eve Of Departure For
 Washington

Full cooperation with President Manuel L. Quezon in the realization of his plan for early independence, with adequate and reasonable trade arrangements between the Philippines and the United States, on the one hand, and with the Philippine-American committee of experts, on the other hand, was pledged by Assemblyman Manuel Roxas today on the eve of his departure for the United States. Assemblyman Roxas, member of the joint preliminary committee of experts, is leaving by clipper tomorrow afternoon and is expected to arrive in Washington on April 28 or 29.

"I will do my best to cooperate with President Quezon in his work in the United States and with the members of the joint committee on experts," he declared. "I will do my utmost in any work that may be assigned to me. But, not being thoroughly informed of recent developments in Washington, I cannot anticipate what I will do in the United States.

"The first thing I will do upon my arrival in Washington will be to confer with President Quezon so that I may have a correct idea of the work I will have to perform in the joint committee of experts," Assemblyman Roxas emphasized. "President Quezon will probably acquaint me with all his plans for early freedom and economic adjustments between the two countries. Until then I cannot anticipate what my attitude will be in the series of conferences of the committee of experts."

Assemblyman Roxas will take with him necessary data and documents. He expressed readiness to undertake any work which the committee may assign to him, indicating that he is well prepared to tackle any angle of the Philippine-American trade relations.

Assemblyman Roxas expressed hope that the committee will find a satisfactory basis for the future economic relationship of the two countries.

On the Quezon independence formula, Assemblyman Roxas preferred not to say anything until he has had sufficient time to know fully the details of the plan from President Quezon himself. He

affirmed, however, that he will cooperate with the chief executive in his work in the United States.

Assemblyman Roxas this morning conferred with Secretary Vargas regarding his departure tomorrow afternoon.

With President Manuel L. Quezon and legislative leaders out of the Islands, recalcitrant members of the National Assembly are expected to raise a serious controversy in the legislative caucus tomorrow morning in view of their opposite opinions in important matters and of the absence of effective leadership to whip them into line.

The election of an acting leader has become the subject of intrigues between old and new assemblymen. A strong bloc of new legislators is behind Assemblyman Pedro Hernaez, a ranking member of this group revealed today. Meanwhile, members of the old guards in the legislature will rally behind Assemblyman Jose Ozamis, who is next in rank to Floor Leader Jose E. Romero in the committee on rules of the chamber.

Radical assemblymen, however, hold the opinion that the rules of the chamber do not provide for the election of an acting floor leader. Others maintained that the next in rank to the chairman of the committee should always succeed him and in the absence of Floor Leader Romero, Assemblyman Ozamis should take his place temporarily.

Attempts of various legislators to settle the conflict between Assemblymen Hernaez and Ozamis on the question of floor leadership by electing the latter as acting speaker, met the strong opposition of Assemblyman Tomas Confesor. Confesor explained that it would look unfair and unjust to Speaker Gil Montilla, who is about to return to the Philippines, to elect an acting speaker when the rules of the assembly do not provide such election.

The proposal of Assemblyman Enrique B. Magalona seeking the continuation of the payment of sugar processing taxes direct to sugar planters instead of to the government as provided in the Jones-O'Mahoney bill, is also meeting stiff opposition led by Assemblyman Eugenio Perez. Perez opined that in view of the fact that the purpose of the processing taxes is to enable the government to regulate sugar production, it seems proper that the government should get hold of the sugar benefit payments and distribute them in accordance with its plan for regulating sugar production.

To deprive the government of its right to dispose of the sugar benefit payments, might mean that the sugar planters have no confidence in their own government, Perez declared. On the other hand, Assemblyman Magalona pointed out that the present system of paying the processing taxes direct to farmers has been satisfactory to warrant its continuance.

1937

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Taliba April 20

Commence April 23-27

IDINAOS ANG PAGTITIPON NG DALUBHASA

Pinasimulan ang pagsusuri sa
hinaharap na pagsasama ng
Amerika at Kapuluan

PAHAYAG NI SAYRE

Ang alin mang pagpapasaya ay
magbubuhay sa pangulong
Roosevelt at kongreso

(Sa "The Associated Press")

Washington, Abril 19.—Ang magkalakip na lupon ng 12 dalubhasang pilipino-amerikano ay nagpagsimula ngayon ng kanilang pagsusuri sa pagsasama sa hinaharap ng dalawang bansa.

Sa kaniyang pagsasalita sa harap ng lupon na itinatag upang magtagubilin ng mga pagbabago sa umiiral na palatuntunan ukol sa pagkakaloob sa mga pilipino ng kanilang kasarinlan sa ika 4 ng Hulio, 1946, si Francis B. Sayre, pangalawang kalihim ng estado, ay nagsabi na hindi dapat magkaroon ng "tawaran at kalokalan."

Ipinahayag ni Sayre pagkatapos ng pulong na ang layunin ng lupon ay "humanap ng saligan sa matatag na kabuhayan ng Pilipinas sa hinaharap tungod sa pagtatapos ng kasalukuyang tanging pakikisama sa Estados Unidos." Idinugtong na "hindi maliwag na ang batas sa pagsasarili ay suriin uli ngunit sinabing ang ano mang pasiya sa ang paksang ito ay nasasalig sa pangulong Franklin D. Roosevelt at sa Kongreso.

Ang mungkahi ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth na paagahin ang ganap na pagsasarili ng Pilipinas buhat sa 1946 hanggang 1938 o 1939 ay kabilang sa pag-aaralan ng magkalakip na lupon. Bagaman hindi siya kasawad ng lupon, ang pangulong Quezon ay gumalo sa unang pulong.

Bukod sa pagmumungkahing paagahin ang petsa ng pagsasarili, itinatagubilin ng pangulong Quezon na ang pagpapasok sa Estados Unidos ng asukal pilipino at iba pang mga ani ay mapailalim sa isang kasunduan sa kakakalan sa halip na sa isang batas ng Kongreso na nasasalig sa "hakbang na politiko."

Isang "statement" na inihayag pagkatapos ng pulong ngayon ng mga dalubhasa ang nagsasabi lamang na si Sayre at ang pangulong Quezon ay nagsalita sa lupon at si Roy Veatch ng kagawaran ng estado at si Benito Razon ng pangkat ng Pilipinas, ay nangahirang na mga kalihim ng lupon.

Sinabi ni Sayre na ang mga pangulong ng lupon ay binabalak na idaos sa Estados Unidos at Pilipinas. Hinulaan niya na ang boong lupon ay dadalaw sa Maynila at sinabing "tila lubhang mahalaga na ang mga kagawad na amerikano ay magtungo" upang mabatid ang linolob ng Kapuluan.

NATION GIRDS FOR PLEBISCITE

3 Successive Holidays To
Be Observed Beginning
April 30

houses and banks will observe a three day vacation beginning Monday, April 30 when women throughout the Islands will go to the polls for the suffrage plebiscite. May 1 will be Labor Day and May 2 is Sunday.

The proclamation making April 30 a "special public holiday"

throughout the Philippines" was issued by President Quezon in Washington, D. C., April 12, upon recommendation of the secretary of the interior, Elpidio Quirino. The purpose is to enable women in the Philippines to express their will at the polls, whether to accept or reject woman suffrage.

A proclamation declaring April 30 a "special public holiday" based upon section 1, article 5 of the Philippine Constitution, which provides for the holding of a plebiscite, and upon Commonwealth Act 34 which provides for the holding of the plebiscite on April 30. Under section 30 of the Revised Administrative Code the President of the Philippines is empowered to declare any day an official holiday if there are valid reasons for making such declaration.

Voting on April 30 will begin at 7 a. m. and close at 6 p. m. but election precincts will be open until the ballots are counted and the result certified to in official form which shall be forwarded to the corresponding provincial treasurer for transmission of one copy to the national assembly and another copy to the department of the interior.

The department of the interior on the day of the voting will have a complete array of boards on which the votes cast in each municipality will be written, thereby giving the public firsthand information of the plebiscite. The postal telegraph is required by law to keep itself open for the transmission of official messages on the plebiscite to the department of the interior.

Employees and officials of the department during the night of plebiscite day will also keep themselves busy canvassing the returns reported by each municipality. Results, however, are not expected to be ready until two or three days later, while the final official canvass will have to wait for about two weeks as remote places like the Batanes islands and towns which do not have communication facilities have to be heard from.

The department of the interior canvass is submitted to the national assembly and this will not be made until the regular sessions opens next October 16, unless an extra session is called before then. The assembly appoints a special committee to canvass the votes as required by law, this usually being done with the help of technical men of the department. The official canvass is then reported to the assembly through the speaker, and more than 200,000 votes are cast in favor of woman suffrage, this then becomes an established right for women of the Philippines.

Woman suffrage had been previously granted in a law passed by the former Philippine legislature. It was under this law that women voted on the plebiscite on the Philippine Constitution in May 1935. But after the constitution was finally adopted they were deprived of the vote since the new organic act of the land provides in section 1, Article 5, for the manner in which women of the Philippines are finally to be enfranchised, and that is through the plebiscite to be held on April 30.

Ipinaiwanag ni Sayre na ang magkalakip na lupon ng mga dalubhasa ay "may kapangyarihan lamang na magharap ng mga tagubilin. Ang mga ito ay isasaalang-alang ng lupong inter-departmental ng mga bagay-bagay ng Pilipinas at lilipat sa Pangulo. Siya ang gagawa ng ano mang inaakala niyang dapat itagubilin sa Kongreso. "Hindi namin sinikap na baguhin ang batas Tydings-McDuffie, ngunit dahil sa mga tagubilin ay hindi maliwag na magkaroon ng pagsusuri."

Hindi hinulaan ni Sayre kung kailan matatapos ang pagsusuri ng mangangailangan ng "maraming buwan ng mahirap na gawain."

Si Rafael Alunan, pangulo ng "Philippine Sugar Association" na dumating sa Washington kahapon, ay dumalo sa unang pulong ng lupon.

Washington, Abril 18.—Si Rafael Alunan, pangulo ng "Philippine Sugar Association," ay dumating ngayon sa Washington at sinikap na makapanayam agad ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth hinggil sa mungkahi nito na paagahin ang ganap na pagsasarili buhat sa 1946 hanggang 1938 o 1939.

Si Alunan ay tumanggap magpahayag ng kuro sa paksang ito hanggang hindi niya nakakapanayam ang pangulong Quezon. Nabigo siya na matagpuan ngayon ang pangulo ngunit sinabing umaasa siya na makakapanayam ang pangulong tagapagpaganap ng commonwealth sa maagang oras sa Lunes bago magdaos ng unang pagtitipon ang magkalakip na lupon ng mga dalubhasa na magsusuri sa hinaharap na pagsasama ng dalawang bansa.

Samantala, binabalak ni Alunan na makipapanayam kay Quintin Paredes, sugong kinatawan ng Pilipinas sa Estados Unidos, at ang senador Harry B. Hawes.

Ipinahayag ni Alunan ang pagasa na sa bagong panukala ng pangasiwaan tungkol sa asukal ay itatadhana ang pagsasauli ng mga buwis na ibinayad ng asukal pilipino, ngunit liniwanag na ang "aming pangunang layunin ay magkaroon ng tiyak na takda."

Kasama ni Alunan ang kaniyang mga anak na sina Lourdes at Elsa, at ang mga kaibigan nito na sina Josefina Madrigal at Amada de Leon.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Bulletin 1937 April 23

Tribune April 20-37

NEUTRALIZATION

The report that American and Philippine government representatives have reached an agreement reaffirming the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act calling for the United States government to initiate a move for an international agreement of neutralization of the Philippines is less important than would be a report that they had found a way to guarantee the effectiveness of the neutralization agreement. There is nothing really new to the agreement looking to a neutralization pact but there would be news in anything assuring its workability.

The reaffirmation of the neutralization plan apparently refers to President Quezon's recent comments indicating that his confidence in neutralization as a dependable means of assuring the safety and security of the Philippines was weakening. It will be recalled that shortly before his departure for the United States some weeks ago he made numerous statements indicative of skepticism relative to full reliance on neutralization pacts. To understand the exact relation between such utterances and the current reports from Washington dealing with the reaffirmation of the neutralization plan calls for more inside and detailed information than yet is publicly available on the most recent moves there.

At present the Philippine government is in a rather difficult position as regards reliance on neutralization on the one hand or, on the other hand, building a defense organization sufficiently strong to provide independent defense or at least to make invasion too costly to any invader to be practical.

It is immediately apparent that if safety could be realized through neutralization on acceptable terms no occasion would exist for a formidable army, even a defense force.

The most recent reports from Washington do not indicate the official American-Philippine attitude on this point, although there appears to be a tendency in official circles to comment on the significance of the fact that the neutralization planning so far has not reached the point of thoroughly considering the question of American naval bases. However, it is self-evident that neutralization supported by strong naval defenses would be a misnomer.



The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Manuel L. Quezon, first President of the commonwealth of the Philippines, at Founders' Day exercises of Georgetown University on April 17. President A. A. O'Leary of Georgetown (right) is shown as he conferred the degree upon President Quezon.

Herald April 22-37

Reassuring

A MERICAN High Commissioner McNutt's statement made in Shanghai should prove politically reassuring to the Philippines.

"A large measure of autonomy in the administration of domestic affairs," the Commissioner declared, "has been entrusted by the Independence Act to the Filipinos. . . . Although the United States continues to exercise sovereignty over the Islands, it is our policy not only to avoid unnecessary interference with this autonomous authority, so long as it is exercised in accordance with the purposes and provisions of the Independence Act and of the Constitution of the Commonwealth government, but also to give helpful encouragement to the new government in a sincere spirit of cooperation."

One of the Philippine uncertainties to which President Quezon has been calling attention in America is the vague powers of the American High Commissioner in the Independence Act and how these powers, in the hands of an ambitious or ill-advised man, may lead to a clash with the autonomous Philippine government. Commissioner McNutt's definition of his forthcoming policy may be construed as a satisfactory answer to President Quezon's misgiving, and, if faithfully followed, should result in continued harmony.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1937

April 21

Talibon

April 21, 1937

Dec. Neg. Chronicle

DADAMAHIN ANG PALAGAY NI ROOSEVELT

Makikipanayam ang senador
ng Maryland sa pangulo
ukol sa pagsasarili

SA PULONG NGAYON

May hangad ang pangulong
Quezon na makausap niya
ang may katha ng batas

(Sa Associated Press)

Washington, Abril 21.—Ang senador Millard E. Tydings, demokrate ng Maryland, pangulo ng lupon ng Senado sa mga lupaing sakop, ay nagsabi ngayon dito na makikipanayam siya sa pangulong Franklin D. Roosevelt hinggil sa balak na paagahin ang araw ng kasarinlan ng Pilipinas.

Pagkatapos na hulaang ang pagbabatas ng pangasiwaan ukol sa pagbabago sa batas ng kasarinlan ay "maaaring magawa" sa pulong ngayon ng kongreso ay idinugtong ng senador ng Maryland na kaniyang titiyakin ang kurokuro ng pangulo bago niya katigan ang alin mang kilusan tungo sa pagkakaloob sa Pilipinas ng lubos na kasarinlan bago sumapit ang ika 4 ng Hulyo ng 1946.

Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Commonwealth ng Pilipinas sa paghahangad na matamo ang pagkatig ng kongreso sa kaniyang mungkahing paagahin ang kasarinlan, ay nagbalak na makipinayam sa senador Tydings, ngunit hindi niya nakausap ang senador. Iminungkahi ng pangulong Quezon na ang araw ng lubos na pagsasarili ay paagahin na sa halip na sa 1946 ay gawin sa 1938 o 1939.

Ang senador Tydings ay isa sa may harap ng batas ng kasarinlan Tydings-McDuffie na nagtatadhana pagkakalooban ng kalayaan ang Pilipinas sa 1946 pagkatapos ng sampung taong paghahanda.

(Sa "Associated Press")

Shanghai, Tsina, 21 ng Abril.—Nabilot ng ulap ng ilang oras sa tapat ng Woosung, ang sasakyang Hoover, na kinalululan ng mataas na komisionado amerikano sa Pilipinas na si Paul V. McNutt, ay dumaong din dito ngayon. Ang sasakyang ay tutulak pangong Maynila sa ika 2 ng hapon ng Huebes.

Si McNutt, bagong hirang na mataas na komisionado amerikano sa Pilipinas ay sinalubong dito ng maraming amerikano at mga pinunong itsik. Tumanggi siyang mag-salita ukol sa kaniyang hinaharap na gagapin sa larangan ng politika sa Estados Unidos, maliban sa pagsasabing "ang aking unang tungkulin ay nasa Pilipinas. Mananatili ako roon hanggang nais ng pangulong Roosevelt."

Si McNutt ay nagpahayag ng malaking lugod ukol sa kaniyang hinaharap na gawain sa Kapuluhan at nagsabing "papasok ako sa pagganap ng aking mga tungkulin

sa Pilipinas sa pagka mataas na komisionado na angkin ang malaking kaluguran at malaking pagmamalasekit, na natatalos ko ang pagkakataon na makapagdulot ng paglilingkod sa madla ng lalong malaki sa mga bayan ng Pilipinas at Estados Unidos."

Tumangging masalita ang komisionado ukol sa mga bagay-bagay ng Pilipinas, gaya sa sukat mangyaring pagpaaga ng pagsasarili, sang-ayon sa iminungkahi ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon. Kaniyang ipinahayag "na ang palatuntunan sa pagsasarili ng kapuluhan ay nakaraan na sa pangunang baytang, ngunit may nalalabing mga suliraning nag-aantay ng kalutasan at mga bagay na tootong nararapat na pagpasiyahan.

"Isang malaking kapangyarihan sa pangangasiwa sa mga bagay-bagay na pangloob ang ipinagkaloob sa mga pilipino ng batas sa pagsasarili sa pamamagitan ng pamahalaang commonwealth na itinatag sa bisá ng sinabing batas. Ito'y isang matalinong pagtatakdá ng kongreso, sapagkat ang bayan sa kapuluhan, sa pamamagitan niyan at ng kanilang sariling mga pinuno at ng kanilang sariling pamamaraan ay makapaghahanda ng isang palatuntunan sa pag-aayos na kinakailangan sa pagsasarili sa 1946.

"Bagama't ang Estados Unidos ay patuloy na may kapangyarihan sa kapuluhan, ay politika namin, di lamang iwasan ang hindi kailangang panghihimasok sa malaking kapangyarihang ito samantalang ginagampanan ng sang-ayon sa mga layunin at tadhana ng batas sa pagsasarili at ng saligang

batas ng pamahalaang commonwealth, kundi upang mabigyan din naman ng pangtulong na pangpagsigla ang bagong pamahalaan, sa pamamagitan ng isang tapát na diwa ng pagtulong"

Sa pagpapatuloy ng komisionado ay nagsabi ng ganito: "sa mahahalagang bagay na kasasalang-alang sa malapit na hinaharap ay kabilang una, ang pagtatakdá ng nauukol sa neutralisasyon ng kapuluhan; ikalawa, ang kalagayan ng aming hinaharap na pakikipangalakal sa kapuluhan; ikatlo, ang pag-aayos ng kabuhayan na nararapat maganap sa kapuluhan, bago matamo ang pagsasarili sa kabuhayan at sa kapamayanan.

"Ang mga may kinalamang gawaran ng pamahalaan ng Estados ay nag-uukol ng masusing pagsasaalang-alang sa mga suliraning may kinalaman sa hinaharap na pagkakalakalan ng Pilipinas at Estados Unidos at gayon din naman sa mga pag-aayos sa kabuhayan at sa ibang bagay na may kinalaman, na kakailanganin ng may kausap sa palatuntunan sa pagsasarili.

"Nagtatag ng isang magkakalip na lupon ng mga dalubhasang amerikano at pilipino na hinirang sa layong maghanda ng mga tiyak na tagubilin ukol sa mga bagay na ito, pagkatapos ng masusing pagsusuri Ito'y hindi isang magkakalakip na lupon na ang isang pang-ay magsisikap na makapagtamo ng pagkakaloob ng kabila o biyaya Ang lahat ng pagsisikap ay mauukol sa pagbalangkas ng isang palatuntunan sa pagbuu na pagkatapos ay ilipat sa dalawang pamahalaan

Alang-alang sa kakayahan sa sariling pamamahala at sa pag-a-

Mga Diputados Nangandam Na

President Quezon Nakigsulti Sa
Radio-Telepono Ni Sec. Vargas
Kabahin Sa embremientos

Ang taong mga diputados karon nagepreparar ng lista sa ilang mga kandidato nga ilang irekomendar ni Pres. Quezon ilis sa mga punsiyonaryos el-ktibos nga palowaton sa ilang katungdanan adto sa Oktubre niining tuiga. Sa nahihalo na dunay mga oficiales nga palowaton sa ilang katungdanan tapus karong Oktubre, ug ang Presidente sa Pilipinas magatudlo ug ituli kanila. Sa pagsulti ni Presidente Quezon ug Sekretaryo Vargas ang nabuna miingon ga ang mga rekomendasyon sa mga diputados ipaadam kay iya unyang estudyohan. Miingon ang Presidente nga ang mga kandidato nga rekomendado sa mga diputados hatagan kaniya ug dakung reconsiderasyon

1937

April 21

Quezon Habla Sobre La Independencia Temprana

(Sa "Prensa Asociada")

WASHINGTON, 25 de abril—El presidente de Filipinas Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, antes de salir para Detroit, dijo: "Espero que las relaciones políticas y comerciales entre EE. UU. y Filipinas podrán ser arregladas de tal manera, que diesen lugar a la concesión, lo antes posible, de la independencia."

linsunod sa mga simulaing demokratiko na nalpakilala hangga nga yon ng bayan sa Pilipinas, umaasa tayon lahat at inaasahang magpapatuloy sila sa pagbibigay matuwid sa kanilang pananalig sa mga simulaing ng kalayaan at sariling pamahalaan.

Ipinangambang sandali na ang President Hoover ay mababalan dito ng matagal dahilan sa ulap. Napilitan siyang tumigil sa tapat ng Woosung ngunit kinahapunan ay nagliwanag at ang sasakyang ay nakatuloy sa daungan.

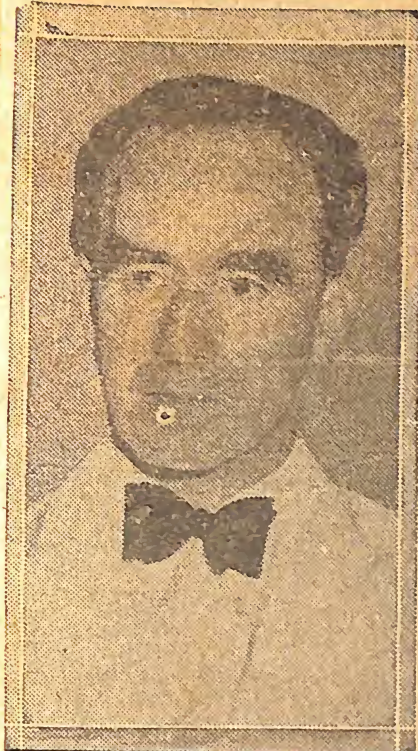
Kasama ng mataas na komisionado ang kaniyang asawa at ang anak na babang si Louise. Inasahang darating sila sa Maynila sa Lunes ng umaga.

April 24-37

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Free Press April 24-37

El Debate

Murphy Agasajara A Los Quezon En Detroit, Mañana



Frank Murphy

SE QUEDARAN UN SOLO DIA

El Mary Grove College Honra- ra A Da. Aurora—Apadri- naran Un Bautizo

(De la United Press)

DETROIT, 22 de abril—El presidente de Filipinas Manuel L. Quezon y Da. Aurora A. Quezon llegaron en Detroit á las 8 a. m. del domingo (9 p. m. hora de Manila) segun se revelo hoy aqui.

El gobernador Frank Murphy, George Murphy, el alcalde interino John Smith, una banda del ejercito y una escolta de honor recibira á la comitiva en la estacion del ferrocarril habiendo sido invitados al recibimiento todos los filipinos en el area de Detroit.

Despues del almuerzo en el hotel Statler, el gobernador Murphy, el presidente Quezon y Da. Aurora asistiran al bautizo de Mary Aurora Teahan, hija adoptiva de la hermana de Murphys en la iglesia de St. Aloysius.

Los Quezon asistiran á una comida ofrecida por Murphy, anterior comisionado de America en Filipinas.

A las 3 p. m. Da. Aurora recibira un titulo honorario de doctora en literatura del Mary

Grove College, un colegio catolico despues del cual Lawrence P. Fisher ejecutivo de la General Motors Corporation honrara á los Quezon con un te.

La comitiva que incluye al secretario de justicia Jose Yulo y

á J. M. Elizalde partira por tren para Nueva York á las 7 p. m.

Esperan partir para Europa a bordo del "Normandie" el miercoles.

NO NEUTRALIZATION, SAYS QUEZON

NEUTRALIZATION is being mentioned with ever increasing frequency as a solution for the protection of the Philippines after independence. The most recent reference to it appears in an article, by one who is regarded as quite an authority on Philippine affairs, Harry W. Frantz, United Press staff correspondent at Washington, who during a visit to Manila some months ago was accorded by President Quezon the honor of being a guest at Malacañang during the period of his stay. Writing about a proposal to include the future Philippine republic in the Pan-American union Mr. Frantz says:

Membership in the Pan-American union would tend to strengthen the international position of the islands when independent, which is to be assured by a neutralization treaty among Pacific powers.

How are we to reconcile that with the following very emphatic exclamatory declaration of President Quezon: "God knows we want no international security pact for the protection of the Philippines!"

That declaration was made, according to J. B. Powell, Chicago Tribune correspondent in Shanghai, during the course of an interview President Quezon gave when on a visit to China last December. In the face of that declaration it would appear that if there is to be any neutralization it will have to be forced on the islands over the head of President Quezon and presumably of his people, which is hardly conceivable. Of course, which is conceivable, President Quezon might change his mind.

Bulletin April 23-37

Army Officers Await Return Of Quezon For Action On Promotions

Officials of both the regular and reserve forces of the Philippine Army are eagerly awaiting the return of President Manuel L. Quezon. Those in the regular force are expecting promotions while those in the reserve force anticipate an early transfer to the regular ranks.

Ranking officials have selected the officers to be promoted from among the majors, captains and first lieutenants and will submit their names to President Quezon for final approval on his return. There will not be any promotion among the second and third lieutenants as there was wholesale promotion on these two ranks early last year.

The 480 officers in the army's reserve force have been expecting to be transferred to the regular force since last year and they hope this will be effected when President Quezon returns. Many of the reserve officers have been call-

ed to the extended tour on active duty with the regular force but only Captain J. Hernandez has so far been transferred permanently with the regular army. Captain Hernandez is the aide to Major General Jose de los Reyes, provost marshal general.

Outside of the wholesale promotion of second and third lieutenants, there were only two other major promotions in the regular force last year. Majors Telesforo Martinez and Silvino Gallardo were both made lieutenant colonels.

The list of army officers were submitted to President Quezon before he left for the United States and it was expected then that there would be early promotions. The President was understood to have left the selection of deserving officers to a few ranking army officers before he departed. The list is ready and will be submitted to the President when he returns.

Tribune April 23, 1937

Tribune April 26

Isang panawagan sa madla sa pagtulong sa Pangulong Quezon

Simulat ni
CONRADO FERRER JOSE

Mahigit na ngayon sa isang taon na ang bagong Batas Tydings McDuffie ay umiral sa ating bayan. Upang madala hanggang sa wakas ang watawat ng tagumpay, ano kaya naman ang katungkulan nating mga mamamayan? Pababayaan ba nating nag-iisa ang Pangulong Quezon?

Ang isang bansang nagnanais ng kaniyang pagsasarili ay kinalailangang magkaroon ng mga mamamayang marunong gumalang at tumupad sa mga Batas ng Pamahalaan. Kailan man ay huwag naisin na mag aklas o manggugulo

lo sapagka't isa lamang kabuktutang gawain iyan at maaaring maging sagabal sa ikapagtatagumpay ng ating "Commonwealth". Dapat talastasin ng mga mamamayan na ang malasaring pamahalaan at ang mga panagutan ng "Commonwealth" ay humihingi ng mga bagong pagbubuwis at ang ano mang pagtutol, tulad ng sinabi ng Pangulong Quezon "ay dapat gawin sa paraang nasasalig sa batas din, hindi sa bisa ng aklasan na isang uri ng paghihi-magsik.

Nararapat na sa loob man o sa labas ng ating mga tahanan ay pagsikapan nating maipaliwanag sa ating mga kaanak, kaibigan at kadaupang-palad, ang kabutihang maidudulot kung tayo'y magkakaisa at magtutulongan sa harap ng mga batas ng pamahalaan. Ipakilala natin ang tunay na diwa ng ating salgang-batas at huwag labuin ang wagas na kahulugan ng kaniyang nilalaman, tulad na nga nang isinasagawa nang ilang kong mga kapatid, na dahilan lamang sa kalaban nila sa politika o dili kaya ay di napagkalooban ng anomang tungkulin sa pamahalaan ang ginagawa'y sinasamantala ang kamangmangan ng ilan, upang pagharian sa sarili ang pagkamuhin sa pamahalaang iyan.

At, upang ang lahat ng iyan ay ating maisakatuparan, nararapat na ating ipagkaloob ang ating tulong sa pangulong Quezon. Malaki ang aking pananalig na sa sandaling tayo'y magkaisa, mag-samasama at magtutulongan, ay makapag-iiwan tayo sa ating mga anak, apo at sa mga nagsisirating pa, ng isang walang kamatayang pamana na magiging sulo sa landasing kanilang tatahakin sa hinaharap sa ikabubuti, ikadadakila at ikararangal ng ating mutyang bayan.

C. F. JOSE



Doña. AURORA DE QUEZON

Doña Aurora, Hoy Doctora En Leyes

El Colegio Marygrove Le Ha Honrado:
Los Quezon Agasajados Por
El Gobernador Murphy

(De la "Prensa Asociada")

DETROIT, 25 de abril.—Presidente de Filipinas, Manuel L. Quezon, y su familia, fueron agasajados durante su estancia de once horas en esta ciudad, como huéspedes de honor del gobernador del estado, Hon. Frank Murphy.

Tomaron parte en las ceremonias de bautizo de una hija adoptiva de la Sra. de William Teahan, hermano del gobernador Murphy. La niña, se llamó María Aurora, en honor de la madre del Sr. Murphy y de la Sra. de Quezon.

Después del bautizo, la comitiva Quezon se fué al colegio de niñas Marygrove, que confirió a Doña Aurora el título honorífico de "Doctora en Leyes". Durante la ceremonia de la investidura, el rector del colegio, Dr. George Herman Derry, calificó a la Sra. de Quezon como la mas prominente caudilla católica en el Extremo Oriente.

TO RETURN TO U.S. ON MAY 20

Will Confer with Officials
Again, Plans to Sail for P. I.
August 20

By Associated Press

New York, April 26.—President Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth, returned to New York today after a visit in Detroit, Michigan. He sails for Europe on the Normandie Wednesday.

From Europe President Quezon is returning here about May 20 to continue conferences with Washington officials. He expects to sail from San Francisco on his return to the Philippines on August 20.

Speaking of his trip to Europe, President Quezon said: "I hope to spend a week in Denmark studying cooperatives. In Ireland I will also devote a week to the study of problems on land tenancy."

By Associated Press

Washington, April 26.—The Philippines will be "much poorer after independence," Joaquin M. Elizalde, Manila industrialist and member of the Filipino delegation to the joint committee of experts, said in an interview here today. "The one valuable feature of the independence act," he also observed, "is that it affords an opportunity for the liquidation of American interests in the Islands."

Asked whether his plea for a revision of the independence date would mean the hastening of the commonwealth defense program, President said that it was a hypothetical question which he has not had much time to consider since he asked Congress to hasten the date of independence.

The entire question of trade relations, he said, is being considered jointly with the matter of earlier and complete independence by the joint committee. Asked whether there "would be action" when he returns from Europe, Quezon said, "Certainly. I hope so."

The Quezon party arrived at the New York Grand Central station during the early rush hour. A sizeable group noticed the police guarding one of the station exits and applauded President and Mrs. Quezon as they came out.

"Everything I go I am alert to anything that may help us in the land development of the Philippines," he said, adding that he looks forward with much interest to his European studies. He expects to confer with General Douglas A. MacArthur, his military adviser, before leaving for Europe.

1937
Tribune April 25

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Mabuhay April 27, 1937

The s.s. *Normandie*, which will carry President Quezon to Europe, will leave New York at noon of April 28, which will be 1 a.m. Thursday, April 29, Manila time. The *Normandie* will proceed to Southampton, England. Secretary Jorge Vargas said last night that President Quezon is expected to visit Germany, France and Switzerland.

By Associated Press

Detroit, Michigan, April 25.—High compliments were paid President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth, during their eleven hour visit here today as the guests of Governor Frank Murphy, of Michigan, former American high commissioner in the Islands.

President Quezon heard himself likened to George Washington in connection with his work for his people while Mrs. Quezon was termed one of the leading Catholic women of the Far East "an ideal wife and mother in an ideal Catholic home."

The visiting executive, during a hotel reception, highly commended Governor Murphy for his work in the Philippines. He declared "the United States put the Philippines on its own feet and Governor Murphy was the man who did it." Referring to "sit down" strikes in this region President Quezon asserted that Governor Murphy had "saved Detroit and Michigan by knowing how justly to apply and execute the law."

President and Mrs. Quezon, accompanied by their children, were paid signal honors during a variety of ceremonies. The visiting party included General Basilio Valdez, of the Philippine army, and Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino.

The visitors participated in the christening of the infant adopted daughter of Governor Murphy's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William Teahan.

Arriving from Washington the Quezons were greeted by a military band and a crowd of several hundred persons, including Governor Murphy, Detroit's acting mayor John W. Smith and delegations of Detroit Filipino organizations. They were escorted to their hotel by soldiers and an honor guard of policemen who served in the Spanish-American war.

After breakfast at the hotel with Governor Murphy, the Quezons participated in the christening ceremony conducted at St. Aloysius Church by Monsignor John M. Doyle. Governor Murphy was the God-father and Mrs. Quezon was God-mother. The baby was christened Mary Aurora, the latter name in honor of Mrs. Quezon.

During the ceremony Monsignor Doyle referred to President Quezon as "the George Washington of the Philippine Islands" for his "stand for the solidity of state and loyalty to government."

The party then attended mass and later the Quezons were guests at a formal reception and luncheon attended by more than 100 civic leaders and Filipino representatives. The invited guests included Joseph R. Hayden, former American vice-governor general in the Islands.

Eksperto Sa Pagsasaka Na Kinasundo Ni Quezon

Washington, Abril 25.—Napag-alaman sa araw na ito na inilok kay Frederic C. Howes ang tungkuling pagkatagapayo ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa suliranin sa pagbubukid.

Snabi ni Howes sa United Press na tinanggap niya ang alok at binabalak niyang dumating sa Maynila bago sumapit ang Septiembre 1, upang humabol sa pagbubukas ng Asamblea Nasional.

Ipinahayag din niyang siya'y humingi na sa Kagawaran ng Pagsasaka, sa kaniyang pagkatagapayo sa kalihim Henry Wallace, ng walang taning na pamamahinga, kahit na ito'y hindi pa napagtiti-bay.

Inaasahan niyang ito'y pagtiti-bayin sa loob ng ilang araw.

Si Howes ang sumulat ng nau-ukol sa mga suliranin sa pagbubukid sa Irlanda at Dinamarka at kinikilalang siyang pinakamagaling na eksperto sa bagay na ito. Inaakalang gagawa siya ng isang malaganap na pagsisiyasat tungkol sa suliranin ng mga magbubukid at maylupa sa Pilipinas at ang kaniyang mga itatagubilin ay ihaharap ng pangulong Quezon sa Asamblea Nasional.

kid at maylupa sa Pilipinas at ang kaniyang mga itatagubilin ay ihaharap ng pangulong Quezon sa Asamblea Nasional.

Tribune April 26, 1937

Changes in Bureaus May Be Be Included in 1938 Budget

A number of changes in the organization of different government departments and bureaus to effect simplification and bring about more efficiency, as well as to curtail heavy expenses, are being considered for inclusion in the preparation of the 1938 national government budget.

All government departments have advised the bureaus under them to prepare their estimated appropriations for the coming year. Ordinarily, budget estimates are made as early as March but due to certain circumstances the bureaus have been delayed in their preparations this year, it was said.

Simplification of the activities of certain bureau divisions will be given emphasis in the preparation of next year's budget. It was indicated that the various departments' budget recommendations will be ready by the time President Manuel L. Quezon returns here.

No difficulty is expected to be encountered by the department in budget preparation because the secretaries will adopt the present system of allotting expenditures. No additional expenditures may

be recommended except when there are new and urgent activities.

The Philippine Army may have the lion's share of the total expenditures of the government, with a view to intensifying the development of the national defense system.

The national government is expecting to set aside not less than P10,000,000 for the payment of its shares of stocks in government-owned corporations in connection with the industrialization program.

The department of agriculture and commerce may transfer part of the activities of the bureau of science to the National Development Corporation.

The department of finance may recommend the purchase of one or two cutters or powerful speedboats for the bureau of customs.

La Vanguardia April 25, 1937

En Vancouver se celebrará la Cuarta Conferencia Pan-Pacífica de Damas

Una invitación para la Cuarta Conferencia Pan Pacífica de Mujeres de la que la Sra. Josefa Jara Martinez ha sido nombrada una de las directoras internacionales, ha sido extendida a las mujeres de Filipinas.

Esta conferencia a la que asistirán delegadas de catorce países miembros, se celebrará en Vancouver, Canada, en los días 12 al 24 de julio. Esta es la primera vez en que una mujer de Filipinas ha sido escogida como directora para encabezar la discusión de cuestiones especialmente asignadas.

El tema principal de la conferencia será "Medios y maneras

prácticas de promover la paz". La Sra. Josefa Jara Martinez encabezará la discusión sobre "Patron de trabajo y de vida en relación con la competencia en el comercio internacional".

El Presidente Quezon es uno de los presidentes honorarios de la Pan Pacific Union, de la que forma parte la Pan Pacific Women's Association.

Se ha pedido la ayuda del gobierno del Commonwealth por conducto del Presidente Quezon y Vice-Presidente Osmeña para sufragar los gastos de por lo menos dos delegadas. Si esto se consigue es probable que sean nombradas la Sra. Pilar Hidalgo Lim y Josefa Llanes Escoda para representar a las mujeres filipinas.

Herald April 27, 1937



GENERAL SANDIKO MEETS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.—General Teodoro Sandiko of the Constitutional Assembly is shown shaking hands with President Roosevelt after President Quezon, Senator Recto and Representative Roxas had greeted the President. Standing at the back are: Secretary of War Dern, Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, Convention President Claro M. Recto, and Delegate Manuel Roxas.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Taliba April 28, 1937



Sa Tuxco, Guerrero, Mehiko: Ang pangulo ng Pilipinas at ang pangulo ng Mehiko ay unang nagkita noong ika 12 ng Abril. Ang pangulong Quezon ay hatid ng automobil buhat sa ciudad ng Mehiko upang bumati sa pangulong Cardenas (kanan). Ang mga bandila ng dalawang bansa ay pinagtali, bilang katibayan ng makasaysayang pagpapatibay na muli ng pagkakaisa ng Pilipinas at Mehiko. Ang larawang ito ay hatid dito ng China Clipper kahapon ng hapon. (Larawan ng A. P.)

Herald

April. 28, 1937

NVA. ECIJA SEEKS GOVERNMENT AID

Farmers Want To Borrow From National Bank

First to take advantage of the government credit facilities for small farmers to enable them to better their living condition are the people of Nueva Ecija. A resolu-

tion has just been signed by 22 municipal presidents of the province, asking that credit facilities be given them by the Philippine National bank, the National Loan and Investment board and the National Rice and Corn corporation.

It was pointed out in the resolution that serious usury cases are found in the province resulting from social and economic hardships. President Manuel L. Quezon was also praised for his new deal program and his policy of social justice in the same resolution.

The presidents recommend that loans to small farmers be made directly to the latter. In the case of small land owners, their lands or crops may be made as securities. In the case of tenants, their shares in the harvest may be offered as security.

Copies of the resolution were forwarded to President Quezon, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and the department secretaries. Ramon Torres, secretary of labor, endorsed the resolution to Antonio de las Alas, secretary of finance.

Taliba April 28, 1937

Advertiser April 28 1937

Linagyan ng sakbat si Quezon



Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth sa Pilipinas ay tumanggap ng "kudos" (sakbat) buhat sa pangulong A. A. O'Leary nang pagkalooban siya ng Georgetown University ng pangdangal na pamagat na doktor sa mga batas. Ang larawan ay kuha samantalang inilalagay ang sakbat sa pangulong Quezon. (Kuha ng A. P.)

QUEZONS LEAVES FOR EUROPE VIA LINER NORMANDIE

Alunan Banquets President And Family Before Departure

POINTS TO FOLLOW

President To Study Danish And Irish Economic Systems Today

By United Press

NEW YORK, April 28.—President Quezon and his family left this morning (Wednesday) on board the giant French liner, SS NORMANDIE.

Rafael Alunan gave a banquet to President Quezon and his family before the latter left for Europe. The banquet was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The committee of experts regarded President Quezon's projected survey of the Danish and Irish economic systems as likely to have a most important bearing upon the work of the joint committee of experts whose preliminary conversations suggested three important routes along which they will likely explore the capacity of the Philippines to adjust its economy in the event of early independence. These routes, follows: Firstly, the diversification of production of commodities; secondly, the development of its structure in view of a greater efficiency in the event future new taxes, quotas and other impediments will develop in the United States market.

Taliba April 28, 1937

Dinadama ang kuro-kuro ng mangangalakal

Ang pangalawang pangulong Osmeña ay nakipanayam kina Pond at Araneta

Ang panig at paninindigan ngayon ng mga komersiante sa Kapuluan, sa harap ng idaraos na panayam sa kalakalan na nakatakdang ganapin sa isa sa mga unang buwan ng arating na taon, ay narinig na kanginang umaga ng pangalawang pangulong Sergio Os-

meña, patnugot ng delegasiong Pilipino sa panayam sa kalakalan ng Pilipinas at Estados Unidos, na nakatakdang idaos sa Washington, sa paanyaya ng pangulong Roosevelt.

Nakipagkita sa pangalawang pangulong Osmeña sina Horace B. Pond, sa pangalan ng mga komersianteng amerikano at gayon din ng mamumuhunang amerikano na may kapakanan sa Pilipinas at Jose Araneta, kilalang mangangalakal at isa sa pangunahing tao sa negosio sa mga ari-ariang hindi natitinag dito sa Maynila at sa Kabisayaan.

Ang nasabing pagpapanayam ay naganap, ayon sa paliwanag na natamo namin, sanhi sa isang pahayag at pakikipagunawaan ng pangulong Osmeña sa lahat ng mangangalakal at komersiante ri-

hingan ng kaukulang tagubilin sa iba't ibang bagay, na maaaring pakinabangan ng delegasiong Pilipino sa Washington, upang maipagtagumpay ang pag-aayos sa mga tadhana ng pangkabuhayan sa batas Tydings-McDuffie.

Ang pangulong Osmeña ay nagpahayag ng kanyang kasiyahan sa maagap na pagkilos at malaking paghahais ng mga kinauukulang mangangalakal na matulungan ang delegasiong ito, na ang mga tala at balangkas ng palatuntunan sa pagkakalakalang isasangguni sa panig ng mga amerikano, ay lubhang mahalaga sa ikapagtagumpay ng panayam, sa panig ng mga Pilipino na umaasa sa magiging makatarungang pagpapasiya ng patnugot ng bansang amerikano, makaraan ang panayam na ito sa kalakalan.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Tribune April 29-37
Taliba April 29-37

QUEZON WILL RETURN HERE ON JULY 18TH

Talks with Vargas Before Sailing for Europe—Bernabe, Dizon Appointed to Court of First Instance

Jose Bernabe, former judge of the Manila municipal court, and Arsenio P. Dizon, practising attorney, have been appointed by President Manuel L. Quezon as judges of the court of first instance to fill two of the four vacancies in the bench, Secretary Jorge B. Vargas said last night.

Secretary Vargas also said that President Quezon is arriving in Manila on July 18 on board the



Judge Jose Bernabe

s.s. *President Coolidge*, which will leave San Francisco on June 26. The President sailed last night from New York for Europe where he will be gone a month, returning to the United States by the end of May.

Prior to his sailing from New York, President Quezon had a radio-telephone conversation with Secretary Vargas, in the course of which the President said he had signed the appointments of judges of first instance, some provincial fiscals and assistant city fiscals of Manila.

The appointments will be forwarded to Manila by clipper mail by Jose Yulo, secretary of justice, who will take charge of President Quezon's offices at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. There are six positions of provincial fiscals vacant, including those of Rizal, Laguna, Albay and Batanes.

Of the 18 positions of assistant fiscals in Manila, 11 are still vacant. All the judges of the municipal court and fiscals in the newly created cities of Davao, Zamboanga and Cebu are also vacant.

Secretary Vargas said last night that President Quezon will get in touch with him at Malacañan during his stay in Europe. The s.s. *Normandie* will take the President to Southampton, in England, and he is expected to go to Ireland. He will then proceed to France, Germany and Denmark. While in Europe, he will establish his headquarters at the Crillon Hotel, in Paris.

Going to Europe with the President are Mrs. Quezon and their three children, Aurora, Zenaida and Manuel, jr. Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Lieutenant Dominador Mascardo and either Major Manuel Nieto or Captain Bonner F. Fellers, aides-de-camp. Mrs. Sofia R. de Veyra, who accompanied Mrs. Quezon to the United States, will not go to Europe but will return to the Philippines.

President Quezon, according to Secretary Vargas, was pleased to hear of the enthusiastic reception given to Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, upon his arrival here last Monday morning. The chief executive also said he was glad everything here was running smoothly.

President Quezon also informed Secretary Vargas that all the appointments he had signed are those recommended by members of the National Assembly. All these appointments are in the judiciary. It was doubtful whether the President had signed any appointments for executive positions.

Secretary Vargas last night was not able to announce whether Judges Bernabe and Dizon have been assigned. Judge Bernabe presided Sala III in the Manila municipal court for many years. He was succeeded by Judge Mariano Nable last November. Judge Dizon is a member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines.

1937

Tribune April 29

New Investigation Foreseen As Adviser Prepares to Leave For South

The reopening of the Davao land question and the possibility of the confiscation of large, illegally held tracts of land, possibly upon the return here of President Manuel L. Quezon, are foreseen in government quarters.

This view is supported by the departure next Saturday for Davao of ex-Senator Jose Generoso, Malacañan legal assistant, who will make a further investigation of the Davao land question.

No decision has been made by the government on this question, following instructions from President Quezon. Previous investigations had been conducted by the legislature and the department of agriculture and commerce.

The importance of the case lies in the fact that foreigners may be deprived of lands which are said to be illegally held by them. Investments and developments amounting to ten million pesos are said to have been made in these areas.

It was reported in government circles that any decision on the

Aayusin Ang Pagsasama Sa Pagsasaka

Darating sa Kapuluan ang isang dalubhasang amerikano sa mga suliranin

Ang suliranin sa pagsasama sa bukid sa Pilipinas ay lulutasin ng kagawaran ng paggawa sa tuong ng isang dalubhasang amerikano sa ganitong suliranin na darating dito sa kapuluan, sa kahilingan ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, alit-sunod sa ipinagtatit kahapon ng kalihim Ramon Torres ng Paggawa.

Ang pagkakahirang sa 21 pang-tagapagtanggol ng bayan at sa ilang pang ahente ng paggawa ay ipinalalagay ng kalihim Torres na makapagbubunsod sa isang ganap na pagaayos ng suliranin sa bukid.

Ang dalubhasang ito ay si Frederick C. Howes, naging kagawad ng sanggunian ng mga konsumidad ng AAA at sa kasalukuyan ay kasangguni ng kalihim ng pagsasaka, Henry Wallace. Sinasabing tinanggap na nito ang alok ng Pangulong Quezon at magiging kasangguning tekniko sa Malakan-yang.

Ang pag-aayos ay isinasagawa ngayon upang si Mr. Howes ay mapegakalooban ng sapat na panahon sa pamamahinga sa gawain sa Estados Unidos at nang makatulong namán sa ilang suliraning kailangang pagpasiyahan dito sa Pilipinas. Inaasahang darating dito sa Septiembre si Mr. Howes.

Si Mr. Howes ay ipinalalagay na isang dalubhasa sa mga suliranin sa pagsasama sa bukid at siya ang sumulat ng mga aklat hinggil sa paksang ito na may kinalaman sa kaayusan at pamamaraan sa pagsasama sa bukid sa Dinamarka at sa Irlanda.

Sa pag-uukol ng palagay sa ginawi ng Pangulong Quezon, sinabi ng kalihim Torres na ang Pilipinas ay makikinabang nang malaki sa mga dalubhasang gaya ni to. Sinabi din naman niya na ang Pilipinas ay isa pang bansang batang-bata at sadyang makapagtatamo ng malaking kaalaman sa iba na ang karanasan sa mga suliraning gaya ng pagsasaka sa bukid ay umabot na sa daang taon.

case, either by the high courts here or by the President, would be made a definite policy of the government affecting landholdings of foreigners.

Other land conflicts to be settled by Malacañan include that of the acquisition by the government of big haciendas, principally the San Pedro Tunasan and other estates where agrarian conflicts are frequent. Senator Generoso is also handling the question of acquiring homesites in big estates which will be resold to their present occupants.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald April 29, 1937

La Vanguardia

April 30-37

LABOR GROUP WILL INDORSE QUEZON PLAN

Labor Elements Ready To Celebrate Recent So- cial Reforms

Jubilant at the administration's new deal, labor elements all over the country will step out on May 1 to celebrate their day fittingly. The main features of the festival are a parade, speech-making and approval of various resolutions defining the stand of Philippine labor on various important economic and political questions.

The Federacion del Trabajo de Filipinas, at its convention on May 1, plans to pass a resolution endorsing the stand of President Quezon for early independence, it was announced by Joaquin Balmori, founder and president. Another resolution will be approved against capital punishment.

Among the convention speakers will be Secretary Ramon Torres, Ex-Representative Francisco Varona and Joaquin Balmori.

A radio labor day program tomorrow evening in which Vice-President Osmeña will deliver his speech over KZRM station by remote control from Baguio will usher in one of the most colorful labor days in the islands.

Others speaking tomorrow night are Cresenciano Torres, president of the National Federation of Labor, and Ruperto S. Cristobal, head of the Philippine Labor Congress.

A mammoth parade of gratitude in which between 12,000 to 15,000 people are expected to participate will be the main feature of the labor day mardi gras on Saturday, May 1. At least 3,000 of these participants will be women workers.

The labor day activities will open at eight o'clock Saturday morning with the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Philippine Labor Congress at the Columbian Institute building on T. Pinpin. The election of officers and approval of the resolutions will be some of the important matters to be taken up in this meeting. Cresenciano Torres, president of the National Federation Labor, will be the guest of honor.

At noon a banquet will be given at the Plaza Hotel under the auspices of the Federacion del Trabajo de Filipinas.

The labor gratitude parade will start at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon at Plaza Lawton. It will pass through Santa Cruz bridge, to Plaza Gotti, Carriedo, right, then turn to Rizal avenue passing through Azcarraga on the left. It will come out on Juan Luna street, turn to Moriones on the left and wind up at Plaza Moriones.

Speeches will be delivered at Plaza Moriones by Elpidio Quirino, secretary of the interior and chairman of the national information board; Ramon Torres, secretary of labor, Francisco Varona, and the heads of the different labor organizations represented in the parade.

Before the speech making, however, resolutions thanking the government for the passage of important laws ameliorating the lot of the laborers will be read. Another resolution will be presented requesting the government to approve a social security act against unemployment and old age and the amelioration of the social conditions of the workers in different labor centers.

The order of the parade follows:

FIRST DIVISION

Police escort, Army band, Members of the National Committee for May First, Flags of National Federation of Labor and Congreso Obrero de Filipinas, Band of Bisig ng Pantalan, Officers and members of Bisig ng Pantalan, Officers and members of May Patakaisa, Central Committee, Union de Estivadores, Committee No. 1, Union de Estivadores, Atlantic Gulf, band and members of the different labor organizations therein.

SECOND DIVISION

(Eduardo Donato and Eugenio Arrogante in charge), Flag and officers of the Union de Tabaqueros, Tabacalera band and members, Alhambra, band and members, Helena Cigar Co., band and members, Tabaqueros Unidos, band and members, Ang Tibay Footwear Factory, band and member-laborers, Herrera General Transportation Co., band and laborers,

Union de Despachadores, Flag and members, Asiatic Petroleum Laborers Ass., Cristobal Oil Co. Laborers Ass., United Employees Ass., Union de Marineros Madrigitas, band, flag and members, Nuevo Gremio de Marineros, band, flag and members, International Workers Ass., Seamen's Union, Oriental Labor League, Samar-Leyte Unemployed Relief Ass., National Federation of Labor of Occ. Negros.

THIRD DIVISION

(Jose Chico and Alejandro Santos, in charge) Laborers of the City of Manila, Laborers of the Metropolitan Water District, Laborers of the Manila Railroad who are affiliated in the different associations existing therein. Kap. Tinig ng Bayan, Dimas-Alang, mga kinatawan; Philippine Manufacturing Co., Costureras de M. Hashin, Obreros de Carmelo and Loneran, Mga manggagawa sa Malabon, Fire victims of Tondo.

Following is the complete labor day program tomorrow night:

1. Opening remarks by the Chairman Committee on Radio Program, Mr. Remigio Mat. Castro.
2. Kundiman song by Miss Nena M. Baduria, accompanied on the piano by Prof. Ariston Avelino.
3. Message—By His Excellency,

El gobierno se adherirá a su norma de equidad y trato justo, dice

Que el gobierno se adherirá estrictamente a su norma de equidad y trato justo para el fomento de las relaciones cordiales entre el trabajo y el capital y que cumplirá su programa de justicia social, especialmente con respecto a la clase trabajadora, es la promesa que el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon hace en un mensaje dirigido a la clase obrera de Filipinas con ocasión de la celebración mañana de la Fiesta del Trabajo.

Este mensaje será leído en la reunión del Congreso Obrero de Filipinas por el caudillo obrero, Jose C. Hilario.

He aquí el texto del mensaje:

"El moderno triángulo económico parece ser el formado por el trabajo, el capital y el gobierno, con el gobierno en una posición algo precaria entre los dos. Con frecuencia entre el capital y el trabajo surgen conflictos y el gobierno, inclinado o no a hacerlo, se ve forzado a terciar y actuar como mediador entre los dos. El trabajo y el capital son dos formidables fuerzas, que debidamente sujetadas y puestas a trabajar juntas de un modo pacífico y armonioso, pueden producir un estado económico ideal. Pero cuando son hostiles el uno al otro, se convierten en factores de disturbios y discordias y hasta de caos y destrucción. El gobierno no escatimará ningún esfuerzo para evitar la erección de una situación igual a esta última.

"El gobierno se adherirá estrictamente a su norma de equidad y trato justo y hará todo lo posible para el fomento de las cordiales relaciones entre el trabajo y el capital, comoquiera que ello, indudablemente, redundará en beneficio del país. Pero al mismo tiempo, esta preparado a hacer frente con fuerza a la fuerza cuando es necesario para la preservación de la paz y la coordinación entre el trabajo y el capital. Cumpliremos nuestro programa de justicia social, especialmente con respecto a la clase trabajadora.

President Manuel L. Quezon.

4. Kundiman—Miss Elsa Oria.

5. Speech in Visaya by Mr. Cresenciano Torres, President of the National Federation of Labor.

6. Kundiman by "Bambang, Pasing Serenaders."

7. Labor Address by Hon. Sergio Osmeña, Vice-President of the Philippines.

8. Kundiman by Miss Betty Alba, accompanied on the piano by Prof. Ariston Avelino.

9. Cansion al Trabajo, a Spanish poem to be recited by a prominent lady in the literary circle.

10. Duet—By Miss Luz Mat. Castro and Gregorio Domingo, accompanied by guitar.

11. Tagalog poem by Miss Dioscora Angeles.

12. Kundiman—by Mr. Marlo del Rio, accompanied on the piano by Prof. Ariston Avelino.

13. Pasasalamat by Mr. Ruperto S. Cristobal, chairman of the National Committee on May First celebration.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

EP Debate

April 30, 1937

Facsimile de los nuevos certificados del Tesoro de la denominacion de P2.00 que por valor de P560,000 juntamente con P520,000 de billetes de un peso se recibieron de Estados Unidos el 8 del actual. Estos nuevos billetes llevan las firmas del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon como Jefe de la Mancomunidad y de Antonio Ramos como Tesorero. Asimismo en vez de tener impresas las palabras "Philippine Islands", como en los viejos certificados, los nuevos solo llevan la palabra "Philippines", y en vez de la frase "In silver or in gold coin of the United States of equivalent value," (en moneda de plata o de oro de Estados Unidos de valor equivalente) ahora se dice: "In silver pesos or in legal tender currency of the United States of equivalent value". (En pesos de plata o moneda corriente de Estados Unidos de valor equivalente).

April 29-37

Bulletin March. 28, 1937

Learning From Others

Perhaps one of the reasons why the Philippine tenancy problem in the Philippines has not been successfully solved despite herculean efforts exerted towards its solution is the fact that we have tried to tackle it by ourselves alone. The plan of President Quezon to employ the services of an American agricultural expert who is coming to the Islands to aid the local government in the study of this thorny issue is therefore laudable.

Despite the apparent differences in international tenancy problems, there are a lot of similarities among them. For example, the tenant whether he be Filipino, Irish or Mexican has always strived to be a recognized element in the production of wealth instead of being solely relegated to the background. He has wanted better prices for his products and better concessions from his landlord. In fact the common *tao* of the Philippines if placed in Mexico would voice the same kick as the Mexican peon.

The problem in the Philippines is not therefore solely characteristic here but a ripple in a sea of international tenancy issues. From the engagement of an American expert, whom we understand is thoroughly prepared for the job, having taken active part in similar tasks not only in the United States but in Ireland and Denmark, we hope something really tangible will be attained towards this end.

The government must tackle this question by the the horn now. Other countries have been successful and there is no reason why we cannot learn from them and adopt their methods.

Quezon Boards Casiana For 2-Day Cruise Of Bay For His Health

President Quezon boarded the presidential yacht Casiana at about 9 p. m. last night for a two-day cruise in Manila Bay and coastal waters. The chief executive is making the leisurely trip mainly for his health and has taken care not to bother himself with problems of state while on the cruise.

He took with him but a few official documents which he might consider aboard during his two-day absence from Malacañan Palace, including the list of newly elected officials for the local governments. He had no time to act on the proposed confirmation of officials who were elected in the December 14 balloting. They are to be sworn in January 1.

As an indication that he did not want to act on official matters while cruising, except on those which would please him to consider and those which would be so urgent as to demand immediate action, President Quezon did not bring along with him a single aide or secretary. He only took along with him a stenographer, in case of need.

Known to have boarded the Casiana before it pulled out of Pier 3 were Major General Creed F.

Con. Major Howard J. Hunter, Judge James Ross, H. C. Anderson, Don Alejandro Roeses, Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, a physician and a male nurse.

It is not known for certain whether the President will be able to make a radio speech as scheduled on December 30. It will depend upon the state of his health, it was stated at Malacañan.

Yesterday morning he had an X-ray taken of his lungs. They were found in good shape.

The secretary of the interior sought an audience with the President last night relative to the chief executive's confirmation of the election of provincial, city and municipal officials. It was announced, however, the President will not sign the proclamation of the newly elected officials until he returns to Manila.

It was stated the President will probably do a little fishing at some coastal point where the fish "bite". There are reputed to be some good anglers aboard the yacht and some bets were believed to have been crossed as to who would land the first and the biggest fish.

Malacañan expects to hear some good fish stories upon the return of the President and his party.

COALITION MEN
WELL-RECEIVED

Special to the DMHM
TACLOBAN, Aug. 9.—A coalition campaign party, headed by Senate President Protompo Avelino, arrived here at ten o'clock this morning, and was met by a fluvial parade, and brass bands and fireworks.

About 7,000 people, representing municipal delegations and labor unions, and veterans of the revolution were at the wharf. Placards bearing inscriptions "Mabuhay Coalition Quezon-Osmeña" were displayed by the provincial officials, headed by Governor Marcos and Provincial Treasurer Martinez.

A big meeting for the coalition drive is scheduled for seven o'clock this evening.

Included in the party are Judge Francisco Enage, and Rufo Covacha.

Undersecretary of public works and communications Vicente de la Cruz, on an inspection tour of

Un Cablegrama De
Quezon A Baguio

(Especial para EL SOL)
MANILA, 30 de Abril.—En alto funcionario del gobierno recibió en Baguio un cablegrama del Presidente Quezon, diciendo que se teme que el Congreso no se conforme con que el reembolso se entregue a los azucareros directamente, pero no desea enmendar el proyecto ya aprobado por el sub-comité de agricultura.

eastern Visayas and northern Mindanao, is also in the party. Former Superintendent Nebrida of Masbate is also with the party.

Others in the party were former Governor Lopez, Representative Jorge Delgado, Delegate Agripino Escareal, Member Vicente Dira, Atty. Juan Perez, and Alberto Enage.

Tribune May 1, 1937

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
may 1
La Vanguardia 1937

Government Will Hold To Fair Deal Policy, But Will Be Ready for Force, Says Quezon

While the government will stick to its policy of fairness and square deal in labor-capital relations and hew to its program of social justice, it is at the same time ready to meet force with force when necessary for the preservation of peace and the coordination of labor and capital, President Manuel L. Quezon said in a Labor Day message read in a radiocast program over Station KZRM last night.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, who spoke during the same program, and whose speech was radiocast by remote control from Baguio, outlined the concrete evidences of the determination of the government to care for the welfare of the laboring masses and said that the Philippines is singularly blessed in having been saved from the violence and conflict which have occurred in other countries as a result of the struggle between capital and labor.

President Quezon's message, which was read by a labor leader, is as follows:

"The modern economic triangle seems to be that formed by labor, capital and the government, with the government in a rather precarious position between the two. More often than not, labor and capital are at loggerheads, and the government, whether inclined to do so or not, is forced to be the third party and act as mediator for the two. Labor and capital are two mighty forces which, when properly harnessed and put to work together peacefully and harmoniously, can bring about an ideal economic state. But when hostile to each other, they become sources of turbulence and discord, even chaos and destruction. The government will spare no effort to prevent the creation of the latter state.

"The government will stick to its policy of fairness and square deal, and will do everything for

the furtherance of cordial relations between labor and capital, since it will undoubtedly redound to the benefit of the country. But at the same time, it is ready to meet force with force when necessary for the preservation of peace and the coordination of labor and capital. We shall keep with our program of social justice, especially with regards to the laboring class.

"May success crown the efforts of the Philippine Labor Congress in the fulfillment of its aims and purposes."

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, in a Labor Day speech radio-cast over Station KZRM by remote control from Baguio last night, outlined the concrete evidences of the determination of the Commonwealth government to care for the welfare of the laboring masses. The Philippines, Vice-President

Osmeña declared, has not lagged behind other nations in the recognition and protection of the rights of labor, notwithstanding the fact that the Philippines is not highly industrialized. Among measures protecting labor Vice-President Osmeña mentioned the right to just compensation, the eight-hour day, the regulation of landlord-tenant relations, the workmen's compensation act, and the establishment of the court of industrial relations.

Vice-President Osmeña praised the work done by the Philippine legislative body, which had the vision of anticipating those problems which have caused violence in other countries by approving such legislation in favor of the workers as the circumstances warranted.

"In the pursuit of their legitimate objectives," the Vice-President reminded Philippine labor, "our laborers should remember that patience, tolerance, mutual respect, and the spirit of good-will and co-operation will go a long way toward lessening the difficulties that must be overcome. Their cause is, indeed, worthy of full devotion and our government, which has never forgotten the interests of the laborers, will continue its efforts to assist them in every possible way that they may secure the well-being and happiness to which they aspire."

What the Philippine government has done for the welfare of the working class and expects to undertake in their behalf will be the theme of Secretary of Interior Elpidio Quirino when he speaks today before the two groups of laborers.

Secretary Quirino is slated to speak before the so-called radical group, the National Federation of Labor, headed by Angel Marin, at about 9 o'clock this morning in Plaza Moriones. This afternoon at about 4 o'clock, the secretary will speak before the conservative group, led by Ruperto Cristobal.

In a talk with the Tribune yesterday noon, Secretary Quirino said that the Philippines has taken care of its laborers which is evidenced by the fact that there is now a sufficient legislation that is expected to provide for the social amelioration of the working class.

"The problem now is how to make those laws operate more effectively in order to make them produce the expected results," Secretary Quirino stressed.

The government, he said, however, has all the necessary agencies to enforce all social legislation intended to give due protection to labor. Such offices as those of public defenders, the public welfare commissioner, the depart-

ment of labor, the bureau of labor, and unemployment agencies have been created, all for the same end, to help the laborers.

With the enactment of so many labor laws, all conceived to give protection to the working class, Secretary Quirino said, the government of this country can be considered a labor government.

Secretary Quirino sees nothing abnormal in the struggle of the laborers to protect their own class. The agitation along that line will

Explica que la Constitución no le permite delegar sus poderes a otro

DISCUTE TRES PUNTOS

Anuncia, empero, que cuando él se vaya, Osmeña será el jefe visible del gobierno

Durante su ausencia el Presidente Quezon seguirá ejerciendo sus funciones de Jefe Ejecutivo porque por la Constitución no puede delegar sus poderes a otro, pero el Vice-Presidente que es el segundo en rango, será el "jefe visible" y estará al frente del gobierno.

El mayor peligro de la defensa nacional del país no es la invasión extranjera sino una revolución interna. Esta se podría evitar, mejorando la condición de vida de las masas y tratándoles con justicia.

El ejercicio del sufragio es ya considerado ahora en todos los países civilizados como un derecho de la mujer y por tanto todos deberán trabajar para que la mujer filipina triunfe en el plebiscito que pronto se celebrará.

Estos son los tres puntos discutidos por el Presidente Quezon durante el banquete que el miércoles pasado dió en Malacañang en honor de los Gobernadores Provinciales, y al que asistieron miembros del Gabinete, el Speaker y muchos Diputados.

April 30, 1937
La Vanguardia

Quezon anexiona un barrio a Santo Domingo

A petición de un número de residentes del barrio de San Francisco en el municipio de Talavera, Nueva Ecija, que en un plebiscito celebrado al efecto expresaron su preferencia de estar bajo la jurisdicción del municipio de Santo Domingo de la misma provincia, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon en una orden ejecutiva firmada en Washington el 24 de abril, aprobó la recomendación de la junta provincial de Nueva Ecija que segrega dicho barrio de San Francisco del municipio de Talavera para anexarlo al municipio de Sto. Domingo.

Esta segregación tendrá efectividad desde el 1.º de enero de este año, de acuerdo con la orden ejecutiva.

always continue, he said, not because the workers desire to overthrow the government, but to obtain the reforms they believe they need to improve their life.

The country, however, is enjoying complete peace and order in spite of some agitation in the ranks of the labor organizations. The secretary is confident that this situation will continue, for the government has always tried to be fair and just in the treatment of the working class.

The Phil. Press Clipping Co., Inc.,

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Sunday Tribune May 2, 1937

First Meeting



When the joint committee of experts met for the first time in Washington on April 19. Left to right, Joseph E. Jacobs, vice-chairman; Francis B. Sayre, President Quezon and Secretary of Justice Yulo.

A. P. Photo received by China Clipper

EP Debate 1937 May 2

Bulletin 1937 May 6

EP Debate 1937 May 6

Quezon Despacha Todos Los Asuntos Pendientes

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon antes de salir de Nueva York para Europa, a bordo del "Normandie", actuó sobre todos los asuntos que estaban pendientes del gobierno del Commonwealth sometidos a él, según un cablegrama recibido ayer por el secretario del Presidente, Jorge B. Vargas.

El Presidente Quezon, en su cablegrama al secretario Vargas, transmitido a este momento antes de embarcarse el presidente para Europa, no especifica sin embargo, que asuntos pendientes habían sido actuados.

Entre los asuntos que fueron sometidos por el secretario Var-

gas al Presidente se encuentran nombramientos de jueces, fiscales, y otros funcionarios, así como casos de parole, proclamas y otros mas, de rutina. El secretario Vargas, sin embargo, no se atrevía ayer adelantar su creencia acerca de como fueron actuados estos

asuntos, pues el cablegrama no lo especifica, pero dijo que tan pronto como reciba los papeles de los Estados Unidos, dará publicidad a los mismos. Es posible que estos papeles se reciban en Manila por el siguiente clipper.

Paguio, Quezon's Benefactor, Dies

Hid President In Safety During Revolutions

News of the death of Claro Paguio, 62, auxiliary justice of the peace of Mariveles, Bataan, and a close friend of President Quezon, was made public yesterday. Paguio died of broncho-pneumonia at the Santol Sanatorium last Sunday.

He was one of Quezon's benefactors during the days of the Philippine revolution against Spain and later on during the insurrection against the United States. Paguio on more than one occasion was host to the then Major Quezon of the Philippine revolutionary forces, and at one time hid him in safety just when the American troops were closing on Bataan.

Paguio was elected president of Mariveles municipality for two consecutive terms. Despite his limited means, knowing that the municipality was too poor to finance construction of a schoolhouse, he gathered materials and donated one year's salary for its building. He was a strong Quezon leader in Bataan. After retiring from politics about ten years ago he was appointed auxiliary justice of the peace until death came.

He is survived by his wife, Maria Tibayan de Paguio, and four children.

Romulo Abordo De Un "Clipper" Con Rumbo A Filipinas

(De la United Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, 4 de mayo.—El Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, publicista de Manila que acompañó al presidente Manuel L. Quezon a los Estados Unidos el mes de febrero pasado reveló hoy que lleva un importante mensaje del presidente de la Mancomunidad, para Manila.

Romulo no reveló el contenido del mensaje.

Acompañado por el diputado Felipe Buencamino, Romulo llegó hoy aquí de Washington después de un recorrido en tren de los estados del sur.

Romulo espera embarcarse para Manila mañana a bordo de un Clipper de la Pan American Airway. Buencamino se embarcará a bordo del "President Coolidge" el 10 de mayo. Ambos son huéspedes de Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fagan, capitalista de San Francisco y Honolulu en Burlingame, un suburbio exclusivo, durante su estancia aquí.

Political Romanticism

By MIGUEL POBLETE

AN AMERICAN created Commonwealth has given rise to much romanticism in Philippine politics; many have been behaving as if we were already a full-fledged nation and others have been speculating on the great future of our country. What would our revolutionary forefathers like Andres Bonifacio and Rizal say if they were alive today? They certainly would entertain no illusion about our independence, for they were superb political realists. They certainly would not mistake a foreign creation for a "home-made" Commonwealth. Nor would they mistake a protectorate for a free, independent nation. Of course our political romanticists would not give a hang about what our dead heroes would think on the other side of this life. But if we are to pay a sincere tribute to the memories of their heroic and courageous sacrifices, we must carry on our great revolutionary tradition not only in theory but in practice. Political alarmism on the part of the oppositcionists and the critics of the present government has suddenly disappeared since President Quezon proposed the shortening of the transition period. Pessimists, critics and even the politically indifferent masses have begun to feel in the mood for political love. The Commonwealth then a protectorate, then an independent republic, and then a first-rate world power. Dizzy with glory and success! And without a bloody revolution at that. What a marvelous transition!

Such is political romanticism here and now.

Faith in the Chief

Both in America and here at home pro and con arguments are tossed back and forth. Apart from their diversified motives these arguments clearly reveal the conflict and difficult nature of the issue — immediate independence.



President Quezon advises us to have faith in him and assures us that he will look after our welfare (his speech from Washington). So our independence is a matter of faith. All we have to do for our part is trust in our President's diplomatic ability. But our political independence does not rest on President Quezon; rather it rests on American interest. Even if it appears that President Quezon is instrumental in securing immediate independence for us, in reality America is doing it for her own sake. What do American imperialists care about the welfare of us Filipinos anyway? This is not to discredit the efforts of our President "to bring happiness to our people." Only we are curious to find out what is behind the benevolent act of American imperialism. And furthermore we must justify our faith in President Quezon.

On what basis can President Quezon give us such high hopes and such optimism as would turn the whole country into political romanticism and adventurism? It can make President Quezon the first President of the Philippine Republic if that would help to strengthen its position in the Far East. In other words, American imperialism knows that President

Quezon is best suited for the purpose of maintaining and strengthening position in the Far East. Philippine politics will be so changed as to fit in America's Far Eastern policy. Now what does this mean?

At this juncture we must recall what happened just before the World War. The United States promised us independence in the Jones Law in order to win our loyalty and support in "the fight for democracy." The promise proved to be a political maneuver. Then came a more tangible promise, as embodied in the T-M Law. No sane Filipino will deny that the Commonwealth is Uncle Sam's and not our own creation. Now suppose the same benevolent Uncle Sam is really going to give us the long-promised gift of political independence is, say, 1938. It will be a gift which invites a more expensive gift from us. And that return gift may be the blood of our people. No matter how benevolent, America is still imperialistic in every way. And as such she cannot forget the sweet memories of her love-affairs with China and other Far Eastern countries. Our country has been instrumental in promoting America's economic interests in the Far East. Our political independence will have a far-reaching effect on her position in this part of the world. This is the economic reason for America's secret passion for the Philippines. But there is still another important reason, namely, a military reason. In spite of President Quezon's assertion of the friendly relations between Japan and the U. S., China's existence as the best market and the best field for investment in the Orient is proof of the dangerous dynamite which will sooner or later blow up the supposedly relations between the two countries. In face of this impending danger America cannot easily cut off her ties with our country which is strategically situated and which can give the U. S. navy material and military support. Whether America grants us nominal

*Cont. on the
back side of
the clipping*

independence or not, she will not hesitate to use us in case of war with Japan. All in all, there is ground for strong suspicion on our part that the present measure for immediate independence is another political maneuver to enlist us in America's imperialist war with Japan.

Japanese Thrust

Of course if you want to dismiss the above possibility as a mere hypothesis, then it is up to the course of events to verify it. But we must consider all the possibilities and impossibilities at this serious moment before independence. The present Japanese government headed by General Hayashi seems to be bent on carrying out a long-planned attack on Soviet Russia. Inasmuch as Soviet Russia is the chief enemy in the way of Japan's program for expansion, especially in China, and inasmuch as Hitler Germany is backing her, Japan is likely to engage in an anti-Soviet war first. The outcome of such a war will determine Japan's attitude toward America, her greatest rival in the Pacific. In any case what will happen to Japan and America, together with other world events, will have an enormous influence over the future of our country.

In the face of the growing international situation political romanticism such as is expressed by President Quezon and is shared by the masses is not a wise substitute for the alarmism shown by chicken-hearted politicians. "We have no fear of Japan," is President Quezon's answer to the so-called "Yellow peril." Such a bold statement may mean one of two things; that President Quezon has unshakable faith in the ability of Wall Street to protect the Philippines against the Japanese menace or that he trusts the goodwill of the Japanese imperialists. One fine morning we may find ourselves annexed to Japan as Korea did in 1900. For no one has any illusion as to the inferiority of our defense forces to the Japanese army and navy. We do not want

Japanese domination any more than we want American domination. Regardless of our political status greedy imperialist powers will continue their economic penetration in our country. Through economic channels we shall be dominated by foreign interests as much as China is. We shall be politically independent but economically enslaved. Such will be the fate of our country. And such is the status of many weak nations such as Mexico, Columbia and Venezuela (all are within the sphere of influence of the U. S.)

Facts and Realism

Both romanticism and alarmism are harmful in politics. What is desirable is political realism, an attitude which respects all the facts of political reality. If we take this attitude toward the question of our "immediate independence," we come to the following conclusions. First, we accept the fact that we are weak, both politically and economically. Upon the

recognition of this elementary fact we must construct our national program. Second, in case we want nominal independence from America, we must transform it into real independence. Further we must categorically refuse to be the United States. In its imperialist adventures; we must concentrate all our energy on developing our economic and cultural life on a planned basis. Third, we must also accept the fact that we are in the Japanese menace. In order to cope with it, we must look for cooperation of China and Russia, since these countries present the most formidable checks upon Japan's expansion policy in the Far East. For we must cooperate with the imperialist forces within and in other colonial and semi-colonial countries. In the mean time we shall train our defense forces as effectively as possible. The day has come when we must immediately fight for the immediate and unconditional separation of our country from America.

Secret

*The whole neighborhood wonders why
Kakai Abidem's harvest
should be bigger than theirs.*

*But I have seen him many a time
bearing covered trays of spice-scented food
to his fields at twilight.*

*Is it because he keeps his appointment
with Walowa dutifully;
or that his offerings are more savory?*

—MANUEL E. BUENAFE



Bulletin May 3, 1937

La Vanguardia

Tariff Autonomy Real Objective Of Quezon, Monitor Man Writes

Tariff autonomy, not early independence, is the real objective of Quezon mission in the United States, a staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor wrote under a Washington dateline March 12. Although the public utterances of President Quezon, his statements and press interviews convey the impression that he is for early independence, what in truth he really seeks is tariff autonomy, according to the correspondent.

"Considerable confusion has arisen after President Quezon's speeches, interviews and private talks here," the monitor man wrote. "To some, he has seemed to be asking for full independence before 1945, when under the Tydings-McDuffie Act the Islands were to attain their freedom... Actually that is not his purpose."

The Monitor correspondent quoted President Quezon as having said:

"We are either assuming responsibility for establishing this new government or you are. We should be permitted to do as we think. It is not right that that the opinion of the man who is temporarily High Commissioner to the Philippines should override responsible Philippine officials."

His article read:

"Not earlier political independence, but autonomy—and specifically, tariff autonomy—is the outward purpose of the mission of Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, now in Washington."

"President Quezon thus utilizes manifest congressional sentiment for avoiding responsibilities toward the islands to attain his objective of better trade terms. To get tariff autonomy would enable the Manila government to bring pressure on American exports to the islands, indirectly through admitting more Japanese goods, just as the independence act brings pressure on the islands by erecting the equivalent of new tariffs on their exports, rising from 5 per cent in 1940 to 25 per cent in 1945, and 100 per cent thereafter. Such tariff-making power would provide the Philippines with the bargaining power they now lack."

"With such tariff autonomy, the Islands government could lower its tariffs against Japan or some other country, and thus bargain with the United States to secure lowering of the present economic terms under the Tydings-McDuffie Act."

"Considerable confusion has arisen after President Quezon's speeches, interviews, and private talks here. To some, he has seemed to be asking for full independence before 1945, when under the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Islands were to attain their freedom."

"Actually, that is not his purpose."

"At the National Press Club a week ago, and again in an interview published today, President Quezon protested against 'divided sovereignty' between the United States and the Islands. In rather strong terms, he demanded that the Philippines be given right to decide all questions except foreign policy in

accordance with the policies of his own Government."

"In appearance, these tactics seemed to discard President Quezon's earlier attributed mission—to obtain favorable economic concessions lessening the stringency of the tariff walls specified for from 1940 to 1945 and thereafter, in the independence act. Actually, however, there is an integral connection between the terms of that act and the possibility of Philippine tariff autonomy."

"The act gives the United States Government a veto power over acts of the Philippine Legislature and Government. The High Commissioner, acting for President Roosevelt, could step in to block many types of legislation under the broad—and no little vague—terms of the law. His checking authority would seem definitely to include tariff making, and has been so interpreted in the past."

"Therefore President Quezon, in almost all his appearances here—public and private—has inveighed against the veto authority of the United States Government. To the Press Club he said: 'The situation created under the Independence Act is an absurdity that cannot be continued. It is our right to expect that we shall be allowed to meet the situation in the Philippines as it shall arise, in accordance with our own public opinion.'"

"President Quezon's theory is that the Tydings-McDuffie Act, having been accepted by the Filipino population in a referendum, takes on the nature of a treaty. He believes its terms should not be altered except by consent of both parties. Yet, as he points out, in every session of Congress since the law was passed, some alteration has come about."

"He wishes the treaty nature of the present law to be recognized in some official manner. Asked if that would not influence Congress to impose further restrictions on the Islands, perhaps additional tariffs, President Quezon replied—as quoted in the New York Times today—that 'what we want is to have a treaty with the United States giving us economic freedom, but continuing the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, as at present, for the remaining nine years.'"

"Under that act, tariffs on certain products will be gradually imposed after 1940. But even if general tariffs were imposed from the time of independence, they would be counterbalanced by the fact that the Philippines would be able to levy tariffs against goods from the United States."

"Students of Philippine problems here point out that President Quezon seems to be choosing a deliberate way around to get to the objective attributed to him all along."

"That is, in asking for autonomy,

he appears to be saying: 'All right, impose the equivalent of tariffs under the Tydings-McDuffie act if you like, we must accept the responsibilities of independence.'"

QUEZON ASISTE A LA BENDICION DE UNA IGLESIA

La de Baler es consagrada
con ceremonias en que
Mons. Verzosa oficia

(Servicio Telegráfico)

Baler, Tayabas, 2 de mayo.—Impontentes ceremonias religiosas por la consagracion de la restaurada historica iglesia de Baler se llevaron a cabo esta mañana, con la asistencia del Presidente de Filipinas, Manuel L. Quezon y Da. Aurora Aragon de Quezon.

Con el Obispo de Lipa, Monseñor Alfredo Verzosa, como oficiante, las ceremonias duraron cinco horas y se concluyeron con un Te Deum. La misa fue cantada por el mismo Obispo Verzosa, con la asistencia de doce sacerdotes.

El Presidente Quezon, que llevo aqui la noche anterior, procedente de Casiguran, a bordo del "Casiana", asistio a las ceremonias religiosas, con Da. Aurora y sus hijos.

Las ceremonias de consagracion fueron iniciadas por el Obispo Verzosa, que ejecuto los ritos en una capilla provisional frente a la iglesia. Una procesion paso tres veces en torno a la iglesia, despues de las cuales el Obispo entro a la iglesia pasando por la puerta principal. A ningun devoto se le permitio entrar a la iglesia hasta despues de la bendicion del altar.

Al consagrar y bendecir la nueva iglesia, el Obispo Verzosa vertio arena en forma de cruz en el piso frente al altar. Luego fue escribiendo inscripciones en latin sobre la arena en forma de cruz.

Quezon No Tiene Planes De Ir A La Coronacion

(De la United Press)

PARIS, 7 de mayo.—El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon no tiene hechos sus planes sobre su estancia en Europa y "no es de esperar el que se vaya a Londres para asistir a la coronacion", declaro esta noche a la United Press un secretario de la comitiva del lider filipino.

"El Presidente descansa cuando no se halla recorriendo la ciudad, anadió este secretario.

1937
EP Abala May 9

The Phil. Press Clipping Co., Inc.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

AP Wire May 5, 1937

1937

Graphic May 6

Fatigued Great Man

IN Washington, D. C., the United States Army has its medical center in the world-famous Walter Reed Hospital.

The wife of a lieutenant in the medical corps went to the Hospital for a medical consultation. She was told to go into a waiting room. As she entered the room she noticed a man sprawled on a sofa on the far side, his face covered with a magazine.

Mrs. Blank became curious. To her, it was unusual to see a man thus while waiting for his turn to be attended to. She picked a newspaper which lay near-by and kept turning its pages, making as much noise with it as possible in order to attract his attention. But he was so fast asleep that he did

not even stir.

Presently two swarthy gentlemen entered the room. They woke up the sleeper and were very solicitous about him. The sleeper sat up, registered surprise, and mumbled an apology for having fallen asleep. He left the room, bowing stiffly to Mrs. Blank as he walked out.

When Mrs. Blank's turn for



the consultation came, the first question she asked the attending physician was, "Who was that stately gentleman?"

The following night she was still telling her friends that she was in the same room with President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth.

1937

Tribune May 6

With the lads on the Escolta joining harmoniously in that touching old ballad entitled "Asleep in the Deep" and with President Quezon limiting himself to brief statements indicating pleasure at the prospect of another hundred million in the treasury, about the only thing that really commands attention around the city these days is the heat.

Continua Vigilancia

LA orden ejecutiva del presidente Quezon disponiendo que su oficina esté continuamente informada de la marcha de las recaudaciones a fin de mantener siempre nivelados los gastos y los ingresos significa que el gobierno se mantendrá en perpetua vigilancia para impedir que al final del año fiscal incurra en sobregiro. La política es fundamentalmente sana y tiende a mantener las finanzas oficiales sobre bases firmes y estables.

En un momento dado, cuando se vea que los ingresos disminuyen por cualquier causa, el presidente de la Mancomunidad puede ordenar, según está facultado por ley, la reducción de los gastos, ya abandonando proyectos que requieren la inversión de fondos, o ya recurriendo a la práctica de reducir proporcionalmente los sueldos de los empleados y funcionarios públicos.

De esta manera podrá siempre asegurarse, si no un superávit al final de cada año, por lo que menos que el gobierno no ha de gastar más de lo que gana en un año dado, sin necesidad de hacer violentos reajustes.

Valencia May 8, 1937



Sa unang pulong nang pinagsanib na lupon ng mga dalubhasa, na idinaos sa Washington noong ika 19 ng Abril, 1937. Buhat sa kaliwa: Joseph E. Jacobs, pangalawang pangulo; Francis B. Sayre, pangulo; pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth; at kalihim Jose Yulo ng katarungan.

May 7 - 1937

Bullfinch

Inaugurate Kamoning Kindergarten Today

The inauguration of the Kamoning kindergarten school scheduled for Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 was postponed for this afternoon owing to the inability of Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, guest speaker, to attend. A simple but impressive ceremony in which she is to talk on the importance of learning the right things while young has been arranged to be held at the resthouse near the

northeast entrance to the Kamoning district.

1937

Herald May 15

Quezon Returns to N.Y.

(By United Press)
Paris, France, May, 13—President Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth, who is spending a few days here revealed his decision to return to New York and Washington on May 19. He will board the palatial trans-Atlantic liner *Queen Mary*.

ECONOMIC LIFE OF DENMARK TO BE STUDIED

Quezon Will Look Into System Of Agricultur- al Cooperatives

By HARRY W. FRANTZ
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON (By Airmail).—President Manuel L. Quezon during his European tour intends to make special study of the economic situation in Denmark, where the system of agricultural cooperatives is one of the most advanced in the entire world, and might afford a lesson for future application in the Philippines.

The presidential interest in the cooperatives was seconded among both American and Philippine experts here, whose economic studies of forthcoming months are likely to embrace various possible means of strengthening the internal economy of the islands.

Some authorities consulted informally by the United Press were reluctant to predict that the experience of Denmark and other Scandinavian countries would be adaptable to the Philippines, owing to vastly different geographical and commercial conditions, but the general value of any studies that might be made was considered self-evident.

Weak Points

The most frequent criticism of the Danish system was the fact that it led to the "over-capitalization" of the farmers, and created rural debts which became extremely burdensome at times when farm commodity prices were on the downward trend. Denmark's agricultural system, moreover, was difficult to adjust to changing marketing conditions abroad, as for example in Great Britain where the extension of the Imperial preference plan led to restriction of Danish imports.

Some authorities pointed out also that the efficiency and social acceptability of the cooperative agricultural system requires an intensive public education, which would be practicable in Denmark but possibly less so in the Philippines.

Riddle For P. I.

The real riddle of the future for the Philippines may arise, some economists believe, from the question whether small-scale or large-scale agriculture is best adapted to the efficient production of tropical commodities. Rubber, sugar and vegetable oils have in some countries been produced most efficiently on large units where mass

production methods can be applied. It is considered certain that the Philippine government will make every effort to maintain permanently a system of small land-holdings and it is this fact that lends pertinence to the study of agricultural cooperatives.

Due to the personal interest of President Roosevelt, several governmental agencies here have given special attention to the cooperative movement in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries.

A Department of Commerce circular reported that of 22,000,000 people in Scandinavia and the Baltic states, it is estimated that about 9,000,000, or 40 per cent, deal in one way or another through cooperative systems.

Conditions Different

"Conditions in northern Europe are more conducive to the success of cooperative activity than they are, for example, in the United States, as the populations are largely homogeneous, the countries are small in area, and the majority of the inhabitants are employed in the same industry—agriculture," the circular stated.

"Labor is highly organized and in some cases the governments are semi-socialist and sympathetic to cooperatives. In some of the countries private capital has in the past been available only at extremely high rates, hence the formation of cooperative organizations for the pooling of finances.

"In the Baltic states especially, the cooperatives have developed contemporaneously with private industry, so that competition and friction between the two have been held down to a minimum, to their mutual benefit.

"In recent years, the cooperatives have furnished their governments with convenient and sensitive organizations for the regulation and control of agricultural production and marketing. This has been of great importance in connection with the imposition of quotas, duties and other trade barriers in the principal foreign markets for the agricultural products of these countries, and the consequent piling up of disturbing surpluses on the domestic markets."

May 10 - 37

Monday Mail

CONFEREES ARE COMING TO P. I.

Manila To Be Seat Of Vital Trade Parley

On the eve of President Quezon's return to Washington from Europe, reports were circulated in local official circles to the effect that there are indications pointing to the probability of the transfer of the scene of U.S.—

QUEZON ORDENA MAYOR CUIDADO EN LOS GASTOS

Quiere el constante balance de ingresos y gastos oficiales

Con el fin de salvaguardar y solidificar la posición financiera del gobierno de la Mancomunidad y al mismo tiempo para reforzar la supervisión de los desembolsos de fondos públicos por la Comisión del Presupuesto, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon ha dado los pasos necesarios mediante una orden ejecutiva firmada en Washington D. C., requiriendo un balance constante de los gastos y los ingresos del gobierno.

En la reciente proclama presidencial expedida a últimas horas de ayer, el Presidente requiere a todos los departamentos y oficinas a que sometan mensualmente informes demostrando la condición de los ingresos y los gastos en debida forma, con el objeto de "precaverse contra los gastos en exceso de los ingresos."

Los funcionarios que se hacen cargo de los ingresos del gobierno han informado favorablemente sobre el curso que han venido siguiendo las recaudaciones, que probablemente, según se ha indicado, llegue al nivel del total de los ingresos del año pasado, o quizás lo exceda. Se recuerda, sin embargo, que la Asamblea autorizó el desembolso de P80,000,000 para este año, incluyendo grandes presupuestos para obras públicas contra los ingresos para este año calculados solamente en P70,000,000.

Con todo, hay suficientes fondos acumulados en la tesorería restantes de los años anteriores para cubrir cualquier posible déficit, habiendo, según se ha anunciado oficialmente, alrededor de P10,000,000 disponibles de tales fines. Se indica en los círculos financieros, no obstante, que el gobierno no se propone proceder al gasto de tales fondos en reserva sin intente depender casi por entero de los ingresos.

Los técnicos locales en finanzas explican la proclama expedida por la oficina Presidencial diciendo que el jefe ejecutivo al firmar dicha proclama solo demuestra que se tome buen cuidado en el balance de los gastos y los ingresos para que no se incurra en gastos excesivos y en despilfarros, aunque bien fuese cierto que el gobierno cuenta con varios millones de pesos reservados en la tesorería.

Cont. on the next page

1937

Taliba May 10

TANGGAPANSA PAKIKITUNGO SA IBANG LUPA

Siya na ring gagawing kagawarán ng mga bagay-bagay sa labás

SA MALAKANYANG

Humahanap ng bihasa sa diplomasia na siyang magiging katiwala

Magbubukas ng isang tanggapan sa Malakanyang na siyang mangangasiwa sa lahat ng pakikipag-unawaan sa mga ibang bansa na ipinahihintulot sa Pilipinas sa ilalim ng kasalukuyang batas, at ito ay siya na ring magiging kagawarang panglabas pagdating ng pananahon, ayon sa nabatid kanginang umaga. Haharapin ng tanggapanang ito ang lahat lamang ng pakikipag-unawaan ng Pilipinas na magagawa nang hindi malaiabag ang batas ng pagsasarili.

Dahil sa magiging mahalaga ang tanggapanang ito ay binabalasa na ang mga pangalang maaaring pagpilian ng dapat maging pinuno, ayon sa natalos sa Malakanyang. Gayon man, ang mga pangalan ay ihaharap lamang sa pangulong Quezon upang ito ang siyang pumili ng pagtitiwalaan ng tungkuling nabanggit. Ang pilipinong may malaking kaalaman sa diplomasia ang papaghahawakin ng maselang na tungkulin, at ang mga iba pang papagsasanayin sa iba't ibang embahada ng Estados Unidos ang magiging mga katulong at kawani

Sa kabilang dako, hinggil naman sa nabalitaang panukala ng senador Millard E. Tydings na dagdagan ang kapangyarihan ng mateas na komisyonadong amerikano sa Pilipinas, ipinaliwanag ng Kgg. Paul V. McNutt sa isang linagdaang "statement" na ang tanging kapangyarihan ay ang pagtanggap ng punong tagasulat ng mateas na komisyonado at ng kaniyang pangalawa ng panunumpa ukol sa mga kasulatan ng iba't ibang behay kalakal amerikano na kakailanganin sa Amerika, maging sa usaping idinudulog sa hukuman." Minarapat ng senador Tydings na liwanagin ang kapangyarihang ito, ayon sa pahayag, upang huwag mabaleman ang pagpapadala ng mga kasulatang sinumpaan sa Estados Unidos at matiyak ang pinuno na may karapatang tumanggap sa panunumpa.

May 10 - 37
Cont. Man. Mail

Philippine trade discussions from Washington to Manila.

It was pointed out that the conferees desire to know Philippine facts right in a more advantageous place, which is the Philippines.

Official advices received in Manila last week relative to the progress of the work of the conference and the things so far accomplished

were understood to point to a probable adjournment of the meet in Washington.

President Quezon was scheduled to arrive at Washington from Europe today. He had sailed from Southampton aboard the liner "Queen Mary" for New York.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Commerce May 8, 1937



President Manuel L. Quezon was conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws at Founder's Day exercises of Georgetown University on April 17. Picture shows President A. A. O'Leary of the University placing the hood on President Quezon.

Herald May 8, 1937

Reclassification Of Roads Will Be Urged By Secretary Cuenco

A reclassification of the national roads will shortly be recommended to President Manuel L. Quezon by Mariano Jesus Cuenco, secretary of public works and communications.

The committee composed of A. D. Williams, Malacañan adviser on transportation, Engineer Fernando Sison, technical adviser of the department, and Isaias Fernando, assistant director of public works, is now ready with its report on the reclassification project.

Several provincial roads will be declared national roads. Secretary Cuenco strongly believes roads should be reclassified. During a recent inspection trip he found that a number of roads continue to be classified as provincial when they should be national.

The plan is intended to equalize the burden of maintenance of the roads. There are provincial roads at present that cannot be maintained by the local governments, and in some other instances, maintenance funds are in excess.

Valiba May 8, 1937

Kagyat na lunas ang kailangan ngayon sa suliranin ng mga walang hanapbuhay

Ang suliranin ng kailangan ng hanap-buhay, maging sa kasalukuyan, ay hindi pa ganap na naihanap ng tumpak na lunas ng pamahalaan. Dahilan dito, marami na sa mga pantas at hindi man pantas natin ang nakapag-ukol ng paglagay dito, nguni't ni isa man sa mga hakbangin ay humilitaw na hindi pa ganap na naipatutupad, bagama't may mahahalaga nang hakbang na naisagawa ang pamahalaan, tungo sa bagay na ito, gaya halimbawa ng mga batas na nagkakaloob ng kaluwagan sa pagpapatao sa Mindanaw, kasabay ng pagpapaunlad ng nasabing panig ng Kapuluhan. Ang sumusunod na lathala bagama't isang liham pa noong ika 22 ng Hunio ng 1936, ay napapanahon, palibhasa'y buhat sa panulat ng isang dalubhasang politiko at makamangagawa at nagkaroon ng mahalagang kaugnayan sa batasan at sa lipunan.

Maynila, 22 ng Hunio, 1936.

Keg. Manuel L. Quezon,
Pangulo ng Pilipinas,
Palasyo ng Malacañang,
Maynila, K. P.

Mahal na Pangulo.

"Walang ano pa mang hangad, maliban sa nais ng isang huling mamamayan na hinahanap ang paggugaling ng kanyang bayan, ay minarapat kong isailalim sa inyong matalinong pagkukuro ang ilang mungkahi na natutugod sa ikalutinas ng ilang suliraning pangkasalukuyan.

Ang kawalan ng hanap-buhay

"Isa sa mga suliraning napakamahalaga at humihingi ng madaling lunas ay ang nauukol sa mga taong walang hanap-buhay. Sa lahat ng purok ng Maynila, at habas sa lahat ng mga lalawigan sa buong Pilipinas, ang mga kababagang walang trabaho at hanap-buhay ay binubuo ng isang malaking hukbo. Napakaraming lubha ang bahagya nang kumain minsan o dalawang beses sa isang araw. Inakala kong ang pamahalaan ay malalaman ang suliraning ito.

"Censo" o Talaan ng mga walang hanap-buhay

"Sa aking maliit na pagkukuro ay nararapat na sa bawat munisipalidad, bayan o pook ay gumawa ng isang censo o talaan ng mga taong walang hanap-buhay, at itatala ang bilang ng kanilang mga hinlog o ang mga binubuo sa kani-kanilang pamilya at ng iba pang mga bagay na magpapakilala ng tunay nilang kalagayan. Sa ganitong paraan, makikilalang mabuti ang kalakhan ng suliraning ito, at mapagpapayahang ganap ang uri at laki ng abuloy na nararapat ipagkaloob sa kanila.

"Dapat na magtakda ng isang panahon sa buong sangkapuluhan, at sa loob ng panahong iyan, ang lahat ng mga walang hanap-buhay ay nararapat magpatala.

"Kung mayari na ang censo o talaan, ay padadalan ng salin ang mga punong-bayan at lalawigan, gayon din ang mga punong nakakalam ng pagpapayari ng mga gawaing bayan (obras publicas), upang sa talaang iyan ay kunin ang mga taong gagawa sa mga gawaing-bayan iyan, at umang bihiyan ng pagkakataon ang mga walang hanap-buhay na mayroong pamilyang kinukupkop.

"Gayon din magpapatatala ng salin ng talaang iyan sa mga pag-aaralan maging industrial, magsasaka at mangangalakal, at sa mga bahay at samahang ampinan at pag-

kakawanggawa, at sa kanila, ay isasama na sa pagtanggap ng mag-sisagawa at sa pamamahagi ng abuloy ay huwag kalingatan ang mga natatala sa censo.

"Ang bawat taong walang hanap-buhay na nakatela sa censo ay pagkakalooban ng isang tarheta na sa kaniya ay pagkakakilanlan.

"Ang walang hanap-buhay na nakatela po ng trabaho o gawain ay mabibilagay-alam sa mga punong-bayan upang matatala ang bagay na ito sa censo.

Mga Paraanang nang-higlaan (Medios de emergencia)

"Sa tanging layon lamang na mapakalooban ng gawain ang lalong pinakaraming walang hanap-buhay, ay maaaring bawasan ang oras ng paggawa, at nang magling makatuwiran naman ang pagbabawas ng sahod. Ito ay dapat na gawin na isang lunas na pang-higlaan at pangsamantala lamang, sapagkat ang tunay at makatwirang layunin ng mga mangagawa ay ang pagtatakdang ng isang oinakamali na sahurin, na hindi maaaring bawasan. At sapagkat ang karapatan ng tao upang siya'y mabuhay ay higit at na sa ibabaw ng lahat nang ano pa mang pakundangan samantalang nagtatagal at nagbahari ang ganitong suliranin ng mga walang hanap-buhay, ang pinakamahalaga ay karapatanang mabigyan ng gawain ang

lalong maraming mga walang hanap-buhay, upang mailigtas sila sa kuko ng gutom at ng pagtakas ng pag-asa sa buhay.

"Gayon din isang mabuting paraan pang-samantala at pang-higlaan ay mabigyan ng gawain ang isang tiyak na pulutong ng mga walang hanap-buhay sa isang tanging na panahon, at kung mapos ang tanging na ito, ay tawagin naman at bigyan ng gawain ang ibang pulutong ng mga walang hanap-buhay, upang ang karamihan kundi man ang lahat ng mga natatala sa censo ay makatanggap ng kaunting kagaangan sa kanilang kalagayan.

"Cedula personal"

"Hindi na dapat hingan ng "cedula personal" upang matanggap sa mga gawaing-bayan ang mga walang hanap-buhay na natatala sa censo. Nguni't, kung sila'y tumanggap na ng kanilang sahod at inaakalang kung bawasin ang halaga ng cedula personal sa taong umiral, ay hindi ikapipinsala ng kanilang ipag-aagdong buhay, ay sa gayon lamang maaaring hilingin na bayaran ang halaga ng "cedula personal."



EMILIANO T. TIRONA

Karakarakang abuloy

"Nararapat na ipalagay ang kasalukuyang walang hanap-buhay ng matamang kababayan na parang isang sakunang pang-bansa; at dahil dito sa mga pook na may mga mag-aanak na lubhang naghihikahos at ang kanilang pangulo sa tahanan ay walang hanap-buhay, hindi dahil sa kapabayaan, ay nararapat na magkaroon ng mg pook na pagbabahaginan ng bigas at mga isdang inimbak o tinuyog upang maipamigay sa nasabing mga naghihikahos. Ang pamahalaan ay dapat na maglaan ng salaping paglagian upang magugol sa ganitong abuloy.

Mga paraan upang mailagan ang kaligatigang kumakalat sa mga walang hanap-buhay

"Dapat magpadala ng mga sirkular o kalatas na palibot sa mga pinunong pang-kapuluhan, pang-lalawigan at pang-bayan, at isama sa kanila na huwag magdaraos ng malimit na mga piging at kasayahang pinaggugulan ng malaking halaga ng salapi, sapagkat ang ganyang pagdiriwang ay nakaragdag na ng sakt ng loob ng mga walang hanap-buhay, sapagkat inilip nila na samantalang ang mga binuno ng pamahalaan ay nagpapasasa at naglililiwaliw sa ganyang mga kasayahan sila naman ay nakalilitutan na sa kanilang kasawian at kahirapan.

"Dapat na hilingin ang tulong ng lahat ng mga kapisanang pangmamamayan (civics), nauukol sa pananampalataya, at iba pang mga samahan, upang samantalang nagbahari ng pagkawalang hanap-buhay ng marami nating kababayan, ang kanilang mga tagapamahala ay nag-ukol ng pangaral sa kanilang mga kaanib na huwag magdaraos ng mga mariringat na kasayahan at pagdiriwang, upang huwag maragdagan ang kahirapan ng mga walang gawain at walang hanap-buhay at sa ganyan, ay upang mapalaganap, tuloy ang diwa ng pagtititid at pagpapalit ng gugol ng bayan, at nang maihanda ngayon pa ang ating bayan sa pagpapansan ng isang buhay sa elina ng naghihikahos na sa kasalukuyan at daranasin pa sa baharapang araw, dahil sa nagbabawas ng ating mga

Cont. on
the next
page

cont. Taliba May 8, 1937

kalakal na ibinapasok sa Estados Unidos at sa pag-iral at pagsinail ng bakiwis sa labas na kalakal (export tax). At upang mailagan na sa mal-o't madali ang pag-iral sa ating bayan, ang poot at labanan ng mga mayaman at malaki, at ng mga mahirap at dukha ang mga mayayaman, dakila at mayakapangyarihan ay dapat na magpakilala na kanilang dinaramdam ang hirap, pagdaralita at paghihi-kahos na tinitis ng mga maralita at walang hanap-buhay, at sa pagdararamdam, ay hindi sila nagdarao

ng mga kasayahan at pagdiriwang na maringal. Ang kanilang matitipid sa di pagdarao ng mga ganyang kasayahan, ay nararapat nilang ipgkaloob sa pamahalaan, upang maragdagan ang salaping iukol sa pag-abuloy sa mga maralita at walang hanap-buhay.

"Dapat magbukas ng ambagang pang-bayan, sa ilalim ng pangangasiwa ng pamahalaan, upang maragdagan ang salaping ilalaan sa pag-abuloy sa mga taong walang hanap-buhay; at dapat na ilathala ang talaan ng mga nagsi-abuloy, sa kasiyahang-loob nila at ng bayang tatanggap ng kapakinabangan sa kanilang mga ambag.

Sa mga paaralang bayan

"Ang mga anak ng mga taong walang hanap-buhay at tunay na naghihihikahos ay hindi dapat hingnan ng bayad sa "matricula" at mga ambag na karaniwang inilak sa mga paaralang bayan, at paka-looban ng mga aklat na walang bayad.

Sa mga pagamutang bayan

"Sa pagtanggap sa mga ospital o pagamutang pinag-gugugulan ng pamahalaan sa mga may-sakit na walang bayad, ay dapat na hilingin sa mga tagapamahala na bigyan nila ng kaluwagang matanggap ang mga may sakit na walang hanap-buhay o ang kanilang mga hinlog (familia); at kung sakali't, matatay, ay huwag hingan ng bayad ang paglilibing sa bangkay sa mga libingang bayan; at ipamanhik na man sa mga namamahala ng mga libingang "religioso" o pag-aari ng alin mang simbahan na pagkalooban din ng gayong biyaya ang mga bangkay ng mga walang hanap-buhay o ng kanilang mga hinlog (familia.)

Lupon ng ambagang-bayan

"Sa ilalim ng palatuntunang dapat na itakda upang mapangasiwaang mabuti ang pag-gugugol ng mga salaping mailak sa ambagang-bayan, ay dapat magtatag ng mga lupon-pangbayan at panglawigan na siyang susuri sa mga lupon-pangbayan at panglawigan na siyang susuri sa mga lupon-pangbayan, sa ilalim ng pakikialam ng mga kinauukulang pinuno ng pamahalaan.

Pagdaraos ng mga tanghalan sa kapakinabangan ng mga walang hanap-buhay

"Maaring imungkahi sa mga mayari o namamahala ng mga Cline, club, sabungan, patakbuhan ng kabayo, estadium ng "boxing", at mga ibang samahang libangan o laruan na magdaos sila manakana ng palabas sa kapakinabangan ng mga walang hanap-buhay, at ilaan ang isang bahagi ng kanilang makikita sa ikararagdag ng salaping inilalaan sa pag-abuloy sa mga walang hanap-buhay.

Ang Krus na Pula

"Dapat na hingin ang tulong ng kapisanang Krus na Pula at ang kapisanang pang-kapatiran ibang

sa paggamit ng paraang itong natutungod sa ikatitighaw ng kalagayan ng mga walang hanap-buhay.

Mga lunas na palagian

"Gaagan ang pagkakaloob ng mga lupang "homestead" sa mga walang hanap-buhay, at ng maliit na pantang na halagang mabibili ng mga hayop at mga kagamitan sa pagsasaka, na ang isasagot ay iyong mga hayop at kagamitan, at ang anihin; ang pagtatatag ng mga "colonias agricolas" sa mga pook at pook na maaaring paganihan ng mga kagamitang hanggan ngayon ay nanggagaling sa labas ng Pili-

pinas; ang pagbubungkal ng mga mina, sa pangangasiwa ng pamahalaan at maaaring tumanggap ang pamahalaan ng puhunan sarili sa mga ganitong panukala; at ang pagbubukas ng mga pagawaan ng papel, mga kasangkapan sa paggawa at pagsasaka, mga plantsang bakal, mga tubo, pulbura at iba pang kagamitan at bagay na maaaring gawin sa ating bayan, sa kasaganaan ng mg pangunang kagamitan ("materia prima") na naririto sa ating mga lupain, mga bagay at kagamitang pumapasok sa Pilipinas at nagbubuhay sa ibang bensa. At sa mga pagawaang iyan ay ang pamahalaan ang gugugol ng bahagi ng puhunan, at ang bahagi sa mga mamamayan, o kaya'y magbili ng bonos sa loob ng ating bayan.

"Sa mga tao at samahang bibili o kaya'y mangungupahan sa pamahalaan ng mga lupaing-bayan, ay nararapat na hilingin na doon sa censo o talaan ng mga walang hanap-buhay sila kumuha ng mga manggagawa.

"Nararapat na magkaroon ng lalong malaking pagkakaunawaan at pagtutulungan ang departamento o kalihiman ng pagsasaka at paggawa, hinggil sa pagtatag ng mga "colonias agricolas," pagkakaloob ng mga lupang "homestead" at ng mga lupang-pinuputulan ng kahoy.

Maglaan ng isang araw na pangbansa sa kawalan ng hanap-buhay. (Dia Nacional del Desempleo)

"Isang mabuti at kapuripuring gawa kung ang Pangulo ng Pilipinas ay maglagda ng isang Pahayag (proclama), na magtakda ng isang pangbansang araw sa kawalan ng hanap-buhay, at imungkahi sa mga naninirahan sa Pilipinas na may kakayahan na magbigay sila ng ambag sa ikasasaklolo sa mga walang hanap-buhay, at simula sa araw na iyan ay magbubukas ng ambagang bayan upang mangilak ng salapi na iukol sa kanila, at kung mangyayari'y, sa araw ding iyan ay ang Asamblea Nacional o Kapulungang Pangbansa ng mga Mangabatas ay magpatibay ng isang Batas na magbubukod at magtatadhana ng salapi upang iabuloy sa mga walang hanap-buhay.

Lupong Pangbansa para sa

walang hanap-buhay (Junta Nacional para el Desempleo)

"Nararapat magtatag ng isang Lupong Pangbansa sa kawalan ng hanap-buhay, na pangunguluhan ng kalihim ng Paggawa, at siyang magbibigay ng payo sa pamahalaan, hinggil sa pagbibigay lunas sa kawalan ng hanap-buhay; siyang susuri at mag-aayos sa lahat ng kaparaanang natutungo sa ikalulunas ng kalagayan ng mga wa-

lang hanap-buhay, at siyang mag-aaral, hahanap at magmumungkahi sa pamahalaan ng mga paraang ikalulunas ng suliraning iyan o makapagpapaliit man lamang ng kabigatan ng kalagayan ng mga walang hanap-buhay.

Ang pagmamalasakit ng pamahalaan upang lunasan ang kawalan ng hanap-buhay

"Kung maipakilala ng ng pamahalaan ang kanyang di pangkaraniwang pagmamalasakit upang malunasan ang kawalan ng hanap-buhay, yaong mga nais magsamantala sa kagutuman at paghihihikahos ng mga walang hanap-buhay ay hindi makakakita ng larangang nahahanda upang lumikha ng kaguluhang makakapinsala sa katahimikan ng bayan. At sa paghahayag lamang ng mga hakbangin na ginagawa ng pamahalaan upang malunasan ang kasalukuyang walang hanap-buhay ng marami nating kababayan ay magpapasiklab ng isang sinag ng pag-asa at kaliwan sa puso ng mga walang hanap-buhay, at sa ganyang paraan ay maaaring maalis ang isa sa mga pinagbubuhatan ng kasalukuyang ligangam na nadarama.

"Sa loob ng mga taong itong ikinihiwale sa pamahalaan ng nagkakapuring magpadala sa inyo ng kalatas na ito, ay nakita at malapit na napagmesdan niya at nararama ang kalagayan at ligangam ng mga walang hanap-buhay; at udyok nga lamang ng tanging nasa na makapagbigay ng kahi't maliit na tulong sa pagbibigay lunas dito sa ma'aking suliraning pinag-aaralan ng pamahalaang lunasan, kaya ako ay nangahas na magharap sa inyong matalinong pagsusuri ng nangangit na mga mungkahi.

Boong pagtatapat,

EMILIANO T. TIRONA.

1937

Herald May 14

Quezons To Cut Short Trip; Go To U. S. May 19th

United Press

PARIS, May 13.—President Manuel L. Quezon revealed tonight that he has decided to leave for New York May 19 aboard the super-liner Queen Mary.

The head of the Philippine Commonwealth said he was foregoing most of his contemplated tour of Europe to return to Washington and study the progress made by the joint Philippine-United States committee.

Accompanied by Mrs. Quezon, the visiting president today made a pilgrimage to Lourdes and the grotto of St. de Larente. The famous grotto and pilgrim shrine are visited by nearly one-half million persons annually.

Calicut

May 8, 1937

Mabuti at tunay na kapuri-puri ang balak na pagbibigay ng ilang panayam sa mga pulis ukol sa mga batas at sa mga ordenansa, upang mangakaganap ng ayon sa matuwid at katarungan.

PATI NA SA HUKBO

patan ng mamamayan.

At ang mga pinunong mapagsambitla ng "anong Konstikonstitusion at anong batas-batas!"... ang mga ganyang buhong ay dapat na pandaying mabuti.

Hindi tamang sa kasalanan lamang ng ilang alibugha ay magiging kapoot-poot na ang uniporme ng hukbo.

Higit sa ano mang ibang bagay ay paggiliw ng bayan at pagkatig nito sa hukbo ang lalong dapat sikapin. Walang kasasapitan ang kakarampot nating hukbo kung wala sa piling niya ang bayan. Totoo, at hindi dapat kalimutan nino man, yaong dalubhasang sabi ng Pangulong Quezon, na katahimikang bunga ng kasiyahan, at hindi sa bisa ng dahas at sandata, ang siyang lalong kanais-nais. Sapagka't iyan ang tunay na kapayapaan. At sa ganyan niyang pangungusap ay walang ibang ibig sabihin kundi magsumakit sana ang lahat upang mailayo ang hukbo sa poot at pagsumpa ng bayan. Bayang walang kasiyahan, wika nga rin ng Pangulo, ay bayang mahirap asahan ng lubos na pagdamay sa pagtatanggol sa bansa. Paano, wika rin nga niya, makapagmama-lasakit sa pagtatanggol ang bayan kung pawang kaapihan ang uilalasap, at kung sa mga nagsisihawak sa pamahalaan at sa mga lakas nito ay walang natatamo kundi pawang kapaslangan? Ang bayan, sa ganyan, ay malapit na pumanig tuloy sa kangino man, pati na sa isang kaaway, sa atas ng pagbabakasakaling makatagpo sa bagong makapangyarihan ng isang pasunod na mabuti kay sa pasunod ng alibugha at paslang.

Kailangan ngang gunitaing lagi ang mga dalubhasang pangungusap ng dakilang Quezon.

At dapat na sakiting mailayo ang hukbo sa poot ng bayan.

La Vanguardia

May 10, 1937

PROPUESTAS DE SUPLENTE

Perfecto reclama un derecho.—Nombramiento hacia el día 20

Para cuando se propongan formalmente por los comites provinciales de los respectivos partidos politicos nombres de candidatos a concejales suplentes de Manila, causara a no ludar sensacion la propuesta del Comite Provincial de Manila del Partido Demócrata que preside el ex-representante Gregorio Perfecto.

Secuela de la decision reciente de la Corte Suprema de las Islas, reconociendo el derecho de dicha agrupacion a una representacion en la Junta de Eleccion de esta capital, la misma, o, sea, el Partido Demócrata pro, segun el citado ex-representante Perfecto, tiene perfecto derecho a proponer los nombres de suplentes de los 4 concejales demócratas de la Junta Municipal de Manila. De la Fuente, Alindada, Albo, Agustin, que son candidatos.

La razon es obvia, de acuerdo con el mismo informante. El Partido Demócrata esta reconocido por la Corte Suprema; luego, en la propuesta de concejales demócratas suplentes, tambien es el que esta llamado a ejercer la iniciativa de la proposicion de los nombres. En otras palabras, el concejal demócrata De la Fuente, como presidente del Comite Provincial de Manila del Partido Demócrata, y no ningun otro, debe formular la propuesta.

El secretario Guinco, del Departamento del Interior, ha amenazado a ponerse hoy al habla con los representantes en Manila de los partidos militantes, pidiendoles propuestas de nombre para concejales suplentes de Manila. Hasta la fecha no se ha hecho ninguna propuesta y dicho secretario da a entender que desearia ver cuanto antes presentadas dichas propuestas, para asi ganar tiempo.

La Junta Suplente sera probablemente la que ha de actuar sobre la orden expedida por la Corte Suprema para que se nombre a inspectores "pros" del partido demócrata de acuerdo con informes obtenidos esta mañana en la Junta Municipal. La Junta Suplente sera nombrada hacia el 20 del actual.

Un concejal de la mayoria, el Sr. Ruperto Cristobal expreso la creencia esta mañana de que la mayoria ya no pedira reconsideracion de la orden de la Corte Suprema y se limitara a acatarla, aunque no pueda hacerlo probablemente por ahora, sino cuando los miembros suplentes ya hayan sido nombrados.

De acuerdo con la ley, el día 15 de este mes sera el ultimo para la presentacion de certificados de candidatura, y habiendo ya cada concejal sometido su certificado de candidatura, de hecho ya no podrá la Junta Municipal actuar desde el día 17 sobre asuntos que se refieran a las elecciones.

El alcalde Don Tomas Earnshaw cree que hacia el día 26 de este mes, y no el 20 como se cree en la Junta Municipal, la Junta suplente estara constituida. La Junta suplente actuara hasta que los candidatos que sean elegidos el 5 de junio para el cargo de concejal, sean debidamente proclamados y ya no haya mas cuestiones electorales que discutir.

La actual Junta Municipal seguira actuando hasta el 15 de octubre de este año sobre asuntos

ordinarios del municipio y otros asuntos que no son de caracter electoral. La nueva junta que ha de ser elegida el 5 de junio tomara posesion de su cargo el día 16 de octubre.

Los nombres de los candidatos para la Junta suplente no se dan a la publicidad, para evitar lios por aquellos que tambien quierren ser concejales suplentes, pero que no han sido recomendados. Se ha indicado que de los demócratas "antis" hay 11 candidatos y de los demócratas "pros" hay cuatro. De los nacionalistas "antis" tambien se ha sometido un buen numero de nombres.

La Junta suplente una vez nombrada, elegira a su presidente y a su secretario.

Segun el texto de la decision que tambien se ha recibido en la escribania de la Corte Suprema, el ponente Magistrado Malcolm considero como unica cuestion en-vuelta en el asunto la de quien es el representante legitimo del Partido Demócrata con derecho a proponer un inspector y un sustituto para cada precinto electoral.

El Juzgado, segun Malcolm, halla que Manuel de la Fuente era el presidente del Partido Demócrata en la ciudad de Manila y como tal el representante legal del partido con derecho a proponer inspectores y del examen de los records la Corte concluye que tal hecho esta sostenido por una preponderancia de pruebas. Los que impugnaban su autoridad debian haber establecido su derecho mediante pruebas, pero no lo han hecho, segun Malcolm.

llegar a Cápiz sino el día 18 del presente mes de mayo, algo piensa dar. Abrazo la causa del "antismo", la coalicion politica que me nomino, porque creo que es la causa del pueblo, y reconozco el liderato del Presidente Quezon, porque creo que el suyo es el liderato que el pais necesita en estos momentos criticos de la formacion de su nacionalidad independiente.

1937

Talib - May 11

Mga Panukala Na Pinagtibay Ni M. L. Quezon

Sinang-ayunang lahat ang
palatuntunan ukol sa mga
gagawin sa Tundo

Pinagtibay ng pangulong Ma-
nuel L. Quezon ang palatuntunan
sa pagbabagong buhay ng bahagi
ng Tundo na pininsala ng apoy,
ayon sa patalastas na tinanggap
ng kalihim Jorge B. Vargas. Ang
palatuntunang iyan ay inihanda ng
gabinete at ipinadala sa punong
tagapagpaganap.

Sa palatuntunang ito ukol sa ba-
hagi ng Tundo na pininsala ng su-
nog ay ilinaan ang malaking hala-
ga, kasama ang P265,000 na kuku-
nin sa pondo ng gasolina. Ang
halagang ito ay gagamitin sa sa-
pilitang pagbili o "expropiacion" ng
mga lupang kailangan sa pagpapa-
luwang ng ilang daan o pagbubu-
kas ng mga bago, bukod pa ang
pagtatambak sa bahagi ng baybayin
na pagtatayuan ng mga bahay na
huwaran sa mga dukha.

Ang palatuntunan sa pagbabagong
buhay ng Tundo ay ipinadala sa
pangulong Quezon sa pamamagitan
ng radiograma noong ika 21 ng na-
karaang Abril, at kamakailan la-
mang tinanggap ng kalihim Vargas
ang pagpapatibay.

Kasama sa palatuntunan ang
pagbubukod sa isang bahagi ng
baybayin ng Bangkusay upang pag-
tayuan ng mga tahanan ukol sa
mga manggagawa alinsunod sa pla-
nong pinagtibay ng paggawa at ng
kawanihan ng gawaing bayan; pag-
papagawa ng pook na tigilan o lum-
saran ng mga mamamalakaya sa
nasabing pook; at pagpapalabas ng
sumusunod na halaga ng pondo ng
gasolina:

(a) P40,000 sapilitang pagbili
upang gawing liwasan ang lupang
naliligid sa hilaga ng daang Panda
Pira, sa kanluran ng Velasquez, sa
timog ng Coral, at sa silangan ng
Yangco at Santa Maria; (b) P20,-
000 sa paglilinis at pagpapagawa ng
mga kanal; (c) P90,000 sa sapilitang
pagbili ng mga lupa na gagawing
daan, at P115,000 sa pagbubukas at
pagpapahaba ng ilang daan.

Ipaghabawal din ang pagpapatayo
ng mga umbuyan, matangi sa ga-
wing hilaga ng pook ng sunog alin-
sunod sa mga tuntuning ilalagda
ng patnugot ng kalinisan at gawa-
ing bayan. Tangi sa riyon ay di
pahihintulutan ang mga bahay na
hindi "materiales fuertes" sa pook
ng sunog. Ang lahat ng bahay,
ayon sa palatuntunan, ay kaila-
ngang mayari sa mabubuti matiti-
bay na sangkap upang malayo at
maligtas sa sunog.

Ang Kaluwala May 10, 1937

BALITA

—Ing fiesta Sta. Rita a marapat caniang Sabado
22 ya iting salucuyan, mebinang masaya. Dacala
ding cumbirados dang musicos. Dacal a pialung, mia-
yaliwang panalben, fuegos artificiales, zarzuelas li-
bres, ferias a maliari tamung aquit.

—Quetang aduang pulu iting salucuyan, ing capit
na ning balen Paracale sacup ring Camarines Norte
timpusane ning api. Ing penibatana epa mebalu.
Maiguit lang aduang libu catan ding alang tucnañgan.
Ing Red Cross mipabaluan ne ban paralang saup

—Ing Presidente Quezon miliban ing cayang pa-
nuli. Eya datang Agosto, nune caniang bulan ning
Julio. Y Mrs. Quezon malacian ya Washington D.
C. cayabe ne y Manuel Jr. nung nuya magaral.
Ding adua nang anac a babai, Aurora at Zenaida,
magarala qng colegio ning Mary Grove carin Detroit.

Advertiser May 12, 1937

President Quezon And Family Making Sightseeing In Paris During Week-end

Not Expected To Attend Coronation Of King George VI; Enjoying Good Health

(By United Press)

PARIS, May 10.—President distinguished visitors.
Manuel L. Quezon, Mrs. Que- President Quezon's health was
zon and their daughters, ac- excellent and he plans to continue
companied by General Basilio his visit to Paris and its regions
Valdes of the Philippine army during the whole week.
spent their Sunday in Versailles.
They motored to Les Seus via
Rouen and Pres. Quezon, made
a pilgrimage to St. Theresa's birth
place and the convent where she
died. He inspected the great cat-
hedral of Rouen.

He went to Versailles and vi-
sited the Grand Trianon Palaces,
including the Hall of Mirrors, where the peace treaty which ended
the great world war was signed by
President Woodrow Wilson and
Premier Clemenceau. The palace
hall was specially opened for the

QUEZON NOT ATTENDING CORONATION

PARIS May 7.—President M.
Quezon has not made any plans
during his stay in Europe and
is not expected to leave for Lon-
don to attend the coronation of
King George VI on May 12th",
according to a statement of his
secretary to be a representative
of the United Press.

"The President is resting at
intervals when he is not on sight-
seeing trip of the city," the sec-
retary said

Herald May 11, 1937

QUEZON FAMILY GO SIGHTSEEING

See St. Theresa's Birthplace, Trianon Palaces

(By United Press)

PARIS, May 10.—President Ma-
nuel L. Quezon of the Philippines,
accompanied by his wife, two
daughters and Major General Ba-
silio Valdes of the insular army,
spent Sunday in Versailles on a
sightseeing trip, it was reported
today.

The Quezons motored to Lizeux
by Rouen and paid a pilgrimage
to St. Theresa's birthplace. The

convent where the Little Flower
of Jesus lived was visited by the
Quezons who later inspected the
town's famous cathedral.

In Versailles, the party visited
the Grand and Petite Trianon pala-
ces, where King Louis XIV and
Madame Pompadour lived in rus-
tic magnificence.

President Quezon also passed
through the Hall of Mirrors,
which was specially opened for his
party. It was in this room that
the world peace treaty was signed
by President Woodrow Wilson,
Premier Clemenceau of France
and other world figures.

The Filipino leader's health
continued excellent, and he plans
to visit the region around Paris
all week long.

Herald May 14, 1937

President Quezon Will Take Freedom Lessons In Ireland

By HARRY W. FRANTZ

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, (By Airmail)—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth—known as “the Irishman of the Orient”—will soon take lessons in the Irish Free State on the way and means of attaining freedom. The leader of 17,000,000 Filipinos revealed before his departure for Europe late last month that he intended to study land and agriculture programs in Denmark and the Irish Free State, with a view to their possible application in the Philippine Commonwealth.

The move has special political significance because of the fact that President Quezon recently sponsored a move here toward Philippine independence in 1938 or 1939, instead of the date now fixed in the Tydings-McDuffie Act—July 4, 1946. Success of this movement will depend on whether a survey by a joint commission of experts demonstrates the possibility of economic adjustment in the islands to support the earlier independence status.

President Quezon is expected to return here in June, when he will undoubtedly submit to the joint committee his personal observations and recommendations based upon his European studies. His observations in the Irish Free State, experts believed, will prove of unique importance because that state has been evolving toward autonomous nationhood in the same period as the Philippines, and has had numerous political and economic problems of substantially similar character.

Both the Irish and the Filipino peoples made steady progress toward separate nationhood in the period of the World War, when Woodrow Wilson's philosophy of the self-determination of small peoples was generally accepted by world public opinion. The Irish struggle was repeatedly cited before Congress in support of the Philippines' claims.

Both people had a similar religious background, and both had struggled for decades to establish and maintain where possible a system of small land-holdings.

The general similarity of their problems was also seen in the fact that both have an economic system based to a large extent on the production of agricultural commodities which are sold largely in the markets of a single country which can largely determine the circumstances of trade and marketing.

Experts here thought it quite possible that President Quezon's observations of current economic developments in Ireland might arouse his interest in the possibility of further industrialization of the Philippines.

The Irish Free State, with tariff autonomy, has sought the encouragement of domestic manufacturing in lines where local conditions are favorable, hoping thereby to establish a higher degree of national self-containment.

Philippines' policy to date has subordinated industrial development due to the fact that the United States has maintained a sheltered market for Philippine agricultural products, as sugar, coconut oil and abaca, and has expected in turn a relatively favored status in Philippines markets for manufactured goods.

In event that the present Philippines-United States economic survey should point toward future abandonment of the preferential trade relationship, it is quite probable that the Philippines government would re-explore the insular capacity for “home industries,” possibly supported to a large extent by local protective tariffs. The current Irish attempt at industrialization would thus become of interest to President Quezon and other students of Irish economy.

The purpose underlying President Quezon's trip to Denmark was to observe the development and working of the highly efficient system of agricultural co-operatives in that country. These have enabled Denmark to compete efficiently in the great competitive markets of Great Britain, Germany and other countries, but Denmark has been obliged to afford foreign manufactures a considerable place in its local markets.

If the Philippines should in future be cut off from the “sheltered market” of the United States, the islands would be compelled to accomplish greater internal efficiency of production and marketing in order to find and retain a place in other important foreign markets. Some experts think that the cooperative form of organization for agricultural production and distribution is a practicable means to the attainment of such efficiency, as demonstrated by Denmark's experience with pork and dairy products.

The cooperative system already has been established in the Philippines between the planters and the sugar centrals that mill the cane into sugar. Land-holdings are limited in the islands to 2500 acres, and a sugar central has from 50 to 1,000 farmers supplying its needs.

1937
Taliba May 12

Mananatili Sa Dating Pook Ang Umbuyan

Hindi makakita ng ibang pook na mapaglilipatan, ayon sa Alkalde

Ang pagpapatibay ng Pangulong Quezon sa palatuntunan sa pagpapabalik sa dati ng kalagayan at katayuan ng mga bagay-bagay sa pook ng nasunugan sa Tundo ay hindi sumasaklaw sa isang pagbabawal sa pagpapatayo at pagpapatuloy ng mga umbuyan, matangi sa hilaga ng purok, alin sa pahalagang kahapon ng tanghali ng alkalde Juan Posadas.

Sa isang balitang inilabas ng Malakanyang nang tinalikdang Lunes ay sinasaklaw ang pagbabawal na ito at kasama sa siyam na bilang ng mga hakbanging pinagtibay ng Pangulong Quezon matapos na maiharap ng kalihim Ramon Torres ng Paggawá, pangulo ng lupon sa pagsasaayos sa pook ng nasunugan sa Tundo.

Sinabi ng alkalde Posadas na pinagkalooban siya ng lupon ng kanyangyarihan sa pagpapasiyá hinggil sa pagpapagawang muli ng mga umbuyan sa purok sa dating pook

on the next page

Roxas ha llegado a Washington ayer

Washington, 11 de mayo. Manuel Roxas, lider de la minoria en la Asamblea Nacional Filipina, ha llegado a Washington este dia, procedente de Manila, e inmediatamente ha comenzado a trabajar con el Comité Conjunto de Tecnicos que estan estudiando las futuras relaciones entre las Islas

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y los Estados Unidos. El señor Roxas, que no ha querido comentar en detalle las proposiciones del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, adelantando la fecha de la independencia de 1946 a 1938 o 1939, ha declarado que “cooperaria plenamente con el Comité y ayudaria a obtener la independencia segun las mejores clausulas y condiciones posibles.”

National Review May 14, 1937

Another Bad Government Investment

By ILDEFONSO T. RUNES

THE thirty-year guarantee of the Philippine government of the Philippine Railway Company bonds expire this month. Decision on as to what is to be done with the railway firm will be made by President Quezon. This is one of the minor matters to be disposed of by the President while he is abroad, but it certainly is not a very insignificant one as it involves a fundamental government principle and is of concern to the people. Obviously he will take whatever action he thinks best, without consulting the National Assembly. It is not known either whether Francis Burton Harrison, during his recent short-lived actuation as Malacañan adviser on transportation, advised the President regarding the firm's purchase.

American Interests

Thirty years ago New York financial interests decided to build railway lines in the Visayan islands. After putting up a small capital they caused the Philippine Commission to enact a law granting "the Philippine Railway Company a concession to construct railways in the islands of Panay, Cebu and Negros and guaranteeing interests on the first mortgage bonds thereof." Among the incorporators were William Salomon and Company, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. G. White and Company, Charles M. Swift, International Banking Corporation, H. R. Wilson and Heidelberg, Eckelheimer and Company. The law further provides that the Philippine Government "in the event of the default of the grantee (Philippine Railway Company) shall itself pay upon demand at the rate of 4 per cent per annum." It is evident that the company constructed the railroad in Panay and Cebu mostly on borrowed capital as the bonds

floated amounted to 95 per cent of the actual cost of construction and equipment. Due to the lack of money, the Negros project had to be abandoned and the Cebu line could not reach 100 miles as originally planned.

Act 1497 was approved on May 28, 1906 and in 1908 the company floated bonds outside of the Philippines valued at around P17,000,000. The contract, however, with the Philippine Government has not been a mere guarantee as the Philippine Railway Company has not been able to pay for the annual interests on the loan since 1908. Since then we have advanced P19,210,690.62 as of December 31, 1936 or at the rate of about P683,000 yearly.

Losing Business

Reports on the audit of the Philippine Railway Company reveal that the line has never made any profit since it started operating 30 years ago. If the government had not guaranteed the interest of the mortgage bonds the company would have ceased operation long ago. Of late, however, the firm has been paying the Philippine Government yearly about P300,000 and has been able to wipe off about six and a half millions of its debt to the government. The question that now arises is, Shall the Philippine Government continue to give aid to the New York capitalists to run the railroad which is in danger of being entirely abandoned? President Quezon knows whether the company is in a position to redeem the bonds on the mortgage.

Despite the hopeless case of the Philippine Railway Company some high officials of the national government have favored the purchase of the line. There was a suggestion to motorise the Pasay line

and improve the Cebu tracks, but it is the consensus that the business will never pay.

Three obvious causes of the failure of the company are the (1) stiff competition offered by motor transportation; (2) the lines are too short; and (3) the regions are too small to give the railway enough business to make it profitable.

The island of Panay has a network of first class roads on which operate motor bus lines. The Panay Autobus Company, the Iloilo Transportation Company, the Capiz Motor Bus Company, The Filipino Bus Transportation Company and other smaller lines offer effective competition to the trains of the Philippine Railway. In Cebu where fares are low, there are the Cebu Autobus, Cebu Transit and other smaller companies. So long as these motor lines are operating there is no chance for the railway to make money.

Railways Losing

It has been the experience of many railroad companies in the United States and elsewhere that in the face of the competition offered by motor companies the railroads, except a very few big ones, have failed. In the Philippines there is that glaring example of the failure in the Manila Railroad Company.

We have seen that the sinister influences of foreign capital have worked adversely against the Filipino people in a very peculiar way. Wall Street at some time financed revolutions in South America. In the Philippines the lack of the people's vigilance has been the principal reason for the needless squandering of government funds in enterprises in which foreign capitalists have otherwise profited. From year to year we have paid millions after millions of pesos in investments returns in which now remain problematical. If these huge investments are not losses, what else can they be.

CONF. Talibon

May 12, 1937

nito at siya, ay nakapagpasiya na sa pagpapahintulot sa mga may-aring intsik na makapagpatayong muli ng kanilang umbuyan. Binabanggit ng alkalde Posadas

na may dalawang bagay na nagbunsod sa kanya upang kumatig sa mga intsik sa pagpapatayong muli ng umbuyan una ang ulat ng Inhe-nicro na walang pang na mapag-

lalagyan sa Bangkusay at saka ang napapangan na pagkawala ng hanap-buhay ng mga mangingisda, matangi na lamang kung mapagbibili ang kanilang nabuli.

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Taliba May 14

WILL EXPLORE ECONOMIC LIFE OF FREE STATE

Quezon To Take Lessons In Irish Ways Of At- taining Freedom

By HARRY W. FRANTZ
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, (By Airmail).—President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth—known as “the Irishman of the Orient”—will soon take lessons in the Irish Free State on the ways and means of attaining freedom.

The leader of 17,000,000 Filipinos revealed before his departure for Europe late last month that he intended to study land and agriculture programs in Denmark and the Irish Free State, with a view to their possible application in the Philippine Commonwealth.

The move has special political significance because of the fact that President Quezon recently sponsored a move here toward Philippine independence in 1938 or 1939, instead of the date now fixed in the Tydings-McDuffie Act—July 4, 1946. Success of this movement will depend on whether a survey by a joint commission of experts demonstrates the possibility of economic adjustment in the Islands to support the earlier independence status.

To Submit Recommendations

President Quezon is expected to return here in June, when he will undoubtedly submit to the joint committee his personal observations and recommendations based upon his European studies. His observations in the Irish Free State, experts believed, will prove of unique importance because that state has been evolving toward autonomous nationhood in the same period as the Philippines, and has had numerous political and economic problems of substantially similar character.

Both the Irish and the Filipino peoples made steady progress toward separate nationhood in the period of the World War, when Woodrow Wilson's philosophy of the self-determination of small peoples was generally accepted by world public opinion. The Irish struggle was repeatedly cited before Congress in support of the Philippines' claims.

Both people had a similar religious background, and both had struggled for decades to establish and maintain where possible a system of small land-holdings.

Similarity Noted

The general similarity of their

problems was also seen in the fact that both have an economic system based to a large extent on the production of agricultural commodities which are sold largely in the markets of a single country which can largely determine the circumstances of trade and marketing.

Experts here thought it quite possible that President Quezon's observations of current economic developments in Ireland might arouse his interest in possibility of further industrialization of the Philippines.

The Irish Free State, with tariff autonomy, has sought the encouragement of domestic manufacturing in lines where local conditions are favorable, hoping thereby to establish a higher degree of national economic self-contentment.

Philippines' policy to date has subordinated industrial development to agricultural development due to the fact that the United States has maintained a sheltered market for Philippine agricultural products, such as sugar, coconut oil, and abaca, and has expected in turn a relatively favored status in Philippine markets for manufactured goods.

Purpose Of Trip

In event that the present Philippines-United States economic survey should point toward future abandonment of the preferential trade relationship, it is quite probable that the Philippine government would be re-explore the insular capacity for “home industries,” possibly supported to a large extent by local protective tariffs. The current Irish attempt at industrialization would thus become of interest to President Quezon and other students of Irish economy.

The purpose underlying President Quezon's trip to Denmark was to observe the development and working of the highly efficient system of agricultural cooperatives in that country. These have enabled Denmark to compete efficiently in the great competitive markets of Great Britain, Germany and other countries, but Denmark has been obliged to afford foreign manufactures a considerable place in its local markets.

Cooperatives Stressed

If the Philippines should in future be cut off from the “sheltered market of the United States,” the Islands would be compelled to accomplish greater internal efficiency of production and marketing in order to find and retain a place in other important foreign markets. Some experts think that the cooperative form of organization for agricultural production and distribution is a practicable means to the attainment of such efficiency, as demonstrated by Denmark's experience with pork and dairy products.

The cooperative system already has been established in the Philippines between the planters and the sugar centrals that mill the cane into sugar. Land-holdings are limited in the Islands to 2,500 acres, and a sugar central has from 50 to 1,000 farmers supplying its needs.

NAGSURI SA KATATAGAN NG PANGKAT NG “G-MEN”

Sinabi ni Natividad na pinag-aaralan niya ang pamamaraan ng paniniktik sa E. U.

Napagtibay sa alingawngaw na siya ang hihiranginang pinuno ng pangkat ng “G-Men” na mapapalalim sa kagawaran ng katarungan ang pahayag kangina ng komandante Arsenio Natividad na sa panahong ilinagi niya sa Estados Unidos, bilang kagawad ng komitiba ng pangulong Quezon, ay sihuri niya ang katatagan ng pangkat na ito ng pamahalaang amerikano sa atas na rin ng punong tagapagpaganap. Sinabing walang nangangiti sa kaniya ang pangulong Quezon, maging bago umalis o pagbabalik, na binabalak siyang maging pinuno ng kinuwang pangkat, subalit inatasan siya na suriin ang kalagayan ng “G-Men” sa Estados Unidos, ang kanilang mga pamamaraan at ang mga tungkiling ginagampanan ng bawat pinuno.

Ipinahayag ng komandante Natividad na hindi magkakaroon sa Kapuluan ng mahihiwagang krimen na di malulutás, kung maitatayo ang isang pangkat ng “G-Men” na naaalinsunod sa katatagan ng na sa Amerika. Ang lalong mabibigat na krimen ay naliwanagan ng nasabing pangkat sa Estados Unidos, alinsunod kay komandante Natividad, sa pamamagitan ng mga kasangkapan sa laboratorio at sa tulong ng mga kimiko at iba pang dalubhasa sa iba't ibang karunungan. Sinabi niyang ang mga naglilingkod sa pangkat ay binubuu ng mga mananggol, kontador, kimiko at iba pang nagtapos ng sarisaring karunungan na may kanikaniyang gawing hinaharap, kaya ang pagsuri sa ano mang krimen ay ginagawa sa pamamaraan ng siyentipiko at naliwasan ang karaniwang paratang na sinasaktan ang sino mang pinaghihinalaan.

Kasama ang komisionado Leon Guinto ay nasuring mabuti ng komisionado Natividad ang lahat ng gawain ng pangkat ng “G-Men” na maari ring pairalin sa Pilipinas kung makapaglalagan ng malaking halaga sa pagbili ng mga kasangkapan sa laboratorio na siyang may malaking naitutulong sa mga paglutás sa iba't ibang katampalasanan.

Nagpasimulang pumasok sa kaniyang tanggapan kanginan umaaga ang komandante Natividad na isa sa mga ayudante ng punong tagapagpaganap.

QUEZON LEAVING

By United Press
PARIS, May 17.—President M. Quezon and his family returned here from their pilgrimage to the shrine of our Lady of Lourdes. The President is reported sailing Wednesday for New York on the ss QUEEN MARY.

Herald May 13, 1937



I. N. LEADERS AT MALACANAN—Photo shows President Quezon with a delegation from the first district of Ilocos Norte when he finally decided the Nationalist party's nomination problem choosing Assemblyman Vicente T. Lazo. Photo shows, left to right, ex-Representative Severo Hernando, Governor Roque Ablan, President Quezon, Assemblyman Vicente T. Lazo, and ex-Representative Irineo Ranjo.

May 13-37
Commerce

U.P. ENROLMENT TO BE LIMITED

Quota Is Set At 7,000; President, College Deans Hold Confab

Measures to limit the enrolment of the University of the Philippines to not more than 7,000 in June were discussed by President Jorge Bocobo yesterday afternoon with the college deans at a meeting of the executive committee of the university council.

This limitation of enrolment is in accordance with an agreement arrived at between President Manuel L. Quezon and the board of regents to set the registration figure for the first semester last year as the maximum.

At yesterday's meeting it was tentatively decided to limit the number of new students in the college of liberal arts to 1,200. In the college of engineering only 500 new students will be admitted, and in the college of medicine, 125. What measures to take if these figures are exceeded in June will be decided later by the committee.

However, the university is not giving entrance tests as a requirement for enrolment. Applicants will be admitted as they come, although in the college of medicine a committee on admission will pass on the qualifications of those enrolling.

President Bocobo said yesterday that the university will increase its faculty in June, primarily to take care of a number of new courses which will be offered for the first time and the due to increase in the upper classes as a result of last year's large enrolment in the freshman year.

May 19-37
Commerce

OFFICIALS TO HOLD OFFICE UNTIL 1938

Provincial and municipal officials will continue to hold their respective offices until July of next year unless removed by President Manuel L. Quezon on or after July 16, this year, it has been learned.

This statement was given to dissipate doubts as to whether local government officials will be removed or will have to be reappointed by the President in order to remain in office until the next election.

Doubt was created by statements in certain official quarters that provincial and municipal officials would be removed after July 16 unless they have been recommended to stay by the department of the interior and by the local political leaders.

It was also intimated in other quarters that unless the record of present local government officials was satisfactory, they would not carry on for the remainder of their extended term.

Provincial and municipal officials were to have gone into another popular election next month with members of the national assembly. The assembly, however, in its last session enacted a law extending their term with that of the provincial and municipal officials until July, 1938. This automatically extended the term of office of the local officials by about ten more months.

The law, however, provides that the President of the Commonwealth may change a provincial and municipal official elected in a popular election within four months after next July 16. If he fails to do so, the local official would be deemed to have been reappointed.

In the provinces, however, the impression has been created that local officials would continue in office only if reappointed by the President. Official quarters pointed out last night that the reverse is true, that is, unless provincial and municipal officials are replaced by the President after July 16 and

four months thereafter, they will carry on to the end of their extended three-year term. This extended term expires July 16, 1938.

1937
May 19
La Opinion

LOS IGORROTES TRANQUILIZADOS

Los mineros aprueban una resolucion suspendiendo todas sus actividades

La alarma en la provincia montañosa de Bontoc por la actitud hostil de los igorotes contra los mineros que estan haciendo exploraciones por aquellos territorios ha quedado un tanto calmada con la adopcion de una resolucion de todos los mineros que operaban o estaban en la busca del precioso metal amarillo en aquel territorio de que cesen todos los trabajos en dicha region por ahora.

Segun el informe del secretario Eulogio Rodriguez de Agricultura y Comercio, se ha firmado durante su estancia en aquella provincia una resolucion de compromiso en que todos los que actualmente estan en la busqueda de minas de oro por aquellas regiones se comprometen a cesar en sus trabajos de exploracion hasta el proximo regreso del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon de Filipinas. Con esta actitud de los mineros que han desistido de continuar con sus trabajos de exploracion y de busqueda por todos aquellos lugares se espera que el restablecimiento de la paz y el orden en dicha provincia sera ya completamente un hecho, segun ha declarado hoy el secretario Jorge B. Vargas.

National Review May 21-37

What the President Will Find in Denmark

By GILBERT S. PEREZ

WHEN President Quezon arrives in Denmark, he will find that Danish people are one of the most cultured and contented in the world;

That there are few or no real poor people in Denmark;

That the country is ruled by a king who has won the undivided loyalty of his people;

That the country is governed by a parliament and a cabinet composed of farmers and workers;

That the farm home in the rural districts is as clean, as attractive and refined as those which he may visit in Copenhagen;

That the young farmers and farmers' wives attend cultural and technical folk schools during the off season;

That the country has had to turn from wheat to eggs and bacon as the principal money-making crop of the country and that they have made a success of it;

That Denmark is a country with practically no expenditures for an army and a navy;

That the streets of its cities are among the most beautiful in the world;

That the streets are not marred by unsightly, immodest and inartistic signs;

That the government believes that a man or a woman who has worked for seventy years at tasks it does not matter how humble, is entitled to rest with pay during the remainder of his life—and that, not as an act of charity but as a rest that has been earned;

That the success of Denmark in

farming is due to its cooperatives and its efficient system of folk schools;

That the cooperatives fine heavily the members of the organisation who sell eggs, butter and pork that are below the standard set by the organisation;

That the agricultural research and organisation work of the country is run, not by a bureaucratic organisation, but by an agricultural council that is supported by the farmers themselves;

That the agricultural colleges in Denmark only enrol as students those who have had two years of actual farm experience before they have reached 18 years and two years of farm experience after they are 18 years old;

That English is taught in Danish schools not because of a special love for England but because they believe that a command of English helps promote the economic development of the country.

He will find that the lessons which Denmark can teach him can be of more use to the Philippines, which is a small country, than any lessons which he could have learned from Germany, England, France, and other large and wealthy countries;

That the people of Denmark, in spite of their being hardworking, diligent and thrifty, are very fond of pleasure and are called the Parisiennes of the North;

And, finally, he will find that the people are too contented to see evil, too prosperous to hear evil, and too cultured to speak evil.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
22-37
Tribune May



There is no doubt now that we have a smart man for high commissioner, and what is better, a scholar. The momentous question of President Quezon upon hearing of Mr. McNutt's appointment as commissioner was answered once and for all by the commissioner's address to the teachers in



Bagulo on democracy, his first in the Philippines.

Some people might think he strained himself a bit to bring Plato and Aristotle and Ferrero and Charles Dickens to the witness stand on the point of scholarship, but it had to be that way just to put things in their proper place. Mr. McNutt didn't miss the first available opportunity to prove that he could easily claim a doctorate honoris causa anywhere.

Some sticklers might wish, though, that he had brought in Rizal or Mabini somewhere, just to tickle pride in the local protectionist movement; also possibly G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, Jacques Maritain or Berdyaev, for the sake of the more pious but no less powerful elements in our midst. Let's hope he remembers them next time he climbs the mountain, possibly through the invitation of the Rotary Club to one of its Thursday luncheons.

And now, to come to the substance of his address. It's clear that Mr. McNutt still believes in democracy, all reports of his customary reliance on force to the contrary notwithstanding, and that he is sure even school teachers have something to do about it. Again, that democracy survives where it has been tried longest, as in Anglo-Saxon nations, and its life has been and is most precarious where it still remains a sapling.

It is such a sapling in the Philippines, and the moral in this situation, we imagine, is that we must take care of it lest it goes the way of other saplings elsewhere. Now just why Mr. McNutt should warn us indirectly this time, we do not know exactly, unless it be that he has been hearing all kinds of rumours of the sort of government our President has been running here.

And now that we are sure Mr. McNutt is a scholar and a believer in democracy, it is our hope his talk is not the signal for all the rest to protest about democracy for the next six months. One more scholarly talk on democracy and all the neighborhood will be suspicious.

Saturday, May 22, 1937.

Monday Mail May 17-37

Japan Favors Early Grant Of Independence To Philippines

Official and business circles of Japan are in favor of the early grant of Philippine independence, according to Prof. Abdon Llorente, Soriano lecturer at the college of business administration, University of the Philippines, upon his arrival Thursday from a pleasure and business trip to Japan.

He said also that the proposal to shorten the transition period, as advocated by President Manuel Quezon, was well received by prominent Japanese citizens.

However, he noted a general indifference with respect to Philippine neutrality.

El Debate

May 23, 1937

El Presidente en Iloilo

QUEZON ENUMERA LOS RIESGOS DE UNA SOLA CAMARA

Fue Una De Las Grandes Causas De La Revolucion Española, Dice

Por GIL ARTUS

(Corresponsal de la DMHM)

ILÓILO, 21 de mayo.—El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, hablando ante una inmensa multitud que llenaba de bote en bote el auditorium del Colegio de San Agustín, abogó vigorosamente por la aprobación de la enmienda de la Constitución, principalmente, que dispone la recreación del Senado, con los senadores elegidos por todo el país, después de enumerar las otras enmiendas, que serán todas sometidas al pueblo en el plebiscito de 18 de junio próximo.

Citando vívidos ejemplos de los peligros que acarrea para el país el sistema unicameral, incluyendo la mención de la pasada revolución española, el Presidente Quezon dijo que estaba más interesado en la aprobación de la enmienda constitucional que trata de recrear el senado, porque lo requiere el interés de la nación entera. Dijo que es tan importante esta enmienda para el futuro del país, la seguridad y estabilidad de las instituciones filipinas y la protección de nuestros derechos y de nuestra propiedad, que su aprobación es de interés vital para todos los filipinos.

El Presidente Quezon dijo que el sistema unicameral nunca ha sido un éxito. Cito lo que ha pasado en España donde después de la caída de la monarquía se estableció el sistema unicameral. "Y que ha pasado", preguntó el Presidente Quezon. Corrió mucha sangre. Dijo que al sistema unicameral se debe en parte la revolución, que fue una de las más sangrientas del mundo.

Luego, el Presidente Quezon citó el caso de la República francesa. La primera República tenía una Cámara y como resultado, se produjo la revolución francesa. Pero después, en la tercera república, la actual, se implantó el sistema bicameral que resultó un éxito. También citó el éxito de Inglaterra con una cámara de los comunes y otra cámara de los lores, y Estados Unidos con un senado y una cámara de representantes, y en las repúblicas suramericanas. El Presidente, añadió que el sistema uni-

cameral ha resultado un fracaso.

"Nuestra Asamblea Nacional ha realizado una excelente labor, un bien hasta ahora, pero nadie puede asegurar lo que pasará en el futuro. Por eso pido al pueblo que se enmiende la Constitución para que se establezca el senado si no quiere que ocurra un desastre. Yo no tengo ninguna queja contra la Asamblea Nacional, no solo porque sus miembros son mis amigos, mis asociados, pertenecemos a un mismo partido, y han cooperado conmigo y mi Administración, sino porque ha realizado una labor envidiable. No abogo por la creación del senado porque quiera ser senador, si tuviera aspiraciones políticas, prefiero ser presidente. Pero estoy abogando por la recreación del senado para el bienestar del país. "Si queréis salvar el futuro de nuestro pueblo, aprobad la creación del senado," dijo el Presidente Quezon.

Añadió que bajo nuestro sistema de gobierno la Asamblea Nacional es el más poderoso, es el único ramo del gobierno que puede controlar al poder ejecutivo y el poder judicial, puede hacer uso del juicio de residencia contra el Presidente, y bajo la actual Constitución, actuara de acusador y juez al mismo tiempo, mientras que bajo el sistema bicameral, una cámara actuara de juez y la otra de acusadora. Cito el supuesto de que un conflicto ocurriera entre la Asamblea y el Jefe Ejecutivo y cuando llegue este caso, la Asamblea haga uso del juicio de residencia contra el Presidente. Este podría quedar despojado del cargo sin que la misma Corte Suprema pueda hacer nada en contra del "impeachment." Enumero casos que podrían dar lugar a conflictos entre el Jefe Ejecutivo y la Asamblea, poniendo en peligro la estabilidad del gobierno.

"No hay ningún filipino que debe tanto a vosotros como yo y nadie ha cooperado más conmigo siempre, como vosotros.

Por esa gratitud que os debo, debéis aprobar la creación del senado si queréis el bienestar del pueblo. Si no aprobáis el senado, cuando yo me muera, podrían venir la revolución o la dictadura. No tengo interés personal en este asunto. Yo os hablo del mismo interés del futuro del pueblo que es el que necesita el bien. Ya soy viejo y tengo un hijo y dos hijas, y si pido la aprobación de la restauración del senado lo hago para asegurar el bienestar, la felicidad y prosperidad del futuro de nuestro pueblo," dijo terminando su discurso el Presidente Quezon.

El discurso del Presidente causó honda impresión en el público y hasta aquellos que antes se oponían a las enmiendas se han pronunciado en favor de las en-

miendas, después del discurso.

Un grandioso recibimiento esperaba al Presidente Quezon y su comitiva cuando llegaron a Iloilo, esta tarde. La llegada del yate Casiana fue anunciada por pitadas de las sirenas de las fábricas y los barcos surtos en el puerto. Para recibirle estaban en el muelle una comitiva de funcionarios encabezados por el Gobernador Tomas Confesor, de Iloilo, el Gobernador Villavert, de Antique, el Gobernador Hernandez, de Capiz, los diputados Jose Zulueta, Salcedo, Ampig, Arnaldo, el Alcalde de Iloilo, Dr. Ramon Campos, y otros altos funcionarios provinciales y de la ciudad, además de destacados políticos, comerciantes y agricultores de esta provincia.

Después de pasar revista, inmediatamente tras el desembarco, a los entrenandos del ejército filipino, juntamente con el Vicepresidente Sergio Osmeña, el Presidente Quezon y los miembros de su comitiva, se dirigieron a la residencia de Don Emiliano Lizares, en Jaro, donde fue agasajado con una merienda.

A la llegada del Presidente Quezon, el alcalde de Dingle, entregó al Jefe Ejecutivo una resolución aprobada por todos los alcaldes de Iloilo, en que se pide al Presidente vaya a la reelección, y expresando al mismo tiempo su apoyo a las enmiendas constitucionales.

Cien mil folletos explicativos serán repartidos por el Archipiélago.

Unos cien mil copias de los folletos impresos por disposición del Speaker Jose Yulo, Presidente del Partido Nacionalista, y que contienen un ilustrado razonamiento e información acerca de las enmiendas de la Constitución que se someterán a la sanción del electorado en el plebiscito del día 18 de junio, serán distribuidas en todo el archipiélago, según se ha sabido del secretario del Speaker, ex gobernador Vicente Formoso, secretario auxiliar del Partido.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon 1937

1937
La Vanguardia May 17

El Debate May 19

NO ES TAN DULCE

QUE el azúcar no es tan dulce como se cree, para los filipinos al menos, se puede ver por esa especie de duelo amargo de palabras habido entre el experto federal del departamento de agricultura Carl Robins y el Comisionado Residente Quintin Paredes.

Ese duelo ha demostrado prácticamente la verdad de lo dicho por el Presidente Quezon en el "National Press Club" en Washington, de que América considera a Filipinas como un país extraño cuando las ventajas son para los intereses del azúcar americano, y como parte integrante de los Estados Unidos cuando las desventajas son para estas Islas.

El titulado experto se ha empeñado en sostener que las Filipinas, deben ser tratadas como una nación extranjera, y el Comisionado Paredes, para desmentirle, tuvo que recordarle que la bandera americana todavía ondea en nuestro Archipiélago.

Hay expertos que son ciegos por conveniencia, y uno de ellos es Mr. Carl Robins. Eso es todo.

Herald May 22-37

Editorials

Help the Private Universities

PRESIDENT Quezon cannot disapprove the cabinet resolution giving government officials, who are on the faculties of private colleges and universities, one year's teaching grace without creating the impression that the government is willfully refusing to give due encouragement to these institutions.

The question of whether or not to allow government officials to undertake outside work, especially teaching, has always been an issue before the cabinet. Sometime ago, a compromise was reached under which such officials might teach not more than six hours a week. Subsequently, however, the cabinet revoked the compromise in another resolution which provided that all officials teaching in private schools must resign their outside positions by June, 1937.

Last Wednesday's decision of the cabinet to extend the period of grace to June, 1938, was the result of a petition to this effect by the private schools. The decision, however, is subject to the President's approval. We are certain that the President will readily see not only the essential fairness of acceding to the petition but also the urgent necessity of encouraging private colleges and universities.

Education is one of the country's great problems. Its cost is enormous, and the demand for further expansion is insistent. Eventually, the government will be forced to decide on a policy of devoting practically all its educational funds to the lower schools, leaving private enterprise to fill the larger part of the country's need for higher education. If this is the case, then it behooves the government to welcome rather than spurn the private colleges' proffered cooperation.

The services of government experts and technicians are just as essential to the private colleges as to the state university. But, in a tangible way, the teaching activities of the proper government officials are also beneficial to the government. Teaching is a profession that demands growth on the part of the teacher. By teaching, the bureaucrat, instead of falling into the rut of governmental routine and red tape, is constantly improving himself for the benefit of both his students and the government.

Quezon Y Familia Regresan A Paris

(De la United Press)

PARIS, 17 de mayo—El presidente Manuel L. Quezon de Filipinas, volvió hoy a Paris juntamente con su familia, después de un viaje de peregrinación a Lourdes, para visitar la famosa capilla.

El presidente Quezon y su comitiva planea embarcarse el miércoles en Cherbourg, a bordo del Queen Mary. Dña. Aurora y sus tres hijos probablemente se queden en Europa.

Los Quezon, subieron encima de las cavernas de las rocas de Massabielle, en los montes pirineos, en donde la santísima virgen de Lourdes se le apareció a la niña Bernadette Soubirous de 14 años, el año 1859.

1937
Herald May 22

SCHOOLS PRAISE LIFTING OF BAN

Cabinet Recommends Another Year For Readjustments

Officials of private schools and colleges were unanimous in praising last Wednesday's action of the cabinet in recommending to President Quezon an extension of the permission given government officials to teach in private institutions to June 1938.

Their comment on the matter was commendatory and hopeful. They pointed out that their institutions, for the present, need the cooperation of public officials. At the same time they expressed the hope that President Quezon will find it possible to approve the action of the cabinet.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, secretary of public instruction, submitted the matter to the cabinet at its meeting last Wednesday. The private schools had previously submitted a petition to stop the effectivity of the order to effect readjustment in the faculties of the different schools, colleges and universities.

It was recalled that the ban was issued upon the initiative of the President himself. The private school officials told the government that their efficiency will be greatly affected if not enough time is given for readjustment.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

May 22 - 37

Zaliba May 22, 1937

Walang balak umuwi si Ricarte habang commonwealth tayo

Ipinagtapat ito ng "Vivora" sa isang
liham kamakailan at gayon din
sa pangulong M. L. Quezon

Maitutulad sa mga nangingibang bayan na sa kabila ng sarisaring kasayahan ay nagnanais na magang makabalik sa lupang tinubuan, ang heneral Artemio Ricarte Vibora ay nasasabik na makauwi sa Pilipinas buhat sa kusang pagkakatapon na may apatnapung taon, ngunit nahahadlangan ng kasalukuyang balangkas ng pamahalaang pilipino, kaya sa huling pagkikita nila ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon nang itong huli'y magdaan sa Yokohama na patungo sa Estados Unidos ay tahasang sinabi na "hindi ako uuwi sa mantalang ang pamahalaan ay Commonwealth, sapagka't hidi maamin nitong aking budhi na sumumpa nang pagtatapat sa ibang kapangyarihan." Ang bagay na ito ay ipinagtapat din ng bayanang Heneral sa isang liham may isang buwan na ngayon kay G. Macario P. Rivera (alias) Bayan, bilang tugon sa sulat nito na nag-uusisa sa binabalak niya, ng heneral, ngayong ang punong tagapagpaganap ng Kapuluan ay isa nang kababayan niya.

Nang kapanayamin si Heneral Ricarte ng isang periodistang pilipino na natungo sa Hapon nang nakaraang taon ay ipinahayag na nahahanda siyang bumalik sa Pilipinas sa ilalim ng bagong pamahalaan ngunit ang tangi niyang pasubali ay kung magagalak ang bayan sa kaniyang pag-uwi. Noon ay ipinalagay na isang kapasihan ng kapulungang pangbansatungkol diyan ang tanging kailangan upang makatuntong sa sariling lupa ang Vibora, bagama't sinabing dahil sa may bisa pa ang utos na pagpapatapon sa kaniya ay maaaring maging labag sa batas ang pagbabalik habang hindi pinawawalang bisa ang tinurang utos.

Sa kabila ng masidhing pagnanais na masilayan ang bayang kinakitaan niya ng unang liwanag, ang heneral ay nababalisa sa kaniyang magiging kalagayan dito ngayong siya'y matanda na't halos may 70 taong gulang. Umaasa siyang ang pamahalaan ay maaaring magpasiya na pagkalooban niya ng tangkilik o pension, ngunit ipinagtapat na siya'y hindi masisiyahan sa pagtanggap ng salapi na maaaring magugol sa lalong mahalagang panukala, tangi sa ipinangangamba niyang hindi katigan ng bayan ang pagkakaloob sa kaniyang pension. Nabubukod sa mga ibang naglingkod sa himagsikan na nasasabik sa pagtanggap

ng tangkilik, ang heneral Ricarte ay nagpahayag na "ako'y dumarating na sa katapusan ng aking mabubuting taon, subalit maaari pa akong gumawa upang matulungan ang aking kaanak..."

Alinsunod sa sulat ni heneral Ricarte kay Bayan Rivera, nagkausap sila ng pangulong Quezon noong Pebrero 1 nang nakaraang taon nang ang punong tagapagpaganap ng commonwealth ay naglalayag na patungo sa Washington. Ipinagunita ng pangulo ang kaniyang anyaya na umuwi na sa bayang tinubuan. Napag-usapan nila ang kalagayan ng heneral at nabanggit nitong huli na kaya siya kusang umalis sa Pilipinas ay dahil sa ayaw siyang lumagda sa "Juramento de lealtad sa bandilang amerikano. Dahil diyan ay ipinalalagay niyang kakailanganin ang panunumpa niya nang pagtatapat na siyang tinanggihan noong una—bago pahintulatang makatuntong sa lupang pilipino, sa pagka't nakawagayway pa rito ang bandila ng Estados Unidos.

Sinabi pa ng heneral Ricarte sa pangulong Quezon na "ako'y sumumpa sa loob ng lupa ng aking bayang tinubuan sa harap na tinay na halal nito, at sa pagtatapat lamang sa kapangyarihang nakatatag sa kaniya."

Nagagalak ang heneral Ricarte sa mga liham na nag-aanyaya sa kaniyang umuwi na, sapagka't iyan ay nagpapakilala ng "walang kupas na pagpapahalaga sa kaunting kong naipaglingkod sa Ina nating bayang pinanganganlan kong Luviminda (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanaw). Datapuwat sa liwanag ng kaniyang pakikipanayam sa isang mamahayag na pilipino at sa liham kamakailan kay G. Macario P. Bayan ay lumilitaw na malalawigan pa ang kaniyang pagbabalik. Lalo na kung matutupad ang kasalukuyang palatuntunan sa pagsasarili sa ilalim ng batas Tydings-McDuffie. Ang heneral ay nahahanda lamang na magbalik kundi na nakawagayway dito ang bandilang amerikano, at kakailanganin pa ang mahigit na siyam na taon bago maalis iyan, matangi na lamang kung mapagtibay at magkabisa ang bagong panukala ng pangulong Quezon na paagahin ang pagsasarili sa loob ng isa o dalawang taon sa halip na sampung itinatadhana ng kasalukuyang batas.

Tunay na kahi't matanda na ay matigas pa rin ang matandang Heneral!

No Report Of Osmeña's Visit

Governor Sends Telegram;
No Answer Has Been
Received

No official report received until yesterday afternoon about the arrival here of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña.

The Provincial Governor has sent a telegram to the Vice-President inquiring of his definite decision regarding his coming to his home province. But until late yesterday afternoon no answer of the telegram has been received by the provincial governor. It is intimated, however, that the Vice-President is answering the telegram either today or tomorrow.

The Vice President will come here to receive the fighting plane which will be donated by the province to the Commonwealth Government. He will represent President Manuel L. Quezon who is at present out of the Philippines.

1937

True Press May 22

President

From Paris last week, President Manuel L. Quezon and his family journeyed to the famous shrine of Lourdes. In the small French village, one of the chief centers of Catholic devotion in the world, the Quezons climbed the niche above one of the caves in the Hautes Pyrenees, where the Blessed Virgin is said to have appeared in 1859 to a 14-year-old girl named Bernardette Soubirous, recently canonized by the Church.

Back in Paris last Tuesday, President Quezon sailed next day from Cherbourg aboard the British rival to the French luxury liner he had taken on the way over, the *Queen Mary*. The commonwealth executive has abandoned his plan to study European tenant problems and cooperatives, to get to work faster with the trade committee in Washington.

1937

Bulletin May 29

Quezon Suffering From Cold Is Kept In Hotel

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP).—President Quezon, suffering from a slight cold, remained in his hotel today with the weather cloudy and damp. General Valdes said President Quezon does not know how long he will remain in New York or whether he will go to Washington.

Herald May 22, 1937

McNUTT WITHIN AUTHORITY, U. S. OFFICIALS HOLD

Commonwealth Not Notified, Cabinet Drops Consular Case

By United Press

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Official sources today said U.S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt acted within his authority in circularizing Manila consuls regarding precedence whenever official toasts are offered.

President Roosevelt told newspapermen he had not heard of the letter and declined to comment.

State department officials refrained from making a direct comment, but pointed out McNutt might have been trying to establish a uniform procedure among consuls, most of whom are merchants serving in that capacity instead of professional diplomats.

Philippine officials in Washington made no comment on the matter, pending President Manuel Quezon's arrival May 24.

The state department added U. S. High Commissioner had acted on his own initiative without receiving instructions from Washington.

McNutt's letter to Manila consuls called attention to the proper procedure in making official toasts. He said a toast to President Roosevelt should come first, Commissioner McNutt second, and President Quezon third.

BERLIN, May 21.—The German Foreign Office said today the question of how Philippine independence affects the status and customs of foreign consuls in Manila has been under "study" for several months.

The spokesman for the Foreign Office said the problem was regarded purely technical and non-political.

LANSING, Mich., May 21.—Governor Frank Murphy, former American High Commissioner to the Philippines, refrained to comment today on the circulars dispatched by his successor, Paul V. McNutt, to consuls stationed in Manila outlining procedure to be followed.

At its last meeting, the Commonwealth cabinet informally took up the McNutt letters to local consuls but, upon being reminded by Jorge Vargas, secretary to the Presi-

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Rich And Worried

Ordinarily, discovery of rich deposits of valuable minerals in any country would be a matter of congratulation and delight to the government of that country. But there is reason to think that the new Philippine Republic, now cutting through the leading strings attaching it to the United States, is not to happy over its sudden discovery of untold mineral wealth. Presumably, it was the considerations of national safety aroused by the discoveries recently that brought President Manuel Quezon hot-footing it to Washington, with ideas about revising the Philippine Independence act.

President Quezon is able to point to the sudden tremendous development of gold resources in his islands. The figures for production in a few recent years tell the story: 1926, \$1,990,000; 1932, \$7,052,000; 1936, \$15,350,000, and last year, \$21,000,000. For the future much greater things are predicted—even that the islands may eventually attain to first place among the world's gold producers.

An even more powerful trump, perhaps, is that of chromium. For the Filipinos have been elated, of late, with the discovery of untold wealth in this mineral, essential

not only for making automobiles and shiny bathroom fixtures, but most of all, in a warlike world, for high explosives. A deposit newly discovered in Zambales is said to contain, alone, more than 10,000,000 tons of this precious ore—"the largest known body of chromite in the world."

"What trade concessions is the United States willing to offer," say Filipinos, "for the privilege of easy access to this treasure, to use for herself and to keep it out of the hands of potential foe?"

Other nations covet this wealth, as well as the United States. It would be a godsend to the Japanese, conveniently located and abundantly supplying just the materials which Japan has not at home, and cannot find even in her new Manchukuoan empire on the mainland of Asia.

President Quezon wants complete independence of the United States by 1938 or 1939, seven or eight years earlier than arranged in the Independence Act. But he also wants to maintain a close working commercial arrangement with this country by tariff and business concessions, the obvious purpose of which is to give this country a substantial stake in the safety and defense of Philippine independence. It might be worth it, at that.

Two Rivers, (Wis) Reporter

dent, that no communication regarding the letters had ever been received by the Commonwealth, the cabinet dropped the matter entirely.

In the brief discussion that took place, however, the opinion was expressed and supported that the American High Commissioner has every right to determine the relationship of his office with local consulates. Conversely, local consuls or consular agents are free to determine their own relationship with the office of the American High Commissioner.

Regarding statements attributed to him yesterday in The Herald, Professor Bernabe Africa has written the following letter:

"In the issue of your paper of the 21st instant here appeared

certain statements attributed to me on the issue raised by the High Commissioner's circular requiring all communications from foreign consuls in Manila addressed to Commonwealth officials to be coured through his office. When my opinion was asked by your reporter on the question involved, I told him that I had not studied the matter carefully and therefore could not give my opinion offhand. However, I gave him a copy of an article of mine entitled "The Foreign Relations of the Philippine Commonwealth" which was published in the Philippine Social Science Review from which the statements above referred to were taken in garbled form.

Calicut May 29, 1937

Magdaraos ng mga Hayag na Papulong ang mga Dalubhasa

Dinapuan ng sipon ang pangulong Quezon at hindi pa malaman kung kailan makatutungo sa Washington

(Sa "Associated Press")

Indiannapolis, Indiana, Mayo 28.—Ang gobernador Frank Murphy ng Michigan, naging mataas na komisionado ng Estados Unidos sa Pilipinas, ay nagsabi ngayon na ang suliranin ng mga pagtatagayan ay hindi gumitaw nang siya ay na sa Maynila bilang komisionado.

Ipinahayag ng gobernador Murphy na habang tumatagal sa Kapuluan si Paul V. McNutt, kasalukuyang komisionado, "ay lalong

magiging mataas ang pagpapalagay sa kanya". Umiwas na magsalita ukol sa liham ng komisionado McNutt sa mga konsul na dayuhan sa

Pilipinas hinggil sa pagsusunod ng pagtagay sa mga pagtitipong opisial, pinuri ng gobernador Murphy si McNutt bilang isang lalaking "may kakayahang at karanalan". Hinulaan niyang si McNutt ay "magpapatuloy na matiwasa".

Washington, Mayo 28.—Ang magkalakip na lupon ng mga dalubhasang pilipino at amerikano na nagsusuri sa hinaharap na pagsasama ng dalawang bansa, ay nagutos ngayon na magdaos ng mga hayag na papulong sa Washington at Maynila sa taong ito upang mapahintulutan makaharap ang mga taong naganais na maglahad ng kanilang mga kuro tungkol sa pagkakalakalan ng Estados Unidos at Pilipinas. Sinabi ng lupon na ang mga nakasulat na pahayag ay iharap nang di lalampas sa tanghali ng ika 15 ng Hunio.

Ang mga hayag na papulong ay pasisimulan dito sa ika 16 ng Hunio. Sinabi ng mga kagawad ng lupon na umaasa silang makapagdaraos ng mga katulad na pulong sa Maynila sa buwan ng Septiembre.

New York, Mayo 28.—Dinapuan ng bahagyang sipon, ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth ng Pilipinas ay nanatili ngayon sa silid ng kanyang otel na tinutuluyan dito. Ang lagay ng panahon sa labas ay malamig at maulap.

Ang komandante heneral Basilio Valdes, pangalawang puno ng estado mayor ng hukbong pilipino, ay nagpahayag na "hindi nababatid ng pangulong Quezon kung hanggang kailan sila mamamalagi sa New York o kung magtutugno siya sa Washington".

Sapul nang siya'y dumating dito buhat sa paglalakbay sa Europa, ang pangulong Quezon ay naratay na sa kanyang otel dahil sa kapinsalaan sa mata. Sinabing pinutol niya ang paglalakbay sa Europa dahil sa hindi mabuti ang kanyang lagay.

Ang palatuntunan ng mga suliraning pag-uusapang inihanda ng pangalawang kalihim Francis B. Sayre na esiedo at pangulo ng lupon ng mga dalubhasang amerikano at pilipino, na naghahavag ng anim na suliraning may kinalaman sa pagsasama ng Pilipinas at Estados Unidos, ay buong siglang tinanggáp sa mga lipunan ng mga mangbabatás.

Sinabi ng kinatawang Juan Luna ng Mindoro na "iba'y mabuti, may malawak na kahugan at karamatapat sa pagaaral".

Naging sanhi agad ng mga usap-usapan dito ang bahaging nauukol sa uri ng unawaan sa kalakalan ng Pilipinas at Estados Unidos sa isang panahong may takda.

Sa pagsasalita ukol diyán, sinabi ng kinatawan ng Mindoro na sasang-ayunan niya ang pagpapatuloy ng kasalukuyang kasunduan sa kalakalan ng Amerika at Pilipinas. Ipinahayag niyang lalong kapakinabang sa Pilipinas ang kasundung iyan samantalang nananatili pa rito ang kapaagyarihan ng Estado Unidos.

Pagkatapos na matamo ng Pilipinas ang ganap na pagsasarili, ang wika ng diputado Luna, ang pinakamabuting kasunduan ay walang iba kungdi ang tugunang kalakalan ng dalawang bansa.

Sinabi ng kinatawang Luna na matangi sa mga nabasa nila sa mga pahayagan, ang mga kagawad ng kapulungang pangbansa, ay walang gaanong kabatiran sa nangyayari sa Estados Unidos hinggil sa Pilipinas. Ang mga mangbabatás, ayon sa kinatawang Luna, ay magtatanong sa diputado Felipe Encarnacion na pabalik na rito buhat sa Amerika.

Florida May 27, 1937

Reassuring Business

THE address delivered before the Manila Rotary Club this noon, while specially intended to reassure the business elements of the country, should exert a similar influence on all other groups which might have felt unduly alarmed by the continuing negotiations in Washington to advance the date of independence. Business, as it is pointed out in the speech, is extremely sensitive to changes or proposals for changes in the status quo. If, therefore, business has no reason to feel uneasy or insecure, it follows that other groups not so precariously situated should have greater reason to feel reassured.

The speaker was present in all the important preliminary conversations which preceded the announcement of the Quezon proposal. In view of the confidential nature of those conversations, it may be surmised that he knows considerably more than he has allowed himself the liberty to divulge in the text of his address. The optimism which characterizes the entire address is the logical result, therefore, not only of the facts adduced but of the other circumstances which it would not have been prudent to disclose.

We desire to call attention to certain facts which are definitely established in the speech. These are: first, that the plan had matured in the mind of President Quezon long before he left the Philippines; second, that the President was not precipitate in advancing his plan and in seeking action on it, but was on the contrary most deliberate and sober; third, that the composition of the Filipino committee of experts is such as to warrant the belief that all the questions involved in any program of accelerated independence shall be studied with a statesmanlike regard for the welfare of both Filipinos and Americans; fourth, that the text of the Quezon-Sayre statement and subsequent statements of President Quezon clearly indicate that a commercial agreement will be a condition precedent to the launching of such a program; and fifth, that President Quezon cannot now afford to close his political career with a blunder that will earn him the eternal damnation of his people.

Soon, the negotiations on the Quezon proposal, following the submission of a report by the Sayre-Yulo committee of experts, will be resumed. With these facts constantly before us, we can look upon future developments with a confidence born of an adequate knowledge of the facts pertinent to the case.

QUEZON DUE TO ARRIVE IN MANILA

maabuhay May 25, 1937

Ibig Ayusin Ang Komision

Samantalang napapalapit ang araw ng kombensyon ng Lapiang Nasionalista ay lalo namang nadaragdagan ang mga katig sa balaklak na ang 24 na kandidato sa pagkasenador ay hirangin sa dalawang paraan: ang 12 ay sa kombensyon ng Lapiang Nasionalista samantalang ang 12 pa ay hirangin ng mga dating purok pang-senado. Ang kombensyon ay malamang ganapin sa mga unang araw ng Hunio, sakaling ang pangulong Quezon ay tumawag ng tanging sesyon ng Asamblea Nasionaal, kaya ang pagdaraos ay magiging magkasabay. Kaya ang

mga mangbabatas na mga kagawad ng direktorio ng lapian ay narito sa Maynila.

Samantala, sinabi ng ilang politikong sumusubaybay sa mga nangyayari na kailangang magkaroon ng pagbabagongtatag sa Komision Ehekutiba ng Lapiang Nasionalista, dahil sa pagbibitiw ni Jose Avelino sa pagka kalihim ng mga Gawaingbayan at Pahatiran. Si Avelino ay siyang kinatawan ng Gabinete sa tinurang Komision na siyang nangangasiwa sa mga suliranin ng lapian ng mayoria.

Dahil sa nababalitang si gobernador Sotero Baluyot ng Kapampangan ang siyang magiging Ka-

lihim ng mga Gawaingbayan, ipinalalagay namang siya ang magiging kapalit din ni Avelino sa

Komision Ehekutiba ng Lapiang Nasionalista. Si Baluyot ay talagang kagawad ng Komision ito, ngunit ang kanyang kinakatawan ay ang Liga ng mga Gobernador. Sakaling ang katawanin ni Baluyot ay ang Gabinete, ang malamang namang kumatawan sa Liga ng mga Gobernador ay si gobernador Eulogio Rodriguez, Jr. ng Rizal, pangalawang pangulo ng tinurang liga.

Bukod sa pagbabagong iyan, binabalak ng mga mangbabatas na mga kagawad ng direktorio ng lapian na isasayos ang pagkakatatag o nagsisiboo ng direktoriong ito, at maglagda na rin mga bagong tuntunin at palakau na susundin sa idaraos na kombensyon ng Lapiang Nasionalista.

Samantala, minamahalaga sa lipunang politiko ang pagtitipon ng mga 80 diputado kahapon sa Flo-

ridablanca, Kapampangan, sa paanyaya ni espiker Jose Yulo. Si plurlider Quintin Paredes ang siyang nangulo sa pangkat ng mga mangbabatas na nagtungo sa asienda ng Espiker kahapon ng umaga.

1937

Quezon De Vuelta En Nueva York



En esta fotografia aparece el Presidente Quezon bienvenido en Nueva York por Grover Whelan, director general de la New York World Exposition. El Presidente regresó ayer a Nueva York procedente de Europa.

La Atalaya May 31

NO RETROCEDERE JAMAS EN MI
RESOLUCION DE EXIGIR LA INDE-
PENDENCIA INMEDIATA.

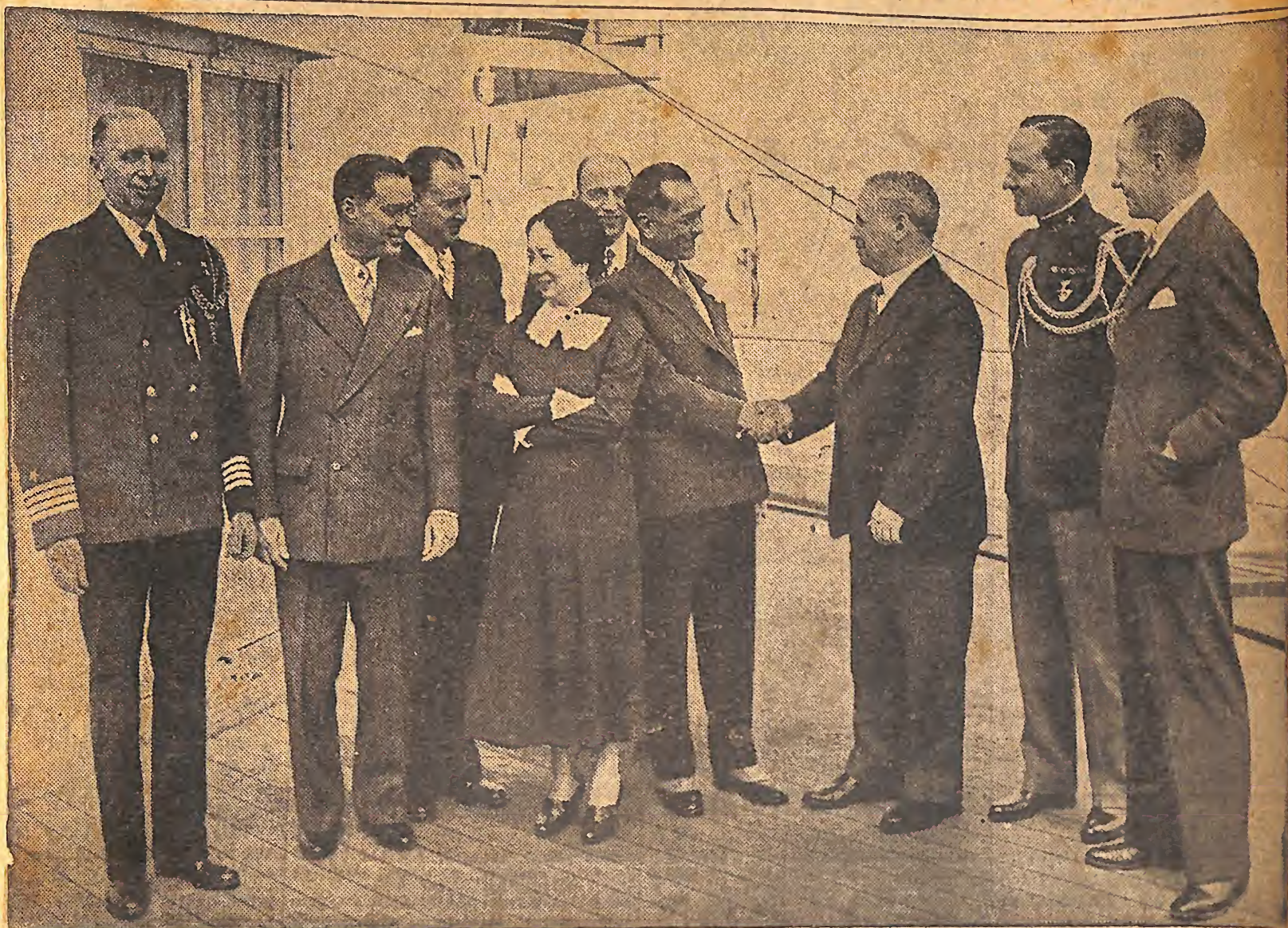
Pres. Quezon.

Su Excelencia el Pres. Quezon, antes de dirigirse a Europa, fué rogado por el Sr. Carlos P. Rómulo a que, por medio de los periódicos DMHM, enviara un mensaje al pueblo filipino, a lo que S.E. accedió, y manifestó lo siguiente:

"Puede Vd decir, de mi parte, al pueblo filipino que estoy resuelto

*Cont. en
the next page*

QUEZON MET IN FRANCE BY U. S. EMBASSY STAFF



(Planet News Photo)

Photo shows President and Mrs. Quezon and party upon disembarking from the Normandie at Le Havre, France, being met by officials of the American embassy. From left to right, those shown are Captain Francis Cogswell, naval attaché in Paris; Major General Basilio Valdes; Captain Bonner Fellers, aide to President Quezon; Mrs. Quezon; President Quezon shaking hands with Addison Southard, U.S. consul general in Paris; Lieutenant-Colonel Horace H. Fuller, U.S. military attaché in Paris; and Samuel Wiley, American consul at Havre. Photo was taken May 4.

May 31 - 37

Monday Mail

Quezon's Tenancy Expert May Copy U. S. Methods

The farm plan of the United States may be given its first trial in the Philippines by Frederick C. Howe, an aide of Secretary Wallace of the U. S. department of agriculture, whom President Quezon has selected as adviser on tenancy problems in the Philippines, according to reports reaching the Islands from the United States.

The farm plan is Congress' idea, but it has not been given trial in the United States. When President Quezon was in Washington before he sailed for Europe, he was apprised of the farm tenant bill in Congress. He showed, according to reports, a "deep interest in the bill."

Immediately after a close study

of the phases and details of the farm measure, President Quezon held several conferences with Advisor Howe on agrarian problems in the Philippines. The congressional bill provides for \$50,000,000 a year to finance farm purchases by tenants. It has the support of the Roosevelt administration, but in view of the recent economy measures taken by federal administration, the plan could not be pushed, and it was held doubtful if it could be carried out at all.

Philippine farm problems are only a fraction as great as those of the United States, but are relatively pressing. They will accordingly necessitate much less outlay from the government coffers.

May 31 - 37

Cont. La Malaga

a luchar por mi plan de independencia inmediata, sin importarme para nada los obstáculos y dificultades, porque obrando así creo servir los mejores intereses de Filipinas.

Tenga la seguridad de que mi decisión es el resultado de una larga y madura reflexión y en ella no habrá retrocesos. Si en Filipinas hay elementos que se opongan a mi plan de acortar el plazo de la transición, sepan ellos que no me detendrán en mi lucha por lo que entienda mi compromiso, con la habilidad de que soy capaz."

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Bulletin May 20 - 37

*June 2 - 37
Commerce*

Quezon Fills Vacancies On Bench; Appointments Due On Hawaii Clipper

All existing vacancies in the judiciary as well as in the office of provincial fiscals were filled by President Manuel L. Quezon before he left for Europe last month, according to Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo, now in Washington, in a radiophone conversation with Jose P. Melencio, under secretary of justice, yesterday morning. Yulo informed Melencio that the appointments to these vacancies were sent by him through the Hawaii Clipper, which is due here May 26.

At present there are three vacancies in the court of first instance, namely, a judge at large, and two judges in Mindanao. The appointment of Judge Jose Bernabe, formerly of the municipal court of Manila, and Arsenio P. Dizon, of the law firm of Camus, Dizon and Zaballa, to two of these vacancies had been announced previously. It was understood that the third vacancy may be filled by a prominent attorney from one of the Visayan provinces.

Vacancies in the office of provincial fiscals exist in Batangas, Rizal, Batanes, Laguna, Camarines Sur and Masbate. The vacancies in Batangas and Rizal were caused by the promotion of Francisco E. Jose and Jose Salamat Bautista, former incumbents, to the bench, while the four others, by resignation.

The appointment of 11 assistant fiscals in the city is also expected on the Hawaii Clipper. The names of Anastacio Ombae, Agustin P. Montesa, Gustavo Victoriano, Julio Villamor, Jose C. de Vega, Delfin Viola, Francisco Geronimo, Cornelio Ruperto, Guillermo Dacumos, Edilberto Barot and I. Christian Munsod are prominently mentioned for the positions. All of them are now serving in a temporary capacity as assistant fiscals.

Secretary Yulo yesterday informed Melencio that he expects to arrive in Manila about the end of August, leaving the United States the latter part of July.

CLARIFICATION OF ACT TO BE SOUGHT

Quezon May Bring Issue Before State Dept. Officials

President Manuel L. Quezon may seek clarification by officials of the state department of all controversial provisions, sections and phrases in the Tydings McDuffie law, especially those concerned with the relations between the President of the Philippines and the American High Commissioner, it has been learned from government circles.

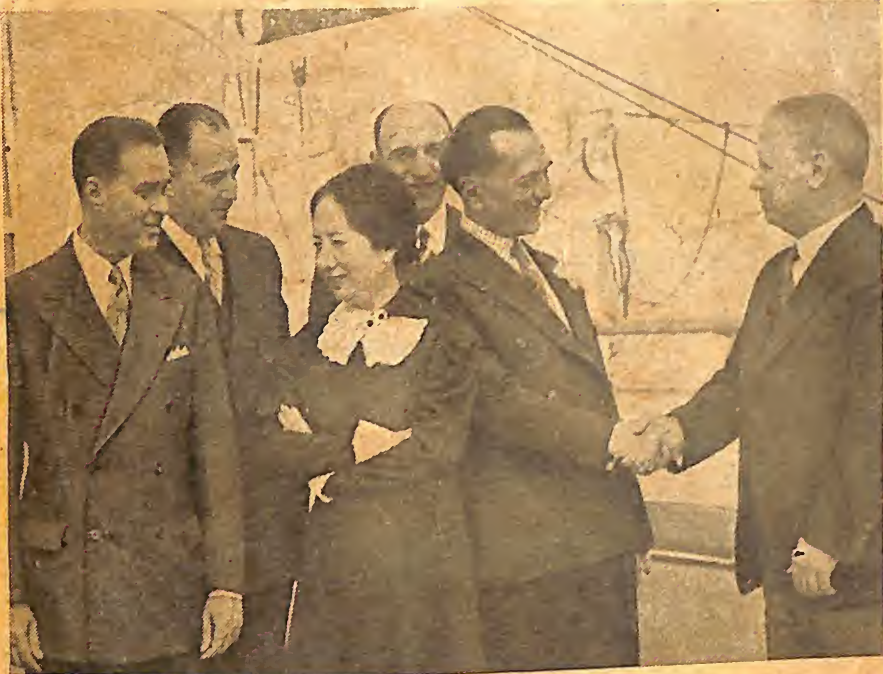
Some government officials one of them a member of the National Assembly, have communicated with the President, reporting the recent incidents here caused by two circular letters of High Commissioner McNutt to foreign consuls, and suggested that the President take up the controversial provisions of the independence law with the state department for clarification and interpretation, to avoid future controversy between Malacañan and the High Commissioner's office.

It was recalled in political circles yesterday that harmonious relation existed between President Quezon and Governor Murphy during the latter's stay here as high commissioner. It was primarily due to the latter, it is believed, that Washington officials formed a joint committee of American and Filipino experts to make a thorough study of conditions in connection with the proposed correction of all inequalities in the independence law.

The statement of High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt that he did not wish to engage in any controversy, was regarded as a confirmation of the statement of Governor Murphy made at Detroit recently to the effect that the present high commissioner will "get along well" in the Philippines.

True Press May 29, 1937

News of the Week



Upon disembarking from the Normandie at Le Havre, on their recent visit to France, President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon were met by Addison Southard, U.S. consul general in Paris, with whom the President shakes hands.

1937

Valera June 2

By Associa

New York, June 30.—President Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth government, embarked on the s. s. Bremen tonight enroute to Manila via Europe. He will meet Mrs. Quezon in Paris.

Just before sailing the chief executive of the Commonwealth said his visit to the United States was successful. He was uncommunicative about his mission here.

Among those who bade the president farewell at the dock was Governor Frank Murphy, of Michigan.

NUEVAS LEYES

PRIMERA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL

Primer Periodo de Sesiones

P. L. No. 948

(LEY NO. 22 DEL COMMONWEALTH)

LEY QUE REFORMA EL ARTICULO DOS MIL SEISCIENTOS CINCO DEL CODIGO ADMINISTRATIVO REVISADO, FACULTANDO AL PRESIDENTE DE FILIPINAS PARA DESIGNAR COMO GOBERNADOR PROVINCIAL INTERINO A CUALQUIER FUNCIONARIO O EMPLEADO U OTRA PERSONA CONVENIENTE QUE NO ESTE EN EL SERVICIO, BAJO CIERTAS CONDICIONES, Y QUE PROVEE A OTROS FINES.

La Asamblea Nacional de Filipinas decreta:

Artículo 1.—Por la presente se reforma el artículo dos mil seiscientos cinco del Código Administrativo Revisado, de modo que diga lo siguiente:

"Art. 2605. Miembros de la junta provincial.—Los funcionarios siguientes del gobierno provincial, a saber, el gobernador provincial, el tesorero provincial y el vocal o vocales de la junta provincial, según sea el caso, constituirán la junta provincial. El gobernador provincial será el presidente de la junta. En caso de ausencia, enfermedad, suspensión u otra incapacidad temporal del gobernador provincial, o

si por algún motivo no pudiere desempeñar sus deberes oficiales, el Presidente de Filipinas podrá designar los etain cmfwy vbkqj z nar a cualquier otro funcionario o empleado para desempeñar los deberes del cargo o podrá nombrar provisionalmente para el mismo a cualquiera persona conveniente que no esté en el servicio. Mientras el Presidente de Filipinas no resuelva nada, los deberes del gobernador provincial serán desempeñados por un vocal de la junta provincial o por el tesorero provincial, según que el uno o el otro haya sido previamente autorizado para ello por el gobernador provincial. Cuando se designe a un vocal de la junta provincial o al tesorero provincial según queda dicho, se podrá limitar la autoridad al desempeño durante la ausencia del gobernador de la cabecera provincial de aquellos deberes suyos que sepuedan desempeñar fácilmente en la cabecera o se podrá limitar al desempeño de actos o clases de actos específicos. Cada designación de esta índole se hará por escrito y se hará constar en las actas de la junta provincial. Se facilitarán al Departamento del Interior copias de todas las resoluciones de la junta provincial y de las órdenes ejecutivas del gobernador provincial, con arreglo a los reglamentos que dicho departamento prescriba."

Art. 2. Esta Ley tendrá efecto en cuanto sea aprobada.

Aprobada, 28 de julio de 1936.

Taliba

Patuloy ang karamdaman ng pangulo

(Sa "Associated Press")

New York, 3 ng Hunio.—Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng pamahalaang commonwealth sa Pilipinas, ay nanatili ngayon sa

1937

Taliba June 2

IBIG MALUTAS ANG AKLASAN SA HAWAY

Pinasimulan ng gobernador Poindexter ang pamamagitan

(Sa "Associated Press")

Honolulu, Haway, Hunio 1.—Nagpasimula ngayon ang gobernador Joseph B. Poindexter ng Haway at ang kagawaran ng paggawá ng pamahalaang pederal na gumawá ng mga pagsisikap na malutas ang aklasan ng may 1,000 manggagawang pilipino sa pataniman ng tubo sa Puunene. Ang aklasan ay na sa ikawalong linggo ngayon.

Sa kahilingan ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth na ngayoy na sa New York, ang gobernador Poindexter ay nanawagan sa mga umaklás na magbalik sa paggawá at ipinamanhik sa magkabilang panig na lutasin sa lalong maaga ang sigalot. Ang hinihingi ng mga manggagawa ay dagdagan ang kanilang sinasahod.

Ang pangulong Quezon, sa isang pahatid mula sa New York, ay nagmungkahing bumalik sa kanilang gawain ang mga umaklás, at sinabing "kung may mga bagay na dapat isáayos ay dapat gawin ito sa mabuting pag-uusap."

Ipinahayag ng gobernador Poindexter na ipinangako sa kaniyá ng pangasiwaan ng pataniman ng tubo na ang mga kinatawán ng samahán ay nanahandáng makipagharap sa mga umaklás upang pag-usapan ang kanilang kahilingan.

Pagtupad sa mga utos buhat sa Washington, si William G. Stencel kinatawán ng kagawaran ng paggawá, ay humandáng tumalak na patungo sa Maui upang ihandog ang kaniyang mga paglilingkod at pamamagitan sa aklasan.

kaniyang pagkakahiga sa isang silid sa Waldorf Astoria Hotel dito. Ang mga kasamahan ng pangulo na naninirahan sa isang na otel, ay hindi pinagsasabihan ng kaniyang hinaharap na mga balak.

Ang pangulong Quezon ay tinitingnan ng isang manggagamot mula nang bumalik na buhat sa Europa. Mayroon sakit sa mata at sa lalamunan.

President

President Quezon will submit his first annual report to President Roosevelt and the U. S. congress before he leaves Washington for the Philippines. The report will thus go direct to the White House, not through the U.S. high commissioner's office.

Taliba June 2-37

Hinahandugan Ng Otel At Tren Si Aguinaldo

Buhat sa Washington ay dumating dito ang balitang isang amerikano ayaw pakilala, pagkát di pá panahon, ang tumanggap ng maraming paanyayang galing sa ibát ibang samahán sa Estados Unidos upang siyá ang umakít sa heneral Emilio Aguinaldo na maglabáy sa Amerika. Ang mga paanyaya ay nagsimulang dumating noong ang mga pahayagan sa Maynila ay magbalita ng balak ng Ktt. Puno ng mga manghahimagsik na dumalaw sa Washington upang katunggaliin ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon.

Sinasabing sa mga paanyayang tinanggap ay dalawá ang galing sa samahán ng perokaril na naghahandog ng kaniyang pinakamabuting sasakyán sa baybaying Pacipiko hanggang sa Washington, bukod sa pagkain at ibang paglilingkod sa heneral at sa iba pang kasama niyá. Dalawang otel sa Washington, isá sa San Francisco, California, dalawá sa Los Angeles, tatlo sa Chicago dalawá sa New York, isá sa Boston, isá sa New Orleans, isá sa Philadelphia at sa iba't ibang siudad ang naghahandog ng pagkain at paninirahang walang bayad sa heneral Aguinaldo at sa mga kasama.

Sinasabi pá ring ang heneral ay inaanayahang bumigkás ng talumpati sa iba't ibang siudad, kabilang sa mga nag-anyaya ang ilang kolehiyo, paaralang bayan, kolehiyo ng mga babai. Nananabik silang makita at makapanayam ang heneral Aguinaldo. Pati samahán ng mga beterano sa Amerika, ang Lehiyon, simbahan at ang Liga Civica ay nagpadala rin ng paanyaya.

Inaakalang kung matutuloy ang heneral Aguinaldo sa pagdalaw sa Estados Unidos ay magiging panauhin siyá ng pangulong Roosevelt sa Gusaling Puti, at inasahan pá rin ang heneral ay siyang kaunaunahang pilipinong bigyan ng pagkakataong makaagsalita sa harap ng senado ng Amerika.

Pati samahán ng mga radio sa buong Estados Unidos ay makatutulong din sa pagbabalita sa pagdalaw na iyan ng heneral kung tatanggapin ang paanyaya. At iyan ay isang malaking paraan upang ang Pilipinas ay lalong mabantog at makilala.

June 4-37

1937
Tribune June 3

Tribune June 2-37

CAVITE SAKDALS

Peace Loving Men, Says Head Of Organization

Special to the TRIBUNE

Cavite, Cavite, June 2.—Fernando Manusan, president of the Cavite Sakdals, today branded as unfounded the rumor that the Sakdals are again on the "warpath." Such rumor is the work of their enemies, he said.

Manusan deplores the fact that some people always entertain the idea that the Sakdals want to overthrow the government and are opposed to Pres. Quezon's administration. The Sakdals, he said, have no quarrel with Pres. Quezon, much less with the government, so long as the labor for immediate, complete, and absolute independence is carried on. The abandonment of that policy, Manusan added, would be the parting of ways so far as their organization is concerned.

The Sakdals, according to Manusan, are opposed to means other than diplomacy in obtaining independence. Asked if they are getting the help of other nations, in their fight for independence, the Cavite Sakdal president emphatically answered in the negative.

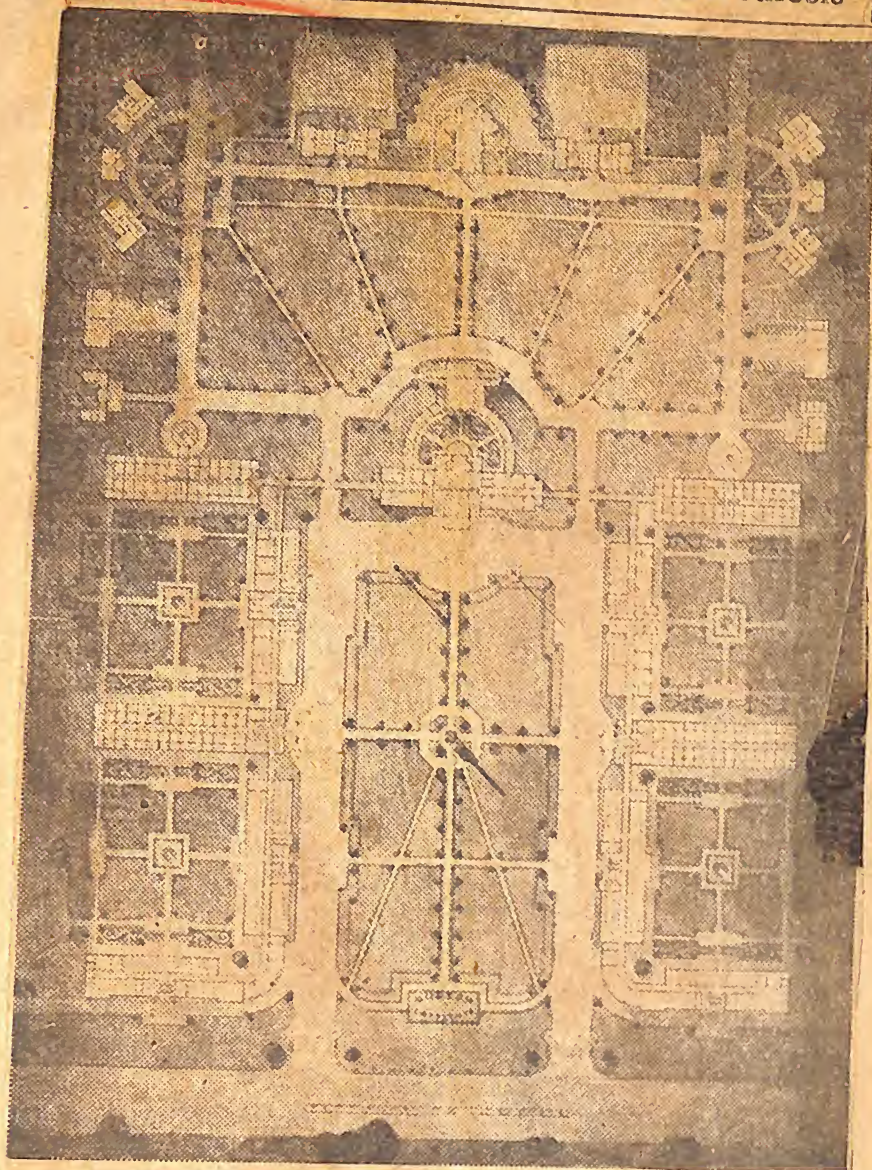
The Sakdal supremo, Benigno Ramos, is in Tokyo and is receiving from Sakdal members in the Philippines monthly voluntary contributions ranging from P100 to P150, Manusan revealed. Ramos, he said, will only return to the Islands in case of complete independence. Ramos is not afraid to "face the music" at the propitious time for a showdown, Manusan added.

Cavite province has around 9000 Sakdals 600, of whom live in the capital, he said.

Manusan criticizes local officials for not playing fair with the Sakdals, claiming that while the government gives permission to others to hold public meetings it refuses to extend them the same privilege.

Ferrer.

Plan of Quezon Institute on Tuberculosis



Development plan of the P1,500,000 Quezon Institute on Tuberculosis which will be constructed by the Philippine Anti-Tuberculosis Society on España extension, San Juan.

EP Debate June 3-37

Ya Es Una Victoria

EL que los representantes de la compañía azucarera de Hawaii afectada por la huelga de obreros filipinos en Puunene hayan asegurado al gobernador Poindexter, según cablegrama de éste al presidente Quezon, que están dispuestos a conferenciar con los huelguistas y discutir sus reclamaciones, ya representa una victoria para éstos. Recuérdese que al principio ni siquiera se quería dar importancia a este movimiento, siendo el mismo gobernador Poindexter quien aseguró que se circunscribía entre unos cuantos obreros filipinos que se dejaron influir por algunos agitadores. Hasta hubo un corresponsal que "visitó" la isla de Maui, teatro de la huelga, asegurando también que no había tal huelga, sino unos cuantos centenares de obreros obligados por ciertos terroristas a dejar el trabajo y que, como tenían buenos depósitos en el banco, no necesitaban de la ayuda de nadie. El objeto era suspender los socorros desde Filipinas y sitiar por hambre a los huelguistas.

Pero la verdad acaba siempre por triunfar. Si los obreros filipinos en Hawaii logran sostener su victoria, se abrirá para ellos la nueva era de un trato mejor.

June 5-37
La Vanguardia

El Presidente Quezon, que padece de un mal del ojo y de una infección en la garganta, está "muy enfermo", según Rafael R. Alunan, presidente de la "Philippine Sugar Association". Por este motivo, Quezon se verá imposibilitado de asistir a las audiencias del comité de Bancos y Monedas del Senado, sobre el bill Adams que deroga el crédito de \$23,862,750 votado por el Congreso a favor de Filipinas, en relación con la desvalorización del dólar. Alunan manifestó en Washington que los médicos han prescrito que el Presidente Quezon siga guardando cama en su hotel en Nueva York.

Valibu June 2 - 37

Bulletin June 3

Mga tadhana ng batas Tydings-McDuffie na liliwanagin ni Quezon

Aalamin sa kagawaran ng estado sa Washington ang mga tumpak na pakahulugan sa mga itinatakda

Ang pagliwanag ng kagawaran ng estado sa Washington sa lahat ng mga tadhanang nasa pagtatalo, kasama na rito ang mga pangkat at mga pangungusap o kataga sa Batas Tydings-McDuffie, lalo na ang may kinalaman sa pagkakaugnay ng Pangulo ng Pilipinas at ng mataas na komisionadong amerikano, ay malamang na hingin ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, alinsunod sa napag-alaman sa lipunan sa pamahalaan, kahapon.

Uang mataas na pinuno sa pamahalaan, kabilang na rito ang isang kagawad ng Kapulungang Pangbansa, ang nakipagtalastasan sa Pangulong Quezon at ipinabatid dito ang mga huling pangyayari na ibinunga ng dalawang liham na palibot ng komisionado McNutt na inilukol sa mga konsul, at ipinayo na isaalang-alang ng Pangulo ang mga tadhanang may pagsasalungatan sa batas ng pagsasarili, sa paraang maihahanap niya ito ng maliwanag na pagbibigay-kahulugan upang maiwasan ang ano mang pagkakasaligat o pagkakasalungatan sa hinaharap sa panig ng Malakanyang at ng mataas na komisionadong amerikano, sa kabilang dako.

Nagunita tuloy sa mataas na lipunan sa pamahalaan ang mabuting pagsasama ng naging komisionado Frank Murphy at saká ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, nang ang una ay siyang mataas na komisionadong amerikano sa Kapuluan. Sinasabi na sanhi sa pagsusumakit din ng mataas na komisionado Murphy noong araw, kayat ang mga pinuno sa Washington ay nakapagpasiya sa paglalang ng isang lupon magkalakip na mag-uusap sa mga suliranin ng kalakalan ng dalawang bansa, gaya nang nangyari at kasalukuyang dahilan ng pagpapenayam ng nasabing lupon sa Washington.

Ang pahayag ng mataas na komisionado McNutt na hindi niya nais na mapasuung sa ano mang pagtatalo rito, ay isang tandá na hindi niya nais ang makipagsalungatan kangino man at itinuturing itong nagpapatibay sa isang pahayag ng naging komisionado Murphy na "magiging matiwasay sa panunungkulan dito" ang kahalili niya.

man. mail

SORE eyes and trouble in the throat slightly hindered the activities of President Quezon in New York last week. The reported plan that he would confer with President Roosevelt last week on the disposition of the P100,000,000 oil tax refund due the Philippine government, did not materialize. Nor was he able to attend to various insular matters relative to the Commonwealth government upon his arrival in the American capital. Deeply troubled last week, Secretary Vargas sent a wire to New York asking about the chief executive's health.

The answer to the wire was re-

NAT'L DEFENSE PLAN DEFENDED

Bitterly criticized abroad, and, to a much less extent, in the Philippines, President Quezon's national defense program was recently defended by Dr. Mariano D. Gana, professor of economics in the U.P. college of business administration.

National defense expenses, said the professor, is not a burden to the Commonwealth, viewed in proportion to the total government expenditures.

Professor Gana indicated that the Philippine Army spends only 17 per cent of the total government appropriations, a very low percentage compared with those of other countries, such as France, 22.3 per cent; Japan, 43.7 per cent; Italy, 20.8; and the United States, 17.9 according to the 1934 budget.



Assemblyman NUYDA
Stumbling block.

July 7 - 37

ceived here Friday, along with the confirmation of Health Commissioner Jose Fabella's appointment as chief compiler of all data and statistics relative to the sale of liquors and narcotics in the Philippines. Dr. Fabella will be aided in this task by the bureau of customs, the constabulary, Malacañan, the bureau of internal revenue, and other government offices.

ACT TO SETTLE HAWAII STRIKE

Poindexter, Quezon Urge
Filipino Workers To
Resume Work

HONOLULU, June 1 (AP). — Hawaii's governor, Joseph B. Poindexter, and the Federal Labor Department today began efforts to settle the strike of more than 1,000 Filipino workers at the Puunene sugar plantation on Maui island. The strike now is in its eighth week.

Governor Poindexter, at the request of Philippine Commonwealth President Quezon, who is in New York, issued a statement urging the strikers to return to work and appealed to both sides for a speedy settlement of the controversy, which involves demands of the men for increased pay.

President Quezon, in a telegram from New York, suggested that the strikers go back to their jobs and added "if there are matters to be adjusted this should be done by amicable discussions."

Governor Poindexter said that the management of the sugar plantation assured him company representatives are willing to meet with the striking workers and discuss their grievances.

On orders from Washington William G. Stench, a department of labor representative, was preparing to sail for Maui, where he will offer his services with a view to mediation of the strike.

Quezon Freedom Stand Indorsed

Masbate Provincial Board
Strongly Favors
Plan

The latest move by President Manuel L. Quezon concerning his stand on the Philippine freedom, that is to have the Philippine independence either on 1938 or 1939 is strongly indorsed by the Provincial Board of Masbate, according to a resolution of that body, which was received yesterday by Sctero B. Cabahug, provincial governor of Cebu.

The provincial board of Cebu, and the Municipal Board of Cebu, approved their respective resolutions supporting the present freedom stand by the President.

Cebu's resolution was sponsored by the provincial governor, while the City resolution was fathered by Councilor Leandro Tojong

DR. QUEZON**Copy of Citation for Award Of Degree Received**

President Manuel L. Quezon, when awarded the degree of doctor of laws by the George Washington University on April 17, was cited for being the "tireless proponent of his people's aspirations for independence," according to the citation, a copy of which has been received at Malacañan.

The citation reads in full as follows:

The president and directors of Georgetown College, to all unto whom these letters patent shall come greetings in the Lord

On this day which commemorates her founding Georgetown University puts her seal of approval and honor upon one who voices and strives to actuate her ideals of service to God, to country and to fellow man. For years a tireless proponent of his people's aspirations for independence, Manuel Luis Quezon, as First President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, has shown in word and unsparing self-sacrifice a noble ambition to build a traditionally Christian people into a nation unshakably supported by the strong girders of Social Justice and securely founded on the only bed rock of peaceful perpetuity, the law of Christ, and thus to present to nations of the world an excellent and imitable model of a happy and prosperous modern state.

Wherefore, in virtue of the power delegated to us by the congress of the United States, we create and proclaim.

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON
Doctor of Laws

And that all the rights and privileges attaching to this degree be preserved unto him we have issued these letters patent from our own hand, sealed with the Great Seal of the university on this seventeenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Seven.

Arthur A. O'Leary, S. J.
President

In a brief speech, of response, President Quezon said that the honor was not so much as the measure of the university's appraisal of his worth as an individual and a public servant but rather as an evidence of its conviction that the cause in the service of which he has devoted his life is a just and a noble one.

AVELINO DUE TO RETURN TODAY

Secretary of Labor Jose Avelino and members of the National Commission of Labor and the National Commission of Peasants are expected back in Manila today on the coastguard cutter Apo after a two-week trip to the Visayas. The Apo is due at Pier 3 at 10 o'clock tonight.

Important labor matters which developed while he was away

await Secretary Avelino as head of the labor department and as chairman of the NCL and the NCP.

Among matters to be taken up by the commissions at a meeting expected to be called tomorrow are the renewed movement started by labor for the re-election of President Manuel L. Quezon, the amendments to the Constitution, the drive urged by labor groups against company unions, and the disposal of the proceeds from the Farmer and Labor Jubilee last month which netted a profit of about P15,000.

Secretary Avelino is also expected to submit his resignation as chairman of the two commissions at the meeting.

While the question of the re-election of President Quezon and

COMMENTS**EVADING THE POINT**

WHEN President Quezon issued the executive order prohibiting all government employees from teaching in private institutions of learning, he did so in compliance with the order expressed in Subsection 2, Section 12 of Article VII of the Constitution.

Now the question has been raised as to whether the Constitution, in prohibiting outside activities for government officials, refers only to government workers specifically mentioned; a question which, in fact, questions the validity of the inclusive instead of selective scope of the President's executive order.

We take it that the intention of the framers of the Constitution is to promote efficiency in the government service and this they sought to accomplish by banning such activities on the part of employees in the government payroll as will interfere with their efficiency or conflict with the interests of the government.

We prefer to believe that President Quezon's executive order has been based on such an interpretation as this. It is the only interpretation, in fact, which embodies the most justice both to the government and to government employees.

To interpret that justices of the supreme court and government functionaries other than "heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus or offices and their assistants" are not within the scope of the constitutional prohibition in question is to destroy the very spirit behind the promulgation of this provision of the national Charter.

If teaching in private schools and other outside pecuniary activities on the part of "heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus or offices and their assistants" can be to the detriment of the best interests of government, by what reasoning can it be proved that others in the government employ may engage in outside pecuniary work without injury to government welfare?

The Constitution must be given more reverence than is being shown at present. Respect for the Constitution must be fostered by strict adherence to the spirit behind it. Otherwise, as the saying goes, we lose the point.

Herald

May 6, 1937

the drive against company unions are expected to meet with favor among the great majority of the members of the commission, the resignation of Secretary Avelino, the campaign reportedly made by the labor delegation headed by Secretary Avelino in favor of the amendments to the constitution, and the disposal of the proceeds from the Farmer and Labor Jubilee, promise to create lively discussion.

Labor leaders headed by Angel Marin, head of the CWA, centrist faction of the NCL, and Manuel Joyen, Communist member of the industrial commission, plan to ask the members who joined the trip whether it is true that they had campaigned in the name of the commissions in favor of the amendments to the Constitution.

1937

Subscriber's Name

Mr. Manuel L. Quezon

Commerce June 8

Bulletin June 5, 1937

TO DEVELOP P.I. RUBBER

Quezon Bars Negotiations With Goodyear Interests In U. S.

President Manuel L. Quezon yesterday announced that negotiations are now in progress with the Goodyear rubber interests in the United States with a view to an early development of the rubber industry in Mindanao.

The government of the Commonwealth, the President revealed, is negotiating with the Goodyear interests principally for technical aid in creating and developing the industry. The American firm, he said, is willing to provide aid in the form of technical men, seed and the like.

"The Goodyear people," said Mr. Quezon, "have indicated that they are interested in an important source of raw material in a territory where they can be assured of a fair deal and of unobstructed entry."

If no corporation will be found to undertake the initial work of developing the industry, the President said, the government is prepared to pioneer by opening a single large area with the cultivation to be done by small homesteaders.

Mr. Quezon declared that there will be no change in the land laws which restrict a corporation to the ownership of 1,024 hectares of public land.

"The Firestone people," he recalled, "held that rubber cultivation was impossible with a system of small holdings. We demonstrated that they were wrong in the case of sugar. The proposal for large plantations in connection with the sugar centrals was adequately met by the system of small planters in the region of the central, who signed long contracts with the central."

"The rubber industry can develop along the lines of the coconut industry, which is also mainly composed of small holdings. In the case of rubber the only requisite is that people who want to raise rubber must be concentrated in given areas so that they may be within reach of the place where the raw products is processed."

Mr. Quezon expressed the belief that despite the length of time it takes to bring newly planted trees to the producing stage, homesteaders in rubber areas will be also to maintain themselves by cultivating food crops.

THE STRIKERS' DEFIANCE

It is quite evident that the Filipino strikers in Hawaii have been led to expect the impossible in the form of Philippine support.

Their contemptuous attitude toward the suggestions of President Quezon and Commissioner Paredes for them to return to work under a state of truce until a plan of settlement can be worked out through orderly procedure can be explained only by their being ill-advised.

First of all, the strikers undoubtedly were given the impression that the Philippine government could and would do more than is authorized. It is a fair assumption that their leaders, in desperation, overstepped bounds in their promises. Also it is apparent that the remote-control direction of the strike from Manila was bungled.

Since the strikers treat with contempt the efforts made by Philippine officials to intercede for them along lines within their authority, since they apparently expect the impossible, it is difficult to see where and how much can be done.

By their own attitude they have injured their case.

La Vanguardia June 7-37

YA SE PAGARAN
LOS \$48,000,000

Se oye de otro viaje de
Quezon a Europa antes
de volver a Manila

(De la "Associated Press").

Washington, 5 de Junio.—Las autoridades del Departamento del Tesoro han declarado este día que tal vez en toda la semana que viene se entregue al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de la Mancomunidad Filipina, un cheque de mas de \$48,000,000. Esta suma representa el producto del impuesto de sisa de tres centimos por libra de aceite de coco importada de las islas.

Se ha dicho que los tecnicos legales del Tesoro han aprobado en principio el pago. Se concertaran

los detalles cuando el Presidente Quezon llegue a Washington. El Contralor General debera tambien aprobar el reintegro.

Un portavoz del Tesoro ha declarado que no esta claramente decidida la entrega del cheque al Presidente Quezon, pero que las autoridades "creen que esto seria un bello gesto".

Otra decisión pendiente del Departamento del Tesoro se relaciona con futuros reintegros. Los productos del impuesto ascienden mensualmente en una proporción de \$2,000,000.

Mientras tanto, en Nueva York se ha informado que el Presidente Quezon iria a Washington el martes. Dicen que asistió a una reunión particular de los miembros filipinos del Comité Conjunto de Tecnicos allí anoche.

Los círculos insulares de aquí han recibido informes de que el Presidente Quezon pensaba salir el 16 de junio para otro viaje por Europa, y que volvería a los Estados Unidos el diez de julio, a tiempo para coger el barco para Manila desde San Francisco, el 24 del mismo mes.

Subscriber's Name

La Opinion June 8, 1937
Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Quezon Action Finds Support

Tolentino Says Power to Appoint Present Elective Officials Justified by Law

The power of the President to appoint the successors of the present elective incumbents in the provinces and municipalities, as provided in Commonwealth act No. 199 postponing the election of local officials until 1938, is not arbitrary or dictatorial, according to Assemblyman Miguel Tolentino of Batangas. In a statement he issued yesterday on this question, he says in part as follows:

"On November 18, 1936 the National Assembly enacted a law now known as Commonwealth Act No. 199. This Act vests the President of the Philippines with powers to appoint the successors of the present incumbents in the provincial, city and municipal governments.

"The object of this law is economy and the attainment of a stable government. It is indeed a great injustice done to the President of the Philippines by anyone to harbor any wrongful idea that there

is any ulterior motive behind the enactment of the said law. There is absolutely nothing in the new law that vests the President of the Philippines with any power which is arbitrary and tyrannical, tending to defeat the real and true expression of the will of the people.

"That the President of the Philippines can appoint the successors of the present incumbents in the provincial, city and municipal governments, does not necessarily mean the use of dictatorial and arbitrary power. First, because the President can do so only with the consent of the Committee on Appointments of the National Assembly; and second, because the people could still petition that they be heard on the appointments of the officials concerned.

"If the people voluntarily abstain from being duly heard on the selection of the said officials, then they are to blame for their sil-

ence if the President should unwittingly appoint men who would challenge the dictates of their will. It is within their constitutional right to petition either to have the present incumbents remain in their posts or have them replaced by others for just cause.

"The will of the people can well be expressed by any of the following manners:

"FIRST.—If the present incumbents are efficient and have rendered satisfactory services to the

Philippine Commonwealth, there remains nothing for the citizens to do. If they keep silent and abstain from petitioning the President for their removal, the incumbents will automatically continue in their present positions, unless they have committed dereliction of duty which would warrant their destitution.

"SECOND.—If the present incumbents are not worthy of their positions, then there exists a grave problem.

"In the solution of this problem is where the true responsibility and civic duty of the public-spirited citizens would meet with the supreme test. If our provincial, city and municipal officials do not render satisfactory services to the country, then it is the duty of the civic-minded citizens to present a petition to the President of the Philippines, for their removal. The grounds of the petition should be specifically stated therein, upon which the President could properly base his action to dismiss the present incumbents and replace them with responsible persons worthy of the trust.

"The petition should be submitted to the President of the Philippines, through the Secretary of the Interior and the Assemblyman concerned, in order that they may be able to make the necessary comments and recommendation.

"The continuance in office of those officials whose only aim is self-aggrandizement and personal interest and do not respond to the call of duty, will mean the hindrance to the growth of our stable government. They are a complete failure. And we can not build a nation with men who failed to live up to the expectation of their trust. They are a complete failure. And we can not build a nation with expectation of their trust. Those officials who do not possess the necessary qualifications and ability to hold their offices do not have any place in our Commonwealth. They are not only an unnecessary burden, but also constitute a real disgrace to the country."

Herald June 8, 1937

Permanent Retention A Dead Issue

THE statement made the other day by Mr. Amando Avanceña and Dr. Jose Mirasol, both of the Confederation of Sugar Planters, advocating that the commonwealth status of the Philippines be made permanent requires no comment more startling than the simple affirmation that permanent retention, in any form whatever, as a political issue was dead and buried with the appropriate rites about thirty years ago.

The persistence of the retentionist hope among special groups in the Philippines can only be attributed to the extraordinary vitality of certainly ideas. It does not, however, necessarily prove their validity. As evil has often a fascination that contributes to its luxuriant growth, even so certain ideas, not necessarily evil, thrive like perennial weeds resistant to every change of weather.

While it is the privilege of every citizen to voice his opinion on public questions, it is needful to remember that there are certain occasions when a discreet respect for the will of the people already expressed beyond doubt or cavil is demanded of every reasonable man. The people of this country have expressed their desire to be independent. President Quezon is in the United States today engaged in the difficult task of obtaining the final grant of that independence under terms that will best ensure our economic stability and social peace.

It would seem that a decent respect for the people's will should alone suffice to prevent anybody from rocking the boat at this time. Nor can any attempt to disinter the bones of a dead issue have any value beyond that of a purely archeological enterprise.

What all such efforts will amount to in the end is to provide ammunition for the enemies of the Filipino people, and to further confuse Washington regarding our desire to be free. Although it has since been explained that the Avanceña-Miraflor statement does not express the stand of the Confederation, we may well believe that the contents of that statement have already been transmitted to the United States. It is easy to see that its release in Washington at this time will cause considerable embarrassment to President Quezon and to the Filipino members of the committee of experts.

Let us have freedom of speech, yes; but let us be wary of using that freedom to sabotage the destiny of the Filipino people.

June 14 - 37
Man. Mail

6. MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, disapproved the cabinet resolution extending the permit to government officials to engage in outside teaching on the ground (a) such a permission would be unconstitutional; (b) the efficiency of such officials would be hampered; (c) teaching is not a profession.

Valera June 8, 1937

1937

Manila June 5

Pangsarili Lamang Ang Pagkatig Ukol Sa "Commonwealth"

Nagkakahati ng palagay ang ibang magtutubo tungkol sa linalakad na pagsasarili ng kapuluan

Pinupuri sa ilang lipunan ang matapang na paninindigan laban sa maagang pagsasarili ng isang pangkat ng mga magtutubo, samantalang ang ibang lipunan naman ay nagpapasubali sa katumpakan ng pagnais sa palagiang commonwealth sa saligang ito ay hindi masasangayunan ng Estados Unidos. Ang pahayag ng mga katig sa kasalukuyang katatagan ng pamahalaang pilipino ay itinuturing na magiging simula ng matalinong pagtatalo sa lalong mabuting hinaharap ng Kapuluan.

Si Dr. Jose L. Mirasol ay nagpahayag kahapon na bagama't siya ang kasangguning tekniko ng Kalipunan ng mga Magtutubo ay hindi niya kinakatawan ang samahang ito sa paghahayag ng kurong kumakatig sa pagpapatuloy ng commonwealth. Liniwanag na sapul pa noong 1935 ay nasabi na niyang lalong mabuti ang palagiang commonwealth sa Pilipinas. Si Don Amando Avanceña na kasama ni Dr. Mirasol na nangungulo sa pangkat na salungat sa maagang pagsasarili, ay nasa Paracale kahapon dahil sa kapakanan ng kanyang mga samahan sa mina, kaya hindi nakapanayam uli hinggil sa matatag niyang paninindigan sa pagpapatuloy ng kasalukuyang pamahalaan.

Ipinaliwanag ni Dr. Mirasol na kaya niya sinasang-ayunan ang pagpapatuloy ng commonwealth ay sapagka't magpapatuloy rin ang kalakalan ng Estados Unidos at Pilipinas, kahi't hindi na nga lamang katulad noong una. Sinabing kung maaaring magkaroon ng kasarinlan ang Pilipinas na kasama ang malayang pakikipagkalakalan at matatamo ang tangkilik ng Amerika ay kakatigan niya iyan. Datapuwat narito ang kanyang tanong: "Maaari kaya iyan?"

Si Placido L. Mapa, magnate sa asukal at litaw na pinansiero, ay nagpahayag na iba ang kanyang kuro kina Avanceña at Dr. Mirasol sapagka't ang nais niya ay pagsasarili na kakambal ang kasunduan tungkol sa malayang kalakalan ng Pilipinas at Estados Unidos.

Sa kabilang dako, si Oscar Ledesma, pangulo ng Kalipunan ng mga Magtuturo ay nagpahatid kahapon sa kalihim Jorge B. Vargas buhat sa Iloilo at liniwanag na ang paninindigan ng mga magtutubo na sumasang-ayon sa pananatili ng commonwealth ay pangsariliinan at hindi kumakatawan sa buong kalipunan. Ito ay pinangalawahan ni Dr. Mirasol na nagsabing nagsasalita siya bilang isang karaniwang mamamayan at hindi sa pagka kasangguning tekniko ng kalipunan at pagka puno ng tanggap nito sa Maynila.

"Ipinahayag ko ang pagkatig sa pagpapatuloy ng pamahalaang commonwealth sa talumpating aking binigkas sa graduasyon ng high school sa Negros Oksidental sa Bako noong 1935, at hindi pa ako nagbabago sa kurong iyan," ani Dr. Mirasol. "Ito ay isang bansang malaya, at ipinalalagay kong ako'y

may karapatan na maglahad ng aking kuro."

Ipinamanhik niya sa mga mamamahayag na liwanaging walang kinalaman ang Kalipunan ng mga Magtutubo sa kuro niya at ng ibang pang litaw na magtutubo sa Kabisayaan, bagama't "may ilang magtutubong kasapi sa kalipunan na nagsisikap upang maging katotohanan ang kilusang ito".

Sinabi ni Dr. Mirasol na ang isang pinagmamalasakitang mga magtutubo ay ang pagkakaroon ng matatag na kabuhayan sa Pilipinas. Ipinagunita na ang mga mag-

asukal, sa simula pa ay nanindigang kailangang unahin ang pagsasarili sa kabuhayan kay sa kapamayanan, kaya ang kilusan ngayon ay hindi gaanong dapat ipagtaka. Ang industriya ng asukal, ayon sa kaniya, ay may malaking naitulong sa maunlad na kabuhayan sa Pilipinas. May 3,000,000 kataong kumikita ng ikabubuhay sa industriyang ito, at sila ay mapipinsala sakaling ang asukal pilipino ay lubusang manglulupaypay o mawawalan ng pamilihan sa labas.

Ang katapangan ng mga nagpahayag ng pagkatig sa pagpapatuloy ng commonwealth ay pinupuri pati ng mga tutol. Si G. Placido Mapa ay nagpahayag kahapon ng ganito:

"Katig ako sa pagsasarili kung may kalakip na kasunduan sa malayang pagkakalakalan. Ito ngayon ang linalakad ng pangulong Quezon at ito ang pinag-uusapan sa mga unang pagtitipon ng magkakalakip na lupon ng mga dalubhasa. Kung sa bagay ay hindi panatin nababatid ang mangyayari, datapuwat kung makukuha natin ang malayang kalakalan at ang pagsasarili na magkasabay ay lalong mabuti.

"Gayon man ay hinahangaan ko ang katapangan nina Don Avanceña at Dr. Mirasol sa paghahayag ng kanilang kuro. Kailangan natin ang maraming pilipinong tulad nito, mga lalaking hindi natatakot na ipahayag ang paninindigan at kuro. Ito ay isang bansang malaya at ang ating pamahalaan ay makinabang kung sasamantalahin natin ang karapatan sa malayang pagsasarili na ipinagkakaloob ng ating konstitusyon"

Ilang lider ng kapulungang pangbansa ang nagpahayag na ang kilusan ngayon laban sa pagsasarili ay isang pagtatangka na hatiin ang sangbayanang pilipino sa isang

SIUDAD NG BAGYO, Hunio 1 (DMHM).— Ang alkalde Sergio Bayan, bagong punong tagapagpaganap sa Bagyo, sa kaniyang paghahanda ng sariling palatuntunan sa pangasiwaan, ay nagpahayag na sisikapin niyang lunasan ang malubhang suliranin ng pagsasamahan ng mga mamamayan o ang ikapagkakaroon ng mabuting pagkakaunawaan ng mayayaman at mahihirap, na isa sa mga simula ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon. Sisikapin din niya ang ikapananagana sa salapi ng siudad ng Bagyo.

Iinagtagubilin niya ang pagtatayo ng "Nayong Manggagawa, na katulad ng natatayo sa Maynila, upang matirhan ang mga hang anak-pawis. Haharapin din ang suliranin ng mga pagpapanggap matanggap sa pag-aaral ang lehat ng bata, at sa kaniyang pangasiwaan ay paghaharapin ang diwa ng pagka matapat, kakayahang pagka-mabuting lehat ng pinuno at mga kawani sa siudad ng Bagyo.

Ang parangal sa kaniyang panunumpa at pagtanggap ng kapangyarihan ay maging maringal. Nagkaroon ng parada at ditoy 150 autong nagagayakan ang sumama. Ang alkalde Bayan ay inibatid sa kaniyang luklukan ni hukom Jose Carlos ng hukumang unang dulongan. Ang parangal ay tinapos sa isang sayawan karabi at dumalot raging punong-abala ang hinahang alkalde Halsema.

panahong kailangan pa namani nila ang pagkakaisa. Ipinalalagay nilang hindi napapanahon at mapaminsala sa lakad ng pangulong Quezon tungkol sa maagang pagsasarili ang paghahayag ng mga magtutubo ng kanilang kurong sumasalungat. Bagama't iginagalangko ang kanilang kuro," anang kinatawag Magsalin, "ang kilusan ay makagugusot lamang at magpapahina sa suliraning pilipino samantalang nalalapit na tayo sa ating hantungan.

Sa kabilang dako, ang kinatawag Tomas Oppus ay nagpahayag na kahi't hindi niya kinakatigan ang paninindigan ng mga magtutubo ay humahanga siya sa kanilang katapangan sa paglalahad ng linoloob. Hindi sila maaaring paratangang duwag dahil lamang sa walang takot na pagpapahayag ng kuro, ayon kay G. Oppus.

Ang mga amerikano sa Maynila ay tumanging magpahayag ng kanilang linoloob sa pagkatig ng isang bahagi ng mga magtutubo sa pananatili ng commonwealth "Iyan ay isang suliraning pilipino", anang isang litaw na komersianteng amerikano.

La Verdad June 8, 1937

NOTICIAS DE LA SEMANA

Nuestro Respetuoso Saludo De Bienvenida

Si no sufre ningun cambio el itinerario del viaje, a las 8:30 de la mañana de hoy habran desembarcado en Manila de regreso de los Estados Unidos, el Gobernador General Frank Murphy y el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, despues allanar allá las multiples dificultades que han tropesado para conseguir sin demora la inauguracion del futuro Gobierno de la Mancomunidad Filipina.

El regreso a estas islas de ambos caudillos, será para nosotros tados un doble regosijo porque ellos traen la feliz expresion de una perdurable amistad que ha de unir parasiempre a Filipinas y a los Estados Unidos de America.

"VERDAD" respetuosamente desde sus humildes columnas, les envia el mas sincero saludo de bienvenida.

Para adelantar los trabajos de propaganda, se acordó ultimamente en la conferencia publica celebrada el domingo pasado, en el salon de sesiones de la Junta Provincial, nombrar un Comité Ejecutivo de Recaudacion en la fueron designados los miembros siguientes: **COMITE EJECUTIVO Y DE RECAUDACION**
Sr. M. A. Kadano, Pres Mun. Presidente,
Sr. Jose Mallillin, Vice Pres Mun. Vice-Pre-
sidente; Miembros: Sres Jose Carag, Juez de
Paz; Antonio Carag, ex Gov. Prov; Honorio
Lacam, ex Gob. Prov.; Emilio R. Gannab-
an, Servando Liban, Placido Cuntapay, C.
E. Andrews, Mario Garcia (Tabacalera J fe),
Shanan Singh, T. Koga, Pebro Abraham,
Lorenzo Lim, Oon Quim Piao, Antonio Sy
Changco, Jayme Ave, Manager Est del Sur,
Jose Pallagao, Marcelo Paguyn, Todos los
Sres. Concejales, Geminiano Villafior y Pe-
dro Purugganan.

A las 10:00 a.m. del dia 8 del actual, salio para Manila para algunas gestiones oficiales y al propio para recibir al Presidente Quezon que llegara en aquella capital en la fecha de hoy 8 del actual.

Tambien salieron para Manila el mismo dia 8 del actual, el Tresidente y Taserero, municipal de Lallo, con el objeto de estar p-
sentes el dia 6 actual en la vista de la solicitud presentada en nombre del municipio de Lal-
loo, para la franquicia del alumbrado elec-
trico de aquel pueblo, cuya vista se ha
señalado para el dia 6 del actual.

Para el dia 11 del actual se ha señalado el comienzo de los sesiones ordinarias del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de esta Capital, bajo la presidencia del Hon. Juez F. Samson.

Parece que existe un entusiasmo grande en la compra de acciones de la sociedad "Tuguegarao Petit Feria Carnaval Inc" puesto que no solo los vecinos de esta localidad se animen en adquirir acciones, sino tambien hasta de los pueblos limitrofes.

Desde el 1.º del actual ha sido nombrado Sargento de la Policia Municipal de esta capital, el joven Sr. Fernando Gannaban, hijo mayor del actual secretario provincial Sr. Emilio Gannaban. Reciba nuestra felicitacion.

Commerce June 9, 1937

Just A Reminder

With the announcement from Washington to the effect that President Quezon and the joint committee of experts will arrive in Manila on the first week of August, the Philippines should be well ahead now in its preparation for the hearings to be conducted here.

Dispatches from the United States show that American industrial interests are leaving no stones unturned to bolster up their arguments in their favor and against the Islands. Farm and other interests there are presenting

a united front before the joint committee of experts to the effect that in granting trade preferences to the Philippines, they would be prejudiced.

The scene of the fight will very soon shift to Manila where the forces of Philippine interests are reported to be ready, individually speaking. Sugar enterprisers will present their own stand. Present indications show that they are divided on an issue which directly affects them and the future political status of the Philippines. In case their differences of opinion will be presented before the committee of experts, it

will be a count against Philippine interests.

Other industries of the country which will be directly affected by any course which the experts may recommend are reported to be ready to testify on any phase affecting their interests.

The extensive preparation which all of these enterprisers have made is encouraging. But it is good to be reminded nevertheless that differences of opinion and non-colaboraton on the part of local interests may go far to weaken the Philippine front.

Subscriber's Name

Mr. Manuel L. Dugan

Mabuhay June 10-37

Taliba June 10-37

Tulay Na Yari Noon Pang Abril, Nguni't Nakapinid Sa Trapiko



Sa larawan ay makikita ang bagong tulay ng Arlegui na itinayo upang makatwag sa trapiko sa paligid-ligid ng pook na iyon. Ito'y nayarari na noon pang Abril 16, o halos dalawang buwan na ang nakalilipas nguni't hangga ngayon ay hindi pa pinararaan, katulad nang nakikita sa larawan, marahil ay upang ang pang-ulong Quezon ang magpasinaya sa pamamagitan ng pagputol sa lasong siyang magbubukás ng tulay sa trapiko. Sa mga mapagmasid, ang laso ay hindi na ngaugahulugan ng pagluwag ng trapiko kungdi ang dating "red tape" sa kaniyang lalong masamang anyo. Hindi kaya napapanahon na upang limutin ang mainagay na banda ng musiko at marangyang pagdiriwang at buksan agad sa trapiko ang tulay?

1937

La Vanguardia June 10

AMERICA LOS DA 'PRESTADOS' A FILIPINAS

Su fin es estudiar los
recursos hidraulicos
de las islas

PEDIDOS POR QUEZON

Son los capitanes Clay y Casey, del cuerpo de ingenieros del ejército federal

(De la "Associated Press")

Washington, 9 de junio.—Las autoridades del Departamento de Guerra han anunciado este día que los capitanes Lucius D. Clay y H. J. Casey, del Cuerpo de Inge-

niero del Ejército serán, "prestados" al gobierno de Filipinas para que hagan un estudio preliminar de los recursos hidraulicos de las islas, con vistas a su aprovechamiento en gran escala. Los dos capitanes saldrán para Manila el primero de octubre próximo.

Se cree que el Presidente de la Mancomunidad Filipina Manuel L. Quezon ha pedido este estudio, que va a requerir "tres o cuatro años."

El estudio es mayormente con el proposito de mejorar el abastecimiento de aguas, el control de las inundaciones y el sistema de riegos, pero tambien incluire los proyectos hidro-electricos y explotacion de la energia hidraulica, segun ha anunciado el Departamento de Guerra.

Creese que, despues del estudio preliminar, se enviarian a Filipinas otros ingenieros del ejercito para ayudar al trabajo en general, aunque una gran proporcion del personal de estudio se habra de obtener localmente en las mismas islas.

MAGPAPATULOY ANG ALKALDE POSADAS

Siya ring hihirangin ng pangulo
para sa tatlong taon
pang hinaharap

Ang alkalde Juan Posadas ng siudad ay magpapatuloy ng kaniyang panunungkulan sa loob ng tatlong taon pa sapagka't siya ring hihirangin ng pangulong Quezon sa buwan ng Oktubre, pagkatapos na magampanan ang tatlong taong pagiging pinunong tagapagpaganap sa Maynila ay siyang napag-alaman namin sa isang pinunong karapat-dapat paniwalaan sa Malakanyang at sa lipunan ng mataas na pinuno sa pamahalaang insular, sapagka't maraming mahahalagang panukala at gawaing ibig na maipagpatuloy ng sinabing alkalde na pawang kinakatigan ng pangulo na hindi maaaring maisagawá ng ibang bagong hihirangin sa sinabing tungkulin.

Ang karamihan sa mga mamamayan sa siudad, lalong-lalo na ng mga dukhá at mga manggagawa, gayon din ang mga mangangalakal ay malabis na nangasisiyahan sa mabuting pamamalakad at paglilingkod ng alkalde Posadas, kaya't siyang nagsisikilos pa upang hilingin sa pangulong Quezon na hirangin uli ang kasalukuyang alkalde ng Maynila.

Ipinalalagay na malaking utang sa mabuting pamamalakad ng alkalde Posadas ang paghahari ng katahimikan at kaayusan sa siudad, sapagka't maging ang mga komunista at sakdalista ay nagsitahimik at nangasiyahan sa mabuting paglilingkod ng pinunong tagapagpaganap sa Maynila, sa dahilang ang lahat ng mamamayan, maging malalaki at maliliit, at maging ano mang uri ng laplan ang kinabibilangan ay pawang nagtatamo ng mabuting pagtanggap at pagtingin sa alkalde Posadas.

Ang malalaking kabutihang nagawá sa siudad, maging sa pananalapi at gayon din sa mga gawaing bayan, ay siyang nakatulong ng malaki upang manatili ang pagtitiwala ng pangulong Quezon at ng mga mamamayan sa kasalukuyang alkalde ng siudad, kaya't tinuyak ng isa sa mga pinuno sa pamahalaang insular na ang alkalde Posadas ay siya ring hihirangin ng pangulong Quezon upang magpatuloy ng tatlong taon pa sa kanyang paglilingkod sa siudad.

Kabilang sa malalaking gawaing ibig na maipagpatuloy ng kasalukuyang alkalde ang pagpapatayo ng bagong gusali ng city hall, paglalagay ng mga tulay, pagbubukás ng mga bagong lansangan, pagpapatayo ng mga tahanan ng mga manggagawa at mga dukhang mamamayan upang malalinsunod sa kalagayan sa kalinisan at iba pang malalaki at mahahalagang gawaing bayan sa kabutihan ng mga mamamayan sa Maynila.

El Sol June 12 - 37

A raíz del veto enunciado por el Presidente de Filipinas, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, desde Washington, a la resolución del gabinete permitiendo a los funcionarios del gobierno a enseñar en los centros docentes privados, varios de los afectados han presentado sus respectivas dimisiones. El fiscal de la ciudad de Manila, Sr. Gervasio Diaz, ha declarado que se dedicará al magisterio y al ejercicio privado de la abogacia. Los dimitentes dicen que no creen que el gobierno tenga derecho de controlar sus actividades personales despues de las horas de oficina.

Y parece que tienen razón. Nadie podrá sostener una discusion en contra de este razonamiento. El gobierno paga a sus empleados por el servicio que da trabajando durante las horas reglamentarias. Pero el veto del presidente Quezon se basa en el Título VII, Artículo 12, Inciso (2) de la Constitución, que claramente dice: "Los jefes de departamentos, burós u oficinas, y sus auxiliares no se dedicarán, durante el desempeño de sus cargos, al ejercicio de ninguna profesión, ni intervendrán, directa o indirectamente, en la administración o control de cualquier empresa privada que de algun modo pudiera quedar afectada por las funciones de sus cargos, ni tampoco podrán tener interés financiero, directa o indirectamente, en algún contrato con el Gobierno o cualquier subdivisión o dependencia del mismo."

Además, en estos tiempos de desempleo, ¿no sería muy humano, acaso, que los que ya gozan de buenos puestos en el gobierno, se contenten con lo que tienen y no busquen otros puestos que podrian ser ocupados por sus proximos? A menos que los funcionarios afectados crean que ellos son insustituibles en sus catedras en las universidades privadas, no deben poner mucho empeño en continuar ocupándolos, hasta el punto de infringir deliberadamente una provision de la Constitución Filipina.

Se abruga el temor de que se repetirá lo que acaba de pasar en el caso de los empleados del gobierno que, atraídos por el negocio de las minas, dejaron precipitadamente sus buenos empleos. El 99 por ciento de ellos estan ahora muy arrepentidos.

1937
La Vanguardia June 10

Todos ya se preparan para la llegada del Comité de Tecnicos

La anunciada llegada del comité conjunto de tecnicos americanos y filipinos en compañía del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon en agosto próximo, intensifica los preparativos entre comerciantes e industriales que esperan presentar sus puntos de vista en las audiencias que espera celebrar aquí el comité.

Se cree que Mr. Francis B. Sayre, Secretario auxiliar de estado y presidente del comité conjunto, será invitado por el Presidente Quezon para ser su huésped en Malacañang mientras que los otros miembros americanos del comité se alojarán todos en el Manila Hotel.

Los azucareros al parecer están convencidos de que deben unirse para presentar su caso. Algunos de ellos expresaron la opinión de que tanto si lo quiere o no el pueblo filipino, la independencia vendrá en uno o dos años.

Como es de conocimiento público de que el comité está dispuesto a oír opiniones divergentes sobre las relaciones filipino-americanas, se alienta generalmente la libertad de expresar opiniones individuales particularmente en relación con la franqueza de los Sres. Avanceña y Mirasol que abogaron abiertamente por la continuación del gobierno de la Mancomunidad.

Aurora, Zenaida Quezon, Inspiran A Mrs. Roosevelt

(De la United Press)

WASHINGTON, 4 de marzo.—Aparentemente las chicas en Filipinas prefieren seguir una carrera profesional y formar parte del mundo comercial que dedicarse a sus hogares' dijo Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, esposa del presidente en una columna sindicada que ella escribió para el periodico 'My Day'.

La comitiva visitante de filipinas expreso alegría por el comentario de Mrs. Roosevelt que fue inspirado por la visita ayer a la casa Blanca de las Srtas. Aurora y Zenaida Quezon, hijas del presidente de Filipinas y la Srta. Elisa Paredes, hija del comisionado residente filipino, Quintin Paredes.

Mrs. Roosevelt expreso interes en el hecho de que las hijas de Quezon tienen ideas perfectamente definidas sobre lo que ellas desean hacer.

Despues de asistir a la coronacion del rey Jorge VI de Inglaterra en Londres, una de las chicas posiblemente se quede en Inglaterra para curar la abogacia y la otra desea ser periodista, segun declaro la esposa del presidente Roosevelt.

Walang Brindis Si Aguinaldo Kay Quezon Sa Kawit; Blg. 2 Si McNutt

Ang kama-unihang pagtatama sa atas ni komisionado Paul V. McNutt tungkol sa brindis ay naganap sa Kawit, kagabi, nang tumindig si heneral Emilio Aguinaldo sa piling na inihandog ulya sa mga piling pamuhin sa kaarawan ng pagkapahayag sa pagtasarili, at hilinging magsitunga ang lahat, una'y sa karangalan ng pangulong Roosevelt ng Estados Unidos, ikalawa'y sa karangalan ng mataas na komisionado McNutt at inihuli ang "sa bayang pilipino." Hindi binanggit ang pangalan ng pangulong Quezon.

Nawatasan ng marami sa mga kaharap ang maanghang na biro ng Pang-ulo ng Samahang Veteranos de la Revolution, angunit waring naasiman sila hindi sa di pagkakatakoy sa Pang-ulo ng Commonwealth kungdi sa paghumbot ng "bayang pilipino" sa isang komisionado amerikano.

June 14-37

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Monday Mail June 14-37

La Vanguardia

ENTUSIASMO ENTRE 'ANTIS'

**Tarjetas para delegados
se agotan.--Mas adeptos
de la coalicion**

El gran entusiasmo e interes en todo Filipinas por asistir a la Convencion de los antis, se ha demostrado esta mañana cuando las 500 tarjetas de nombramiento de Delegados, se agotaron inmediatamente. En vista de esto, se ha ordenado la impresion de otras 500 tarjetas más, de tal modo que se puede asegurar que los Delegados solamente que asistirán el domingo en la Convencion Nacionalista Democrata en el Baseball Stadium del Rizal Memorial, llegará a más de 1,000.

Todas las provincias desde Batanes hasta Jolo, estarán representadas en la Convencion. El Representante Agan y el Gobernador de Batanes ya están en Manila como Delegados de dicha provincia, mientras que de un momento a otro se espera a la Delegación de Jolo encabezada por Gulamu Rasul. Si no esta noche, mañana es esperado en Manila procedente de Baguio, el Senador Juan Sumulong para asistir a la Convencion. El senador Sumulong es anti-coalicionista.

Se tiene entendido que la Convencion durará todo el día, en vista de que se tratará de la Coalicion, y por este motivo hasta se ha preparado una ligera comida para el mediodía.

Los de la minoria también están ultimando ya sus preparativos para su Convencion el Domingo en el Opera House. Esta mañana después de las sesiones el Senador Osmeña y el Senador Vera se marcharon juntos al parecer para celebrar una conferencia con los otros líderes de la minoria sobre la Convencion.

Entre tanto el movimiento por la Coalicion continúa y sigue ganando mas adeptos.

Uno de los últimos en ser conquistados por los coalicionistas, es segun informes el Delegado Zialcita de Samar.

Esta mañana varios legisladores y otros líderes estuvieron en la casa del Presidente Quezon en Pasay y conferenciaron con él sobre la convencion y sobre todo sobre la coalicion. Se tiene entendido que el ex-Gobernador Cuenco que ya conferenció con él anoche, tuvo otra conferencia con el Presidente Quezon esta mañana.

Por otra parte, una gruesa delegación de los miembros de la Liga Pro-Quezon fué esta mañana a Pasay a ver al Presidente Quezon para notificarle que dicha Liga le ha nominado candidato para Presidente de la Mancomunidad y que trabajará por su candidatura.

Los quince delegados antis de la provincia de Cebu que se encuentran desde hace días, en Manila encabezados por el ex-Gobernador Mariano Jesus Cuenco, votarán conjuntamente contra toda forma de coalicion, en la convencion de los antis.

Pero aun en el caso de que la

causa de los anti-coalicionistas resulte derrotada y la mayoría apruebe la coalicion en las candidaturas presidenciales, la delegación de Cebu no se comprometerá a sostener dicha coalicion sin consultar antes con el comité provincial de Cebu.

THE TEACHING BAN

News Story of the Week

GOVERNMENT men who had been scrimping tidily little sums to take care of miscellaneous items in the family budget through part-time teaching and lecturing, received a jarring shock last Friday when it was announced that President Quezon turned down the cabinet's resolution which would lift the teaching ban for one year.

Many, including an assistant city fiscal and several technical men, immediately made known their decision to leave the government entirely in order that they may be able to earn a little more money as full-time teachers outside. These servants of the people belong to a typical class within the pale of the civil service whose financial returns for their daily drudgery is hardly sufficient to maintain a decent personal and family standard of living. They belong to an embryonic middle class upon whose growth and prosperity depends largely the realization of an active democracy in this nation.

These government employees, who have perforce stepped out of their largely altruistic posts, cannot be condemned as exhibitionists and unpatriotic. Their case is much too real and serious to be classified among the cases of "resignation-on-principles" as often occur in a free government. It is true that there have been government officials who left their posts in order to make MORE money. But it is an entirely different thing when government men, oldtimers at that, finally are forced to get out in order to make ends meet a little more comfortably for their families.

Re-Elect Pres. Quezon

By ELISEO G. TAROY
Balic-Balic, Manila

For many years President Quezon has been so alert to protect the people's interests, so aggressive in the fight for the rights of the poor, so constant in his consecration to humanity's cause that I simply could not understand why still a few of us do not favor his re-election. Every sensible Filipino knows that his fearless championship of the common people's cause again and again throughout his term as President of the Commonwealth has made them confident that which ever side he takes on a great public question is the side of Social Justice.

MURPHY ANNOUNCES EARLY SESSION PLAN

Governor General Frank Murphy, after a conference with Senate President Manuel L. Quezon and Speaker Quintin Paredes early this afternoon, announced that they had decided to advance the date of the regular session of the legislature. The exact date will be decided later by the party leaders, according to him.

President Quezon and Speaker Paredes asked for the advance of the regular session, saying that it will be more economical and will expedite and facilitate the establishment of the commonwealth. Governor Murphy said that he found no objection to the request.

The senate president and the speaker of the house will submit the matter of fixing the date for the start of the regular session to the members of the legislature. Legislators, according to them, are unanimously in favor of advancing the session as it will give them sufficient time to return to the provinces to begin their campaign.

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Tribune June 14 Herald June 17

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Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

1937

Commerce June 12

June 14-37

La Vanguardia

Officials However Admit President Quezon Discussed Early Independence With U. S. Chief Executive

(By Reuter)

Washington, June 11.—The statement made by Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino in Manila that it was virtually assured the Philippines would be granted complete independence on July 4, 1939 instead of in 1945 is not confirmed here.

Officials point out, however, that it is no secret that President Quezon met President Roosevelt and discussed the question.

The possibility of a trade agreement between the Philippines and the United States covering a period of 15 years was last night disclosed by Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino at a banquet given in his honor. He also stated that congress is at present inclined to Phil-

ippine independence not later than July 4, 1939.

President Quezon's proposal for early independence has been offered in all seriousness and has been motivated by frequent violations of the Tydings-McDuffie law on the part of the U. S. congress, Buencamino said.

About 40 members of the national assembly, besides judges of the court of appeals, cabinet members, bureau directors and assistant directors, city officials including councilors, the chief of police and the chief of the secret service bureau, attended the banquet at the Tiro al Blanco.

Assemblyman Jose Zulueta, the host, explained that the affair was offered not only to welcome the guest of honor but also to enable those present to hear from him an unofficial report of the Philippine situation abroad.

Several assemblymen present indicated that in view of the public character of the gathering they could not ask Buencamino certain questions which they desired clarified. For this reason they plan holding a private gathering where only assemblymen, and perhaps a few press representatives, will be invited. They declared they need certain information from Buencamino, which can be secured only at a private meeting.

Speaking of the early independence proposal, Buencamino explained that it was first propounded by the President to Mrs. Quezon and Secretary of Justice Yulo, he being the third to whom it was imparted before it was finally made public in the United States. Buencamino further revealed that congress appears favorably inclined toward it so that he would "not be surprised" if it should be made effective on July 4, 1939, at the latest.

President Quezon was so much upset by the open violations of the Tydings-McDuffie law, the first be-

ing registered about one month after the new law was formally accepted by the former Philippine Legislature, that he thought—and he later became firmly convinced—that the only solution to end the anomalous situation was early independence," Buencamino declared in his extemporaneous remarks.

"The President's plan," he went on, "is to secure a trade agreement, if and when independence is granted, an agreement which is more binding than the Tydings-McDuffie law, which cannot be altered or amended except by the mutual consent of both and which will run to a period of 15 years."

Buencamino declared that President Quezon's proposal and his position in the United States in favor of it, have been bolstered by the outcome of the recent London sugar conference, which he attended as a Philippine delegate in the American delegation headed by Norman Davis.

Under the agreement adopted at the conference, Buencamino repeated that he had said in previous press statements to the effect that even if independence were granted

the Philippines, the other nations which are signatory to that agreement will waive the most favored nation clause in favor of the Islands. Thus if Philippine sugar were admitted duty free to the United States after independence is granted, the other nations will not claim the same right, although they might be entitled to the same treatment.

Seated at the principal table at the right of the host, Assemblyman Zulueta, were Assemblymen Buencamino, the guest of honor, Ozamis, and Magsalin, Secretary of the Interior Quirino, and Judges Sison and Amador, Salvador, Landmeo and Celedonio Salvador. At the left were Secretary Vargas, Assemblymen Aquino, Perez and Domingador Tan, Secretary of Finance Alas, Mayor Posadas and Judge Imperial, Briones, Padilla, Dr. Manuel L. Roxas and Placido Mapa. There were about 200 present.

QUEZON PERMITE LA COMPRA DE DOS BARCOS MAS

Autoriza al Secretario Alas a adquirir dos buques mas de patrulla

El Presidente de Filipinas, Manuel L. Quezon, ha autorizado al Secretario de Hacienda, Antonio de las Alas, para que inicie las negociaciones necesarias a fin de reforzar la flota de guardacostas del gobierno con otras dos unidades mas.

Con esta autorización el Secretario de Hacienda ya ha enviado comunicaciones al exterior pidiendo informes sobre barcos que pueden ser utilizados para el servicio de patrulla en las costas de Filipinas.

La Oficina de Aduanas ha recalado la necesidad de poder contar con mayor servicio de guardacostas en las islas en vista de los frecuentes informes que se reciben de provincia que hablan de continuas filtraciones de contrabando de drogas y de inmigrantes. El actual servicio de guardacostas se cree inadecuado para abarcar toda la situación y mantener una continua patrulla en las aguas de las islas. El Administrador de Aduanas puso a conocimiento del secretario de hacienda esta situación, el cual a su vez endoso el asunto al Presidente Quezon.

Los dos nuevos barcos que seran adquiridos por el gobierno se procurara que desarrollen mayor velocidad que los que actualmente tiene en operacion la Oficina de Aduanas.

TODAY in the LEGISLATURE

Conference between Senate President Quezon, Speaker Paredes, Senator Recto, Floor Leader Leonardo Festin and Rep. Ramon Diokno, 8 a. m.

Majority caucus 9 a. m.

Opening of the special sessions of the two houses separately, 10 a. m. this morning.

Adoption of a joint resolution creating a committee to take charge of the canvassing of ballots in the last plebiscite.

Adoption of a joint resolution expressing condolence for the family of the late Senate President Protempore Jose A. Clarin.

Adjournment of the session out of respect to the late Senator Clarin.

Tomorrow's Activities:

Certification of ballots.

Opening of the sessions at 4 p. m., for each house, of this hour to govern daily until further notice.

1937

Tribune June 12

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1937 June 12

Advertiser 12-37

El Presidente Quezon

ya esta restablecido

Manila, Junio 12—(Por Radio)—Completamente restablecido de la enfermedad que el habia aquejado en la garganta, el Presidente Quezon salio del John Hopkins Hospital, de Baltimore, y juntamente con el General Basilio Valdes se fue a Nueva York para celebrar entrevistas con los miembros de la delegacion para la Conferencia Comercial, antes de emprender el viaje de regreso al pais, que lo hara probablemente via Europa.

June 16-37
La Opinion

M McNUTT PUEDE OBSTACULIZAR

Sus declaraciones ayer se consideran bastante significativas

Se abrigan ahora temores en los centros legislativos del gobierno de que cualquier plan de expansion del programa economico de la mancomunidad que necesita del desembolso de millones de pesos se encuentre con la oposicion del Alto Comisionado de los Estados Unidos en Filipinas, el cual en sus declaraciones hechas ayer manifesto que su principal objetivo es mantener el credito de Filipinas.

El Comisionado McNutt hablo muy brevemente de este asunto y ha rehusado hablar mas especificamente de su politica diciendo que el programa de industrializacion es un asunto que afecta exclusivamente al gobierno de la Mancomunidad.

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon ha sido frecuentemente criticado por grupos de la minoria por su alegado fracaso en esbozar un programa economico, que en opinion de los oposicionistas es la base de la independencia politica del pais y la completa separacion de Filipinas con los Estados Unidos.

El presidente personalmente, en varias ocasiones, segun informes particulares recibidos aqui, ha revelado a algunos miembros de su delegacion las razones que le asisten al no redactar un programa economico definitivo. La inseguridad de nuestra actual situacion es una de las varias razones que aduce.

El programa economico que el gobierno se propone llevar a cabo, necesitara posiblemente de una capitalizacion de P50,000,000, ademas de los fondos ya entregados a la Corporacion de Fomento Nacional.

Por lo mismo que el presupuesto que se ha de asignar para el programa de desenvolvimiento economico tiene que ser necesariamente grande, los legisladores temen que la asignacion de fondos resulte demasiado liberal y en tal caso la inevitable intervencion del Alto Comisionado de los Estados Unidos puede dificultar la ejecucion del programa economico.

Se ha indicado recientemente por un alto oficial de la Corporacion de Fomento Nacional que una de las razones porque se llevaran a cabo las nuevas empresas industriales es el hecho mismo de que cualquier programa economico que se adopte podria ser afectado en su ejecucion por cualquier cambio radical en nuestro "status" politico.

Buen Camino Talk Is
Not Confirmed In U.S.

By UNITED PRESS
WASHINGTON, June 11.— The statement made by Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino in Manila that it was virtually assured the Philippines would be granted complete independence on July 4, 1939 instead of in 1945 is not confirmed here.

Officials point out, however, that it is no secret that President Quezon met President Roosevelt and discussed the question.

1937 June 15
Herald

ENDORSEMENT OF COALITION SEEN

Opposition To Proposal Fast
Dying Out; "Recalcitrants"
Being Won Over

With the former strong opposition to the coalition plan fast dying out and the pro-coalition movement gaining momentum daily since the return of Senate President Quezon, the formal endorsement of the proposal at the coming national conventions of the two major political parties next Sunday is believed almost a certainty.

The decision reached by the minority leaders to hold their convention simultaneously with that of the majority is an unfailing indication which way the wind blows, it was observed in local political circles today. Keen observers deduct from this decision of the minority the fact that assurances have been made on both sides that the coalition will be accepted.

Senator Jose Avelino, one of the strongest opponents of the coalition plan, today stated that there is a greater probability of the coalition being approved at the majority convention than otherwise. Representative Tomas Oppus, also formerly a critic of the movement, went as far this morning as defending the coalition at the caucus of majority representatives in the office of Speaker Paredes.

It was learned, however, that several members of the legislature are planning to assail the coalition during the majority convention. Nevertheless, it is believed that this opposition will not prosper, especially in the face of repeated statements on the part of Senate President Quezon that he is for the coalition.

June 14-37
La Vanguardia

LA 'FAR EASTERN' NO QUEDARA AFECTADA

Previendo la prohibición, se había preparado para un programa de expansión

Aunque hay informes de que varias escuelas y colegios recibirán un fuerte golpe como resultado de la acción del Presidente Quezon al desaprobado la resolución del gabinete que permite a funcionarios del gobierno enseñar por un período de un año más, la Far Eastern University no quedará muy afectada, según ha indicado hoy la gerencia.

Por el contrario, todos los planes de expansión y mejoramiento en la Universidad se están llevando a cabo con gran éxito. El edificio para mujeres que está situado en el campo del Norte y que dará cabida a la high school para mujeres está por terminar. Se abrirá como se había anunciado el nuevo curso de aeronáutica.

La Universidad, previendo ya la prohibición de que funcionarios del gobierno puedan al mismo tiempo dedicarse a la enseñanza, ha hecho ya sus arreglos para hacer frente a la situación. Por ejemplo, hace varios meses sustituyó al Juez Mariano Albert como decano del instituto de abogacía por el decano Leoncio B. Monson. Otros profesores también fueron puestos ya para relevar en caso de emergencia a los que desempeñan estos cargos y son al mismo tiempo funcionarios del gobierno. Estos sustitutos están ya dispuestos a actuar como tales.

El Presidente Reyes de la Universidad que tiene el plan de emplear a profesores que no se dediquen a otros quehaceres y la prohibición viene a ayudarlo a desarrollar su plan.

"No perderemos a todos los funcionarios del gobierno que trabajan por nosotros", declaró el Sr. Reyes, "y de hecho, muchos de nuestros profesores han dimitido ya del gobierno. Tengo entendido que otros varios están dispuestos también a dejar el gobierno y permanecer con nosotros."

Subscriber's Name

Herald June 14-37

Manuel L. Quezon 1937

Bulletin June 16

QUEZON, OSMENA, ROXAS WILL TOUR VISAYAN SECTOR

Anti-Coalitionist Section Reported Objective; Leaders To Accompany Body Of Senator Clarin

Senate-President Quezon will tour the Visayan Islands in a cutter immediately after the funeral of the late Senator Jose A. Clarin in Bohol, it was revealed at the legislature this morning. President Quezon will accompany the remains of the dead senator to Bohol on the s. s. Bohol on June 19.

President Quezon's Visayan tour, which will take him to the Negros provinces, and other centers of anti-coalitionist sentiment in the south, is taken as a strategic move to win the opponents of the plan. The itinerary of the president is now under preparation.

It was indicated from reliable sources that Senator Osmeña who is scheduled to run for vice-president in the coalition ticket, and Rep. Manuel Roxas, another minority leader, may accompany President Quezon in the tour. It is believed apparent from these indications that the purpose of the tour is to cinch the coalition in the Visayas and to launch a smashing drive for the support of the Quezon-Osmeña ticket in the south.

Stubborn opposition to the coalition was voiced this morning by two leaders of Cebu politics, one an anti and the other a pro, when former Governor Mariano Jesus Cuenco and Rep. Hilario Abellana both announced an uncompromising stand against the proposed coalition which will be presented for a showdown at the convention of the parties next Sunday.

Ex-Governor Cuenco declared that despite his conferences with anti leaders including President Quezon and Speaker Paredes, the Cebu delegation will solidly vote against the coalition at the convention of the majority at the Rizal tennis stadium next Sunday. He said that whatever will be decision of the majority at the convention will be submitted at a meeting of the antis in Cebu.

If the coalition is approved, Mr. Cuenco said, he will submit it to the provincial committee of the antis in Cebu and then it is up for this body to decide on what stand it will take on the coalition.

On the other hand Rep. Abellana, a pro, declared that several provisions of the election bill, if not taken out, would cause the pros to oppose the election measure and will probably buck the coalition. He refers to the provision giving two election inspectors to the party having a majority in the legislature and only one inspector to the minority irrespective of whether the minority

has had a majority in a district at the last elections.

This provision is, manifestly unfair, Rep. Abellana explained and unjust to the pros.

PATUNGO NA SI QUEZON SA HABANA

Magbabalik agad sa Estados Unidos upang makipanyam kay Roosevelt

(Sa "Associated Press")

Washington, Hunio 17.—Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth ng Pilipinas at ang mga kasama sa kaniyang pangkat ay sumakáy sa tren ngayong patungo sa Miami, Florida, at buhat sa nasabing daungan ay maglalakbay sila bukas na patungo sa Habana, Kuba.

Bago sumakáy sa kaniyang tren ay ipinahayag ng pangulong Quezon na sa Martes o Miercoles ay magbabalik siya sa Estados Unidos upang maglayag na patungong Europa buhat sa New York sa iká 13 ng Hulyo. Sa paglalakbay na ito ay magtutuloy siyang umuwi sa Maynila.

Samantala, si Jose Yulo, kalihim ng katarungan ng commonwealth, ay umalis na patungo sa New York. Nakatakdá siyang tutulak sa Sabado patungo sa Europa, at darating sa Maynila sa iká 10 ng Agosto. Makakasama ng kalihim Yulo si Flaviano Guerrero, ang tanging naglilingkod na pilipino sa bantog na G-Men ng Estados Unidos. Sinabi nito na inatasan siya ng pangulong Quezon na itatag ang kagawaran ng G-Men sa Pilipinas.

\$50,000,000 REFUND TALKED

Quezon, Before Visiting
Cuba Friday Calls
On Morgenthau

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—President Quezon today conferred with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to arrange for payment to the Philippine government of \$50,000,000 coconut oil excise taxes held by the U. S. Treasury.

After the conference Quezon said further "study and discussion" are necessary before the money is transferred. He said "no trouble" exists in connection with arrangements for the refund, adding that disposition of the \$50,000,000 windfall is up to the national assembly.

Quezon returned here today from New York.

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UP).—It was revealed here today that President Quezon will make a friendly visit to Cuba next Friday, June 18.

Malalaman na ang hihirangin sa Iloilo

Kung hindi bukas ay tiyak nang malalaman hanggang sa Lunes o Martes na darating ang mahihirang na alkalde sa ciudad ng Iloilo, sapagkat inasahang malapatalastas na ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa Malakanyang ang napili niyang maging punong tagapagpaganap sa bagong ciudad na nakatakdang pasisinayaan na sa iká 16 ng Hulong papasok.

Ang inheniero Alfredo Eugenio ng Sebu, naging inhenierong pangpu-
rok ng Iloilo ay siyang naririnig na pinakamalakás na kandidato. Sa pagpapasinaya sa pagkatatag ng bagong ciudad ay maraming matataás na pinunong pangbansa ang aanyayahan upang maging mga panauhing pangdangal.

Iloilo Mayor To Be Chosen Soon

The mayor of Iloilo will be known in two or three days, during which time President Manuel L. Quezon is expected to advise Malacanan of the appointee, it was learned yesterday. The inauguration of the city will be held on July 16.

Alfredo Eugenio, district engineer of Cebu and former district engineer of Iloilo, is reported to be a likely candidate.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Mabuhay June 18, 1937

Ang nasa ibaba ay pangkalahatang tanawin sa kombensyon ng mayoria na ipinakikita ang isang panig ng Rizal Tennis Stadium at ang plataporma. Nagsasalita ang pang-ulong Quezon sa harap ng mikropono ng radio nang kunin ang larawan. Kabilang sa nangasa plataporma sina kalihim-senador Sison, kalihim-kinatawang Rodriguez, kinatawang Ramon Diokno, at iba pang lider ng pangkatin.



La Vanguardia June 14 1937

Tribune May 15-37

QUEZON APLAZA SU VIAJE PARA ASISTIR A LAS AUDIENCIA

Se embarcará con Yulo para Europa el día 21 y Romero sale del Hospital John Hopkins "muy bien"

(De la "Associated Press")

Washington, 14 de junio.—Los círculos filipinos de esta capital han anunciado que el Presidente de la Mancomunidad Filipina Manuel L. Quezon y el Secretario de Justicia José Yulo han vuelto a aplazar su viaje a Europa. Ahora piensan salir el 21 de junio. El señor Quezon es esperado en Washington el martes. El aplazamiento hara que el Secretario Yulo pueda asistir a las audiencias del Comité Conjunto. Acaso el Presidente Quezon también asista.

F. A. Wahring, un miembro americano del Comité, ha declarado que ya se han sometido muchos informes, principalmente de empresas comerciales americanas en Filipinas.

José E. Romero, floor lider de la mayoría en la Asamblea Nacional de Filipinas, ha vuelto a Washington, después de ingresar en el John Hopkins Hospital, en Baltimore.

Dijo que estaría aquí durante las audiencias. Romero dijo que los médicos del hospital "me hicieron un examen total y me hallaron muy bien".

El Secretario Yulo es esperado esta noche en Washington, procedente de Nueva York.

Un portavoz de Filipinas ha dicho: "Esperamos estar plenamente representados en las audiencias".

FROM the "Philippine-American Advocate," of April-May, 1937, "spunk (not skunk) special" news-sheet edited by Teddy de Nolasco, Washington, D.C., we quote a few barbs about Philip Buencamino, our wonder-boy who now tangoes around under his well-earned feathers of "Benjamin Franklin of the Philippines": "Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino, self-styled 'Senator,' came to America with President Quezon. He fussed around without any particular duties to perform. With his extra-thick spectacles he tried on his own account to frighten away Filipinos who came to call on the President..." Writing about his arrival, the Advocate reported, "Buencamino was nervous and it was feared he was going to have a breakdown. Except for a dirty shout at him by a Filipino named Joe Baloy there was no demonstration or riot. The police (New York) thought Buencamino was too nervous and scared." Tut, tut! Mr. de Nolasco should have seen Philip coming down the gang-plank in Manila. There was not-

Cont. on the next page

1937 Subscriber's Name *Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon* *June 19-37* *May 16*
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LEGISLATURE IS DUE TO ACT ON MATTER TODAY

Regular Session To Be
Advanced From July
16 To Next Monday

HASTE URGED

Both Chambers Expected
To Approve Project-
ed Bill Quickly

The legislature today is scheduled to approve a bill advancing the date of the regular session from July 16 to next Monday, June 24.

This plan contemplates a continuous session of the present legislature, adjourning the present special session sine die by the week end and proceeding immediately with the regular session by Monday.

Before adjourning the special session, however, the legislative leaders regard it important to pass the election bill which is one of the most important measures scheduled for action. The reason for the haste is due to the time element involved in the naming of election personnel and the taking of steps necessary to prepare the election machinery.

Senate Expects Bill Today

The senate is expected to receive the bill advancing the date of the regular sessions this morning and act on it immediately. The house will take up the measure in the afternoon and concur with the senate's action.

The bill on advancing the date of the regular session is the second of two bills which the extraordinary meeting approves.

The proposition to fuse the special with the regular session is aimed at saving transportation expenses of legislators in returning to their homes and coming back for the sessions. It is likewise feared that if the regular session is to take place on July 16 not many of the legislators could come for the sessions as they would be too busy campaigning for the national elections next September.

Long Sessions Seen

The remaining days of this week will be devoted to the drafting of the election bill and the discussion of it by the two chambers. So that its passage can be assured during the week, prolonged sessions may be held.

A large portion of the members of the senate and the house will be away during the rest of the special session and for about a week of the regular session. They are making a trip to Bohol to escort the body of the late Senator Jose A. Clarin, president pro tempore of the senate, who died on June 2. Senator Clarin will be buried in his

Mga Bapor Alang Guardacostas

Si Presidente Manuel Quezon mihatag ug autorisasyon ni Secretary Antonio de las Alas aron kini maoy mangita ug paagi sa pag pamulong ug mga bag-ong bapor aron ipuno sa serbisyo sa Guardacostas.

Ang buro sa Adwana kanunay nga naga mulo tungod kay daghang report gikan sa dagkung mga probinsiya diin naga pahiba-

lo nga adunay mga kontrabandistas. Ang mga bapor karon sa guardacostas dili maka agpas sa li-hok sa mga kontrabandistas tungod kay kulang ra kaayo. Tungod niini hayan nga paga pun-an dayon ang Buro sa adwana ug mga bag-o ug makusog nga bapor anha sa serbisyo sa guardacosta.

hing queer in Mr. Buencamino. Well, come to think of it, except his clothes. Mr. de Nolasco, thanks for the free subscription.

"WHAT'S a Constitution between friends?" was a typical aside of Manila's political smart-alecks a few months ago. The joke swept the country by storm and reached its crescendo during the projected Malacañan appointment of Judge Francisco Enage. Now that the President has decided to enforce the provisions of the organic act of the Commonwealth to the letter against government officials engaged in the teaching profession there are those who raise hell about this injustice to private institutions of learning. Where do we stand now? Ye Gods and little fishes, has our reason gone with the wind?

June 20, 1937
Mabuhay

Nagdaan Muna Sa Miami Si Quezon

MIAMI, Fla., Hunio 18 (UP)—Sandaling tumigil ngayong gabrito ang pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Commonwealth ng Pilipinas sa kaniyang paglalakbay na patungong Habana, bilang panauhing opisial ng pamahalaang kubano.

Kaniyang sinasabing napakabuti ang tagay ng pananalapi ng Pilipinas "at matuling nalulunasang mahalagang suliraning hinaharap namin ngayon—ang pagsasaka."

Binabalak ng Punong Tagapagpaganap ng Kapuluan na sumakay sa bapor Florida sa pagtungo sa Habana, kasama sina Rafael Alunan, komandante-heneral Basillio Valdes at komandante Manuel Nieto.

1937
Tribune April 20

Special to the TRIBUNE
 Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Apr. 19.—The provincial boards of Ilocos Norte and Abra, in a joint session today in Dingras, unanimously passed a resolution urging President Quezon to run for reelection. Both boards approved another resolution urging the national government to appropriate funds for the completion of the Abra-Ilocos Norte inter-provincial highway. Governor Roque B. Ablan of Ilocos Norte and Governor Bienvenido Valera of Abra presided alternately over the meeting.

available, the Board will have to reduce all automobile allowances to cover the deficiencies.

Governor Lino Castillejo, who initiated the remodelling of the old provincial capitol, said he would negotiate for the immediate completion of the annex building.—L.M.

native home, Tagbilaran, Bohol.

The delegation will be headed by Senate President Manuel Quezon and Senator Sergio Osmeña. It will leave on the s. s. Bohol Wednesday afternoon after the necrological services in the senate hall.

The Quezon-Osmeña delegation will return to Manila on July 2 after touring Visayan provinces in the interest of the Quezon-Osmeña ticket.

Brief Sessions Held

The senate and house met in very brief sessions yesterday. After the house session in the afternoon, the two parties held a caucus in Speaker Quintin Paredes' office.

There were, however, several bills introduced during the house session. One of the bills was by Representative Jose Uy, who would empower the general manager of the Philippine Charity Sweepstake Office to appoint and fix the salaries of his personnel and exempt any of the prizes won in a sweepstake race from attachment and execution.

Representative Agustin Kintanar asked in a bill for P300,000 to check the locust infestation in several provinces. Representatives Manuel Fortich, Jose Ozamis and Claudio Sandoval proposed a bill which would exempt public lands under lease, which are devoted to livestock grazing, from the payment of land tax.

Representative Cipriano Primicias tried to steal a march on the coalition by introducing a bill to provide for the first election for president, vice-president and members of the national assembly.

Representative Eligio Lagman asked for P3,000 for roads and bridges in Guagua, and another P3,000 for school aid to the same municipality, in Pangasinan.

Taliba June 20-37

Ep N date June 23

Si Quezon Sa Miami



Makikita sa larawan ang Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon na may salaming may kulay sa mata na pananggaling sa liwanag ng araw, samantalang kinakapanayam ng mga mamamahayag nang siya'y dumating sa Miami, Florida, patungo sa Kuba.

QUEZON VUELVE A NUEVA YORK

(De la United Press)

NUEVA YORK, 22 de junio.—El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, del Commonwealth Filipino, es esperado aquí el martes por la mañana, procedente de Miami, Florida. No se sabe cuanto tiempo permanecerá aquí, antes de dirigirse a Washington. Llegó a Miami ayer a bordo del Florida, procedente de La Habana, Cuba.

1937
Free Press June 25

Unless President Quezon rules otherwise, the claims of the Crown Mines, Inc., within Baguio's townsite, may be canceled. Acting Secretary of Justice Jose P. Melencio has rendered an opinion to the effect that "the claims having been registered on a subterfuge and being in reality non-existent, the erroneous and inadvertent registration thereof was void from the very beginning, and conferred no rights. Cancellation of the entries is the logical step to take."

1937
Bulletin June 26

MANILA CITY HALL TO AWAIT ARRIVAL OF PRES. QUEZON

Cornerstone Of New Edifice Will Not Be Laid Until Quezon Returns

Manila's proposed imposing city hall will have to wait for the laying of its cornerstone until the arrival here of President Manuel L. Quezon.

This was decided upon the other day by Mayor Juan Posadas, Pres. Manuel de la Fuente, of the municipal board, and other city officials. They have picked the Philippine chief executive to perform the cornerstone ceremonies, and since President Quezon is now in the United States and is not expected in Manila until the early part of July or the middle of August, it was agreed to hold up the event until that date.

The proposed city hall will cost approximately P1,000,000, and when completed, will be the most imposing and beautiful of its kind in this country. It will be erected on the present site of the dilapidated city hall.

majority wanted the change. The resolution, which was unanimously passed by the council, was sent to President Quezon for his approval.

Nagtungo sa Philadelphia ang pangulong Quezon

(Sa "Associated Press")

Washington, Hunio 24.—Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng Commonwealth ng Pilipinas ay tumalak ngayon sa Washington patungong Philadelphia, Pa., upang ipasok ang kanyang anak na babai sa kolehiro roon.

Binabalak ng puno ng Commonwealth na bumalik dito bukas upang pumili ng isang pook na mapagtatayuan ng gusali ng embahadang pilipino.

pangangalakal at maginhawahan na ang mga mamamayan sa paglalakbay nila.—S.

Bukawe, Bulakan, Hunio 24.—Nagtamo ng matinding dagok ang mga may pahuateng sa bayang ito, sapagka't naghihigpit ang mga pinuno sa mga polisya sa pamamagitan nang pag-uutos na gawin ang tahasang pag-uusig sa naulit na sugal at ang pulis na hindi makahuli ng may pahuateng o kobrador kayá nasa panganib na mapigil nang walang sahod.—S.

Camarines Town Votes To Adopt Name 'Zeneida'

(Bulletin Bureau)

NAGA, Camarines Sur, Sept. 27.—The municipal council of San Fernando passed a resolution changing the name of the town to Zeneida, in honor of one of the daughters of President Quezon. Headed by Mayor Jose Floridiza, the local council canvassed the municipality whether they liked the name. The

Un experto de Nueva York ha sido contratado por el Presidente Quezon para ayudar en la reorganizacion del sistema policiaco nacional de Filipinas. Es el capitán Thomas Bagan, del cuerpo policiaco de la ciudad de Nueva York, a quien el alcalde Fiorello LaGuardia ha concedido un permiso de seis meses, para dicho fin.

1937
Ep Sur June 26June 26-36
Bulletin

Kinakailangan natin ang kagitingan upang igalang ng mga bansa

Sinulat ng abogado CLARO B. SANTOS

Ang kasaysayan ng Pilipinas ay nagiwan ng isang bakas ng kagitingan at katapangang ipinamalas nang nakaruang dalawang himagsikan. Hindi бага noon ang pinuhunan natin ay buhay at lahat na upang matamo ang ating kalayaan at mahango sa isang kaalipnang lumalaganap?...

Ngayong wala pa tayong kalayaan bagaman namamalas na natin ang mga silahis nito sa silangan, ano naman kaya ang kinakailangan upang maihanda ang isang hina harap na maligaya at kasiya siya ng ating mga anak at hinlog? Ah, isang Pamahalaang matatag at malinis. Kapag ito ang naga nap ay makatitayak tayo ng isang bukas na maliwanag at kasiyasya.

Ngunit ano naman kaya ang kinakailangan upang tayo'y magkaroon ng isang Pamahalaang ganito? Tayong mamamayang siyang pumipili ng mga taong umuugit ng Pamahalaan ay kailangang magpakasakit, alalaong бага, itabi ang kapakanan ng sarili at ang isipin ay ang kapakanan ng marami. Hindi бага malimit nating nakikita na huwag lamang na hindi bigyan ng kaluwagan ang isang mamayan, nalilimot na ang simulaing nagakay sa kaniya sa tugatog. Nariyan ang maraming lider ng mga manggagawa na matapos na matanghal at gawing tuntungan ang mga kaawaawang anak-pawis ay dagli dagling tumatalikod sa pinanggalingang mga kasama dahil lamang sa sariling kapakanan. Nariyan ang maraming manghahalal na ang karapatan ay ipinagbibili. Nariyan ang maraming kinatawan ng iba't ibang Kapisanan na kung narinig na ang tagiting ng ginto ay nakalilimot na sa kanilang karapatan.

Sa kabila ng lahat ng mga iyan, paanong tayong manghahalal at mamamayan ay igagalang, ay sa atin na rin nagmumula ang kapintasan o dahilan? May lakas na magsabi sila: Bakit ko sila igagalang ay sa nabili ko lamang sila? Bakit ko sila titingnan ay nasisikangan ko sila ano mang oras. Napakahina ang loob ng karamihan sa atin kung sa ngalang salapi at puesto... Nariyan ang ating kahiyaan.

Kaya upang tayo'y igalang, kailangang magsakit, kaunting pagsasakit lamang. Nananalig akong ito'y maluwag o madali nating magagawa kung ating ibigin. Kung bakit? Pagka't kung noong araw, buhay na natin ang inihandog alang alang sa ating bayan, ngayo pa kaya, ngayong pa, kayang hindi na buhay ang kinakailangan upang tayo'y magtagumpay?

Kaya, kaunting pagsusumakit lamang, mga tlog na kababayan, at ito naman ay hindi pangmaluwatan. Sa araw na hindi nalalayo, kung ito'y ating isasagawa at isasakatuparan ay makikita natin at madadama natin kung gaano katamis at kung gaano kabuti ang maidudulot nitong pagsasakit na

ito. harap ng Dios, sa harap ng tao at higit sa lahat, sa harap ng ating kapuwa bansa ay taas ang noo nating mawiwikang tayo'y karapat-dapat sa isang paggalang na katulad ng malalaking bayang hinahangaan sa sangsinukob.

Tunghayan mo, iginagalang na kababayan, ang nalathala sa Lawyer's Journal, Vol. V No. 10, noong ika 31 ng Mayo, 1937, na gaya ng mga sumusunod:

"Ang paglalakbay ng Pangulong Quezon sa Estados upang makipayanayam tungkol sa suliranin sa kabuhayan ng mga Pilipino at Amerikano, at dahil dito ang Asamblea Nacional ay naglaan ng P150,000.00 ay lumikha ng masusing pagsalungat sa mga manghabasa ng mga pahayagang amerikano, ayon kay Edward E. Boman ng Prensa Unida

"Mga Amerikano at Pilipino ang nagpahatid ng sulat na may mga lagda sa Washington Post sa pangyayaring ang gayong kalaking halaga ay maaaring magugol sa ibang mabuting paraan dito sa Kapuluan at ang paglulumagak ni Quezon sa Washington ay napakatagal.

"Si John Higdon Garret na kapanggagaling lamang na dumalaw sa Kapuluan, ay nagsabing ang layunin ng Pangulong Quezon sa paglalakbay niya ay upang makipayanayam tungkol sa suliranin sa kabuhayan, ngunit ang kaniyang tanong 'Iyan kaya'y nangagahulugan ng linggo o buwan upang isagana'?"

Ang Pangulong Quezon ay napakaluwat na dito. Atin ti-punin ang gayong napakaraming salapi para sa mga kaawaawang Pilipino

"Si Garret ay sang ayon sa ginawi ng naging Senador Juan Sumulong at Heneral Emilio Aguinaldo, na hingan ang Pangulong Quezon ng tiyak na mga layunin, at tinukoy ang isang lathala ni Harold Fay sa Cristian Century, na sinasabing ang isa sa mga layunin o pakay ng tanggulang pangbansa ay upang 'Subaybayan (pastulan) ang mga karaniwang mamamayan (cow common people).

"Si Joseph S. Castro sa isang kalatas na ipinadala sa Washington Post, na tumutukoy sa Pangulong Quezon: 'Syay nakipagusap sa Pangulong Roosevelt sa loob ng isang oras kay Cordell Hull isang oras din at sa ilang pinuno ng pamahalaan. Pagkatapos ay nagtatumpati, na iyon din at iyon din ang sinasabi sa lahat ng sandali, at sa gabi naman ay nasa klub na panggabi. At ang P150,000.00. Tunlungan tayo ng Dios."

"Sanay maipahiwatig, sa Pangulong Roosevelt sa mga huling palitan nila ng salita ng Pangulong

A pesar de estos acontecimientos, la cuestión, filipina personificada en la metrópoli por el Presidente Quezon, no está tan relegada al olvido. El

"Oakland Tribune," de California, se ocupó recientemente de ella, discentiendo y considerando improcedente la incorporación de Filipinas a la Unión Pan-americana. Por su lado,



Quezon

el "Lexington Leader", de Kentucky, defiende la existencia de las fuerzas como de Japón y otras.

June 22-37

El Centinela

La coalicion tambaleando al presente?

Manila, Junio 22 (Radio) La coalicion esta ahora tambaleando debido a las diferencias que actualmente estan surgiendo en el pais, al decir de un viejo politico, al menos de que el Presidente Quezon con su buen tacto llegue a arreglar dichas diferencias. En un meeting del partido de la exposicion, se lanzaron acusaciones contra los dirigentes del gobierno unos 14 puntos, demostrando palpablemente de que los que dirigen la politica del pais no gobiernan de acuerdo con lo prometido.

Quezon, sabihin dito na umalis na patungo sa Kapuluan upang tipirin ang salapi ng mga Pilipino."

Isa pang lathala ni Harry V. Mason, ay nagsasabing siya'y nagtataka na ang halagang P150,000.00 ay inilaan sa paglalakbay ng Pangulong Quezon, at ang misyon ay nangangailangan lamang ng mahigit na isang araw upang tapusin ang kanilang gawain, at ang lider ng bayang Pilipino ay binuksan na naman ang tungkol sa kalayaan. Sinabi niyang si Quezon ay sang-ayon na ang kalayaan ay ipagka-loob sa lalong madaling panahong maaari at ang ganap na paghiwalay sa Estados Unidos.

"Ang isa pangbagay na ipinagtataka ko—patuloy ni Harry V. Mason—ay ang pagpunang inihayag ng Pangulong Quezon laban sa aming Kongreso at Seligang Batas. Bakit natin pipigilin

ang isang taong katulad ni Quezon na magpatuloy at bigyan ang mga mamamayan ng isang Pamahalaan na ayon sa kaniyang nais? Si Quezon ay napakalaki na ngayon para sa Estados Unidos"

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Talib June 28, 1937

Magtulong-tulong tayo sa pagtatayo ng bantayog ng pagsasarili ng Inang Bayan

Simulat ni
MARCELO GALAN VICENTE

Dumating na ang panahong kaiba sa lahat ng ating pakikipagtunggali at pakikibaka sa Kasarinlan ng Inang bayan, na pinatutunayan ng mga pagsasakit at pagsisikap ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon na mapakili ang panahon ng paghahandog na ipinagkakaloob sa atin ng batas na nagtatag ng malasariling pamamahala. Ang paninindigang mahinahon ng pangulo ng Pilipinas sa paglahad ng kaniyang kahilingan wasto at tumpak sa tunay na itinitibok ng damdaming bayan sa ngayon ay malabis na umaani ng papuri at pagkatig ng sangbayan, lalonglalo na ang mga masugid na katunggali at kasalungat ng ating lider nang mga nakaraang panahon. Palibhasa'y may malaking pagtitiwala ang pangulong Quezon na ang bugso ng init ng kaniyang pagsasakit alang-alang sa ikabubuti ng lahat ay sinasangayunan ng takbo ng pangyayari at kilusan sa Amerika, kaya't hindi siya nagatubiling samantalain ang gayong pagkaka-taon. At hindi kaila sa lahat na hindi lamang ang pagpapaga ng panahon ng pagsubok sa ating pamahalaan sa kasalukuyan ang kaniyang hinaharap sa Estados Unidos, kungdi pati ang suliraning pangkabuhayan ng ating bansa ay inaayos rin upang kung sakaling sumapit ang dakilang araw ng ating pagsasarili ay isa na tayong ganap na may kakayahan sa pagbalikat ng ating tungkulin bilang isang bansang malaya dito sa silangan na maaaring magdala ng lahat ng pasaning dudugso sa ating pamumuhay. Sakaling palarin ang Pangulong Quezon at sangayunan ng mga iba't ibang balakid sa ating mithiin ay malabis na maaasahan ng sangbayan na magkakaroon tayo ng kalayaan at mabuting pakikipagkalakalan sa ibang bansa.

Dahil dito'y tungkulin naman ng sangbayanang ipadama, ipakilala at iukol ang wagas at matapat na pagtulong sa pangasiwaan nating ibinabangot itinatayo sa kasalukuyan, upang maiwasan ng ating bayan ang ano mang balakid na si sira sa karangalang idinadambana at pinagayaman dito sa ating bansa, tuloy ang walang alinlangang pagsusumikap ng ating mga lider sa kasalukuyan ay hindi mangangambang mapatuloy sa kanilang landasin, pagka't tayo ang kanilang mga sulo sa kanilang tagumpay alang alang sa inang bayan.

Kaya't mahigpit na dapat maiwasan ng mga mamamayan ang pakikitungo sa ano mang uri ng mapupusok na kilusan, ang pagsunod at pagtalima sa mga aral at simulain nito ay dapat mapangalagaan, pati ng mga pamamayani ng mga mapagsamantalang lider na kinakasangkapan lamang ang kawalang malay ng mamamayan pati ng kanilang pagtitiwala, ay nangangailangang masugpo ng sangbayan sa ilalim ng Commonwealth. Hindi dapat malimot na ang karamihan ng mga lider

ng ano mang kilusang mapanira sa ating pamahalaan na siyang pinatutunayan ng pangyayari sa mga nasaksihang nabigong pagbabangon. Higit sa lahat ay hindi rin kaila sa lahat ng marami sa mga lider ay ginagawang "negosio" ang

sa ating bayan. At bunga ng pagtalima sa di mabuting mga aral at palatuntunan ng mga nagpapanggap na lider ay napipinsala sa wakas ang sangbayan at pati ng pamahalaan.

Upang maliwanagang lalo ng bayan kung dapat itakwil, sumpain, at bakahin ng sangbayan ang ano mang uri ng mga kilusang mapupusok at mapanira lamang sa ating paghahanda, lalonglalo na sa ngayong nasa landas tayo ng isang ganap na pagsubok, ay tutukuyin ko rito ang nabigong pagbabangon sa Kabuyaw, Laguna, na isang bayang tahirnik at ang mamamayan ay dating mga masunurin at payapa. Hindi ko pinagalanganang ilarawan ang pinakahuling hindi pa marahil nalilimot ng sangbayan na nasaksihan noong Mayo, 1935.

Nais kong ipabatid sa sangbayan na matapos makapagukol ng panahon at salapi ang maraming mamamayan sa Kabuyaw sa kilusan ng Sakdalista ay nagwakas pa ng lalong ganap na kabiguan, ito'y ang kamatayan at bilangguan. At ang mga nalabi o mga nangulila ay siyang nangagpasan ng pinakamabigat na pagsubok ng kapalaran na bagama't hindi panahon at di dapat balikatin ay napilitan ding gawin ang lahat, pagka't siyang bunga ng pangungulila. Sa kabilang dako ay nangaligtas ang mga lider na siyang unang nagsipagtago sa iba't ibang sulok at kabundukan, pati ng lider na si Benigno Ramos ay nagtatago sa Hapon. Maliwanag ang ginawang pagsasamantala ng mga lider ng kilusan at marahil ito ang maltuturing na pinakamabigat na kasalanan na di dapat patawarin ng sangbayan, pagka't ang lahat ng pinagsamantalahan sa dulong ito ay pawang mga mahihirap, at walang malay sa sasapiting kapighatian at kasawian. Ang lahat ng ito'y bunga lamang ng pagtitiwala at pananabik ng mga mamamayan sa kasarinlan ng inang bayan, bagam sa isang dako naman ay tinitiyak kong isang ganap na komedia lamang ito ng mga lider ng sakdalismo na naging maagap sa pagbabagsak ng ating paghahanda na ang buong akala'y mapapagtagumpayan nila.

At alinsunod sa mga karansangtinataglay ko sa ngayon hinggil sa mga kilusang mapupusok at mapanira lamang sa ating sariling bantayog ng karangalang itinatayo sa kasalukuyan, minarapat kong tawagan ang sangbayan upang kumilos sa pagputol, pag-iwas at pagbabagong paninindigan, pagka't ang panahong ating tinatahak ngayon ay isang pagsubok ng ating kakayahan sa pamamahala na siyang batayan ng magandang hinaharap ng ating bantayog. Dapat aligataing ang pangulo

ong Quezon at ang kaniyang pangasiwaan ay hindi nagpapabaya sa sangbayan sa paguukol ng lahat ng ikabubuti ng ating bayan upang mapanatag tayo sa tagumpay ng pamamahalang malaong nilulungati ng bayang pilipino.

Hindi dapat balakin ng sino mang mamamayang pilipino o ng alin mang samahang natatatag at itatayo sa hinaharap ang pagba-

baksak ng karangalan nating idinadambana sa kasalukuyan, pagka't ang kakayahan nating sa pamamahala ay ibabatay sa kaayusan at kasiyahan ng sangbayan sa ilalim ng pagsubok na ating tinutulay sa kasalukuyan. Ang mga pangyayari ang siyang magpapatunay na kailan mang di dapat tulutan ng sino mang tao dito sa Kapuluan na ang Pilipinas ay magulo sa gawa na rin ng ating sariling. Maltuturing na pinakamabisang halimbawa ang nangyari sa Tayug. Panggasinan, ng magalsa ang mga Kolorum, dito sa Maynila at iba pang bayan sa Bulakan ng magtangka ang Tangulan, at higit sa lahat ay ng magbangon ang sakdal noong Mayo 1935, sa Kabuyaw, Sta. Rosa, Laguna, San Idelfonso, Bulakan, at sa Kabite at Rizal. Ang lahat ng ito ay walang narating malibang sa kapahamakan ng mamamayan at kaguluhan ng ating bayan.

At sa ngayong kaiba sa lahat ng yugto ng ating kasaysayan, ay nasisinag na patin ang tunay na liwanag ng suliranin ng ating bayad, na siyang pinatutunayan ng malasariling pamamahalaang ating tinatamasa, at higit sa lahat ay ng mga pagsasakit ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, gayon din ng kaniyang mga kinatawan, kaya't di dapat magwalang bahala ang sangbayan. Dapat itayo't ibangon g bayang Pilipino ang pagtitiwalang ipinagkaloob sa atin upang sa wakas ay marating natin ang landas ng tagumpay.

29, 1937

La Opinion June

Quezon Sanciona A Los Concejales

Op. 6-3-37

La designación temporal de los siete concejales para la ciudad de Iloilo que habían sido recomendados ayer al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon por los secretarios Vargas y Quirino ha sido aprobada este día por el Jefe Ejecutivo quien en un cablegrama transmitido este día al secretario Jorge B. Vargas autoriza a dicho secretario a que sean designados interinamente a ocupar dichos puestos los dos Presidentes de los municipios de La Paz y Arelvalo que serán anexionados a la ciudad de Iloilo y los cinco concejales de dicha ciudad que habían obtenido el mayor número de votos en las últimas elecciones pasadas.

La Junta Municipal de la nueva ciudad estará entonces compuesto de acuerdo con esta orden del Presidente Quezon, de los dos Presidentes de dichos dos municipios que van a ser anexionados y de los cinco concejales de la ciudad de Iloilo que obtuvieron el mayor número de votos en las pasadas elecciones.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

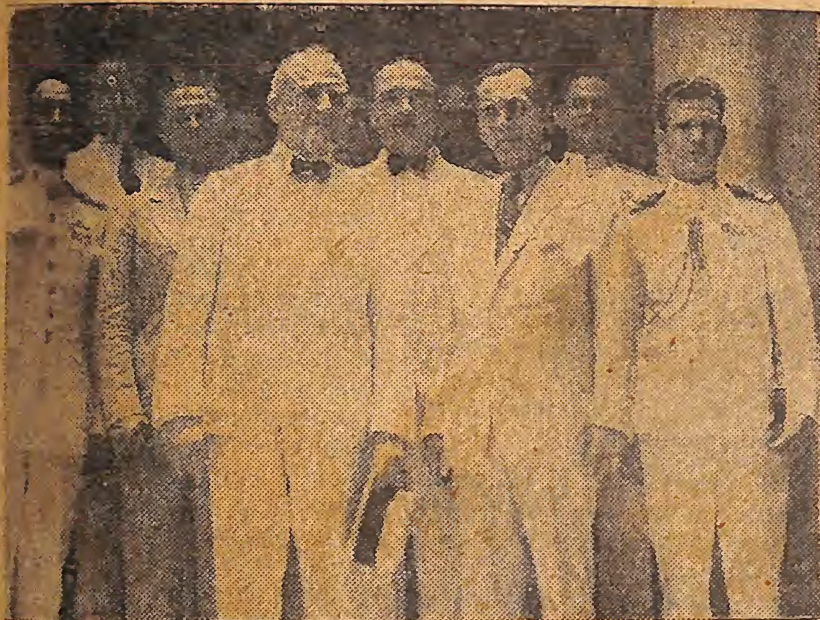
Herald June 30, 1937



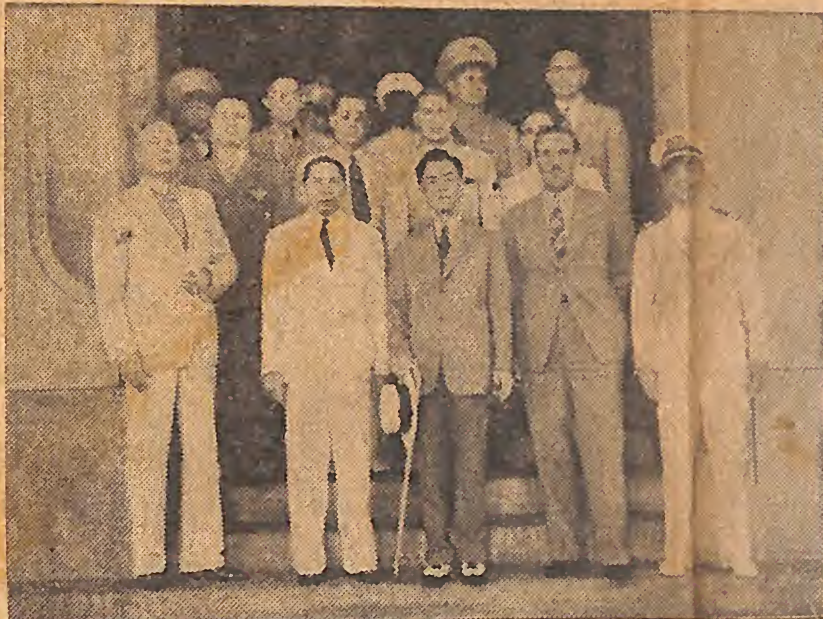
When President Quezon arrived in Cuba he was received at the pier by (left) Secretary of State, Dr. Juan B. Ramos.



Cuban President Bru immediately called on President Quezon at the Hotel Nacional and he is seen with the President and Rafael B. Alunan.



When President Bru left the Hotel Nacional, the cameraman caught him as he was about to bid goodbye to the President of the Philippines.



President Quezon on the steps of the Cuban capitol surrounded by some of the leaders of the Cuban assembly and senate.

CP Debate June 21, 1937

Ultimo día del plazo constitucional

Hoy decidira Quezon sobre el Bill de las Elecciones y otros

**Se considera de extremada importancia la decisión presidencial acerca de dicho Bill.—
Se anuncia una declaración del Presidente**

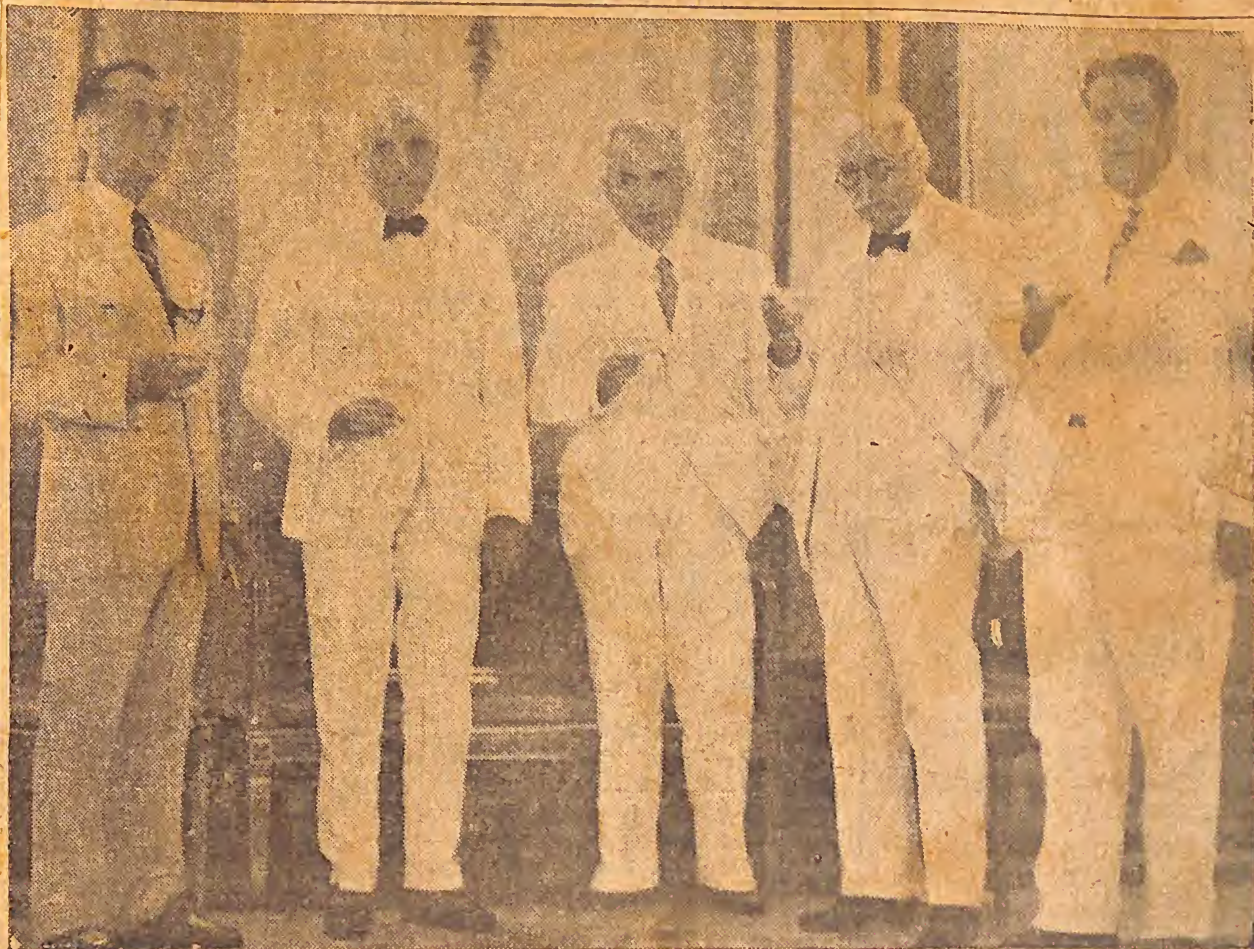
La acción del Presidente Quezon sobre el bill que dispone las elecciones nacionales de noviembre proximo, y otros veinte proyectos de ley hasta ahora pendientes de la acción ejecutiva, se espera en todo el día de hoy, ultimo día del periodo de treinta, que tiene el Jefe Ejecutivo para aprobar o vetar todas las medidas legislativas aprobadas por la Asamblea Nacional en sus ultimas sesiones ordinarias clausuradas el 22 del mes pasado.

En los círculos legislativos y políticos se esperaba ayer con ansia la acción que tomara el Presidente sobre el bill de las elecciones nacionales, debido a la importancia que el mismo tiene sobre las candidaturas a Presidente y Vicepresidente de Filipinas, y los Senadores y Representantes del futuro congreso bicameral, que la medida envuelve.

En Malacañang, hace unos tres días, se informó que el Presidente Quezon, dara una declaración cuando tome acción sobre el bill de elecciones. Este anuncio se hizo despues de que el Consejo de Estado, presidido por el mismo Presidente Quezon, hubo oido las objeciones a la medida, formuladas por el Diputado Benito Soliven y el abogado Arturo Tolentino, contra algunas de sus disposiciones, especialmente las que se refieren al sistema de votación en conjunto, por partido, que la medida provee. En los círculos políticos se ha aventurado la creencia de que es probable que, como resultado de la reunión del Consejo de Estado, la Asamblea Nacional enmiende algunas partes del proyecto, en sus

*cont. en
the next
page*

CUBAN PRESIDENT HONORS P. I. CHIEF



The President of the Philippines, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, honored at the palace of the President of Cuba during his visit in that island republic. The picture was taken just when the President of Cuba, Hon. Laredo Bru, was toasting the health of President Quezon. Left to right, President Quezon, President Bru, President of the Cuban Senate, Dr. Lucilo de la Peña; Supreme Court Chief Justice Federico Edelman; and Secretary of State, Dr. Juan B. Ramos. (Other pictures on Page 14)

Cont. of H. B. 3019 June 21 1937 Mabuhay June 30-37

planeadas sesiones especiales que se cree serán convocadas para fines de julio o principios de agosto próximo.

También merecerá la acción del Presidente Quezon en todo el día de hoy, otro bill que lo mismo que el referido bill de elecciones nacionales, es un proyecto de ley complementario a las enmiendas constitucionales, y es el bill que reorganiza la Comisión de Elecciones.

El bill de presupuestos generales del gobierno del año fiscal de 1941-42, el bill de obras públicas, y otros proyectos más, también esperan la acción del Presidente Quezon, hasta las doce de esta noche en que termina legalmente el período de 30 días de la acción ejecutiva.

Mientras tanto, se anunció anoche en Malacañang, otro veto impuesto por el Presidente, y es el que ha recaído sobre el bill Num. 3023, que dispone el empleo de aprendices o agregados en ciertos buques registrados en Filipinas.

El Presidente, en su mensaje a la Asamblea Nacional, al desaprobó esta medida, explica que el esta conforme con el fin de la misma de extender las facilidades a los graduados o cadetes de la Escuela Náutica de Filipinas u otras escuelas nauticas reconocidas por el gobierno, para que puedan adquirir los necesarios conocimientos prácticos en la navegación, pero

TUTUNGO ULI EUROPA, PAUWI SI QUEZON SA

NEW YORK, Junio 29 (UP).—Ang pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon ay tumalak ngayong pauwi sa Pilipinas na daraan muna sa Europa sa pamamagitan ng bapor Bremen, upang katagpuin ang kaniyang kaanak sa Paris.

Si gobernador Frank Murphy, ng Michigan, naging gobernador-heneral at mataas na komisionado amerikano sa Pilipinas, ay nagsadaya sa New York upang makipaghatid lamang sa pang-ulong pilipino matapos maging panauhing pangdangal sa hapunang inihandog kagabi ng pang-ulong-Quezon.

Sa mga panauhin sa hapunang kagabi sa Hotel Ambassador ay kabilang sina dekano Conrado Benitez at ang anak nitong si Helen, kinatawang Manuel Roxas at asawa, Benito Razon, Rafael Alunan at ang mga anak nitong sina Elsa at Lourdes, komandante-heneral Basilio Valdes, komandante Manuel Nieto, Walter Marshall ng Standard Oil Company at asawa, at Enya Gonzales, mang-aawit ng Pilipinas na kasalukuyang nag-aaral sa Estados Unidos.

Umaasa ang pang-ulong Quezon na masasakay siya sa Gneven, sa Geneva, kasama ang kaniyang kaanak na pabalik sa Pilipinas.

que ha tenido que vetar el proyecto debido a ciertas disposiciones contraproducentes. Cita por ejemplo, el hecho de que bajo las disposiciones de la medida, que extiende a los buques de 100 toneladas gruesas, el requerimiento de tener no menos de un agregado o aprendiz. Bajo la ley actual, los buques menores de 250 toneladas, podrían ser guiados por un primer oficial o un patron superior que podría ser el capitán del barco. El Presidente dice que los graduados o estudiantes de la Escuela Náutica deben recibir aprendizaje práctico bajo un capitán de marina, para que su instrucción sea más elevada, y no bajo un patron.

El Presidente sugiere que se vuelve a aprobar una ley semejante en las proximas sesiones del congreso filipino, con las partes objeccionables descartadas.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
June 22-37
Herald June 22

Talib June 27-37

LEHISLATURA NA ANG MAGTATAKDA NG PAGSISINAYA

Pinag-uusapan na ang pagtatatag ng Commonwealth dahil sa mga panauhin

Ang pagtatakda ng araw ng pagpapasinaya sa pamahalaan ng Commonwealth ay iwanan, upang pasiyahan ng lehislatura, alinsunod sa napag-alaman namin sa Malakanyang kahapon.

Napag-alaman na sa panayam na idinaos ng gobernador heneral Frank Murphy at pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng senado, ang dalawang pinuno ay nagbalak na itakda ang pagpapasinaya sa bagong pamahalaan sa ika 25 ng Nobiembre.

Ang karamihan sa mga pinuno sa Washington na inanyayahan upang dumalo sa pagpapasinaya sa bagong pamahalaan ay darating sa ciudad sa pagitan ng ika 15 at 25 ng Nobiembre, alinsunod sa mga tinanggap na patalastas.

Ang suliranin sa batas ng gugulin ay pinag-uusapan din sa panayam kahapon. Tumangging magpahayag ng ano man ang pangulo ng senado at punong tagapagpaganap hinggil sa napagkasunduang hakbang na gagawin.

Sa isang kaukus ng nakararami kahapon ng umaga, na pinanguluhan ng pangulong Quezon, ay napagkaisahang magkaloo ng isang sukat na lupa upang siyang mapagtayuan ng gusaling titirhan ng Mataas na Komisionado. Ang suliranin sa gugulin sa mga gawaing bayan ay pinag-uusapan din at napagkaisahan na bigyan ng kapangyarihan ang pangulong Quezon upang makipagkasundo ukol dito sa gobernador heneral.

Ang mga balak sa pagpapalaganap ng mga kandidatura ng pangulong Quezon at senador Sergio Osmeña sa pagka pangulo at pangalawang pangulo ay pinag-uusapan din, gayon din ang mga balak hinggil sa pagbahalal ng mga kagawad sa kapulungang pangbansa.

Ang pagpapasiya sa batas ng gugulin ukol sa 1936 ay ipagpapaliban hanggang hindi nakikipanayam ang mga patnugot ng batasan sa punong tagapagpaganap. Inasahang ang batas sa gugulin o ano mang panukalang ipapalit dito ay isasaalang-alang ng batasan sa Lunes. Hindi magdaraos ng pulong ngayong araw na ito, sapagkat nagkaisa ang dalawang kapulungan na huwag magpulong hanggang sa Lunes.

Ang panukalang kinakatigan ng maraming mangbabatas ay ang magpatibay ng isang magkalakip na kapasiyahan sa isang linggo na nagtatadhana ng pagpapatuloy ng bisa ng kasalukuyang batas sa gugulin hanggang hindi nakagagawa ng kanyang sariling gugulin ang kapulungang pangbansa mula sa pagpapasinaya sa bagong pamahalaan hanggang 1936, alinsunod sa napag-alaman sa lipunan ng mga politiko kahapon.

Napag-alaman na maraming

Binetohan Ng Pang-ulo Ang 2 Pang Balak

Tatlong bill pa ang pinagpasiyahan ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon kahapon ng hapon, at diyan ay dalawa ang binetohan at isa ang nilagdaan, kaya ang nalalabing panukalang-batas na kailangang pasiyahan hanggang sa ika-24 nito ay anim na lamang.

Sa mga binetohan kahapon ay kabilang ang 3384 na nagtatadahanang masaklaw ng biyaya ng pension ang mga dayuhang nag- (Nasa pah. 13 ang karugtong)

(Karugtong ng nasa pah. 1)

lilingkod sa pamahalaan, o kaya'y bigyan ng ganyang biyaya ang mga kawani kahit hindi amerikano o pilipino. Sinasabing kung pinagtibay ang bill na ito ay mga 50 kawaning dayuhan ang magtamo ng biyaya, sakaling sila'y humiwalay na sa pamahalaan.

Sa pagbeto sa tinurang panukala na nagsusug sa batas blg. 3151, ipinatalastas ng Pang-ulo na ang layon ng dating batas ay matangkilik ang mga amerikano lamang na naglilingkod sa pamahalaan na ibig nang mamahinga dahil sa pagkakatatag ng pamahalaan ng Commonwealth, kaya kung ilalakip ang ibang dayuhan ay hindi matutupad ang talagang nilalayan ng batas.

Binetohan din ng Pang-ulo ang bill 3841 na nagpapahintulot sa ciudad ng Dabaw upang makapagbili ng bonong nagkakahalaga ng P500,000, pagka't lampas sa kaya at halagang dapat mapanagutan ng tinurang ciudad.

Ipinahiwatig ng Punong Tagapagpaganap na siya'y katig na makapagbili ng bono ang Dabaw, upang maiukol sa pagpapagawa ng alkantariya, subalit kailangang babaan ang halaga.

Ang tanging nilagdaan ng Pang-ulo ay ang bill na nagtutulot na ang Kawanihan ng Paghahayupan ay makapagpatayo ng mga matadero na may imbakan at palamigan upang mapakinabangan. Ang bagay na ito ay pinaglalaanan ng P100,000. Sa pamamagitan ng batas na nabanggit, ang pamahalaan ay maaaring makapagpagawa ng

mangbabatas ay salungat sa pagpapasiya sa batas sa gugulin, sa paniniwalang ito ay dapat na pasiyahan ng kapulungang pangbansa. Gayon man, kung maipakilala ng gobernador heneral kung bakit dapat pagpasiyahan ng lehislatura ang batas sa gugulin ukol sa 1936, ay pagpapasiyahan ito ng dalawang kapulungan, alinsunod sa mga tinanggap na balita.

QUEZON BACK IN NEW YORK

By United Press
WASHINGTON, June 22.—President Manuel L. Quezon arrived at 11:40 a. m. today and immediately entrained for New York.

The Filipino executive will return Wednesday to attend a stag dinner given to the Filipino delegation by the American members of the joint committee of experts.

The Cuban ambassador greeted President Quezon at the train station.

The latter expressed his pleasure at having visited Cuba.

July 1-37
La Vanguardia

MURPHY SE FUE A DESPEDIR A QUEZON

(De la "Associated Press")

Nueva York, 30 de junio.—El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon de la Mancomunidad Filipina, ha embarcado en el Bremen esta noche, de retorno a Manila, via Europa. Se reunirá con su señora en Paris.

Poco antes de partir, el señor Quezon declaró que su visita a los Estados Unidos ha sido satisfactoria. No quiso decir nada sobre su misión aquí.

Entre los que fueron a despedir al Presidente de la Mancomunidad Filipina estaba Frank Murphy, gobernador de Michigan, y ex-gobernador general y ex-Alto Comisionado en las Islas.

mga matadero sa alin mang pang ng Kapuluan, kailan ma't kailangan. Gayon man, itinatagubilin ng Pang-ulo sa Kalihim ng Pagsasaka na nuwag munang magpagawa ng mga matadero hanggang walang pahintulot niya.

Sa mga bill na kailangang pasiyahan ng Pang-ulo ay kabilang ang lumalansag sa Pulisiang Pangbayan, ang sa mga kontador publiko at iba pa.

Sa isang kalatas ng pang-ulong Quezon sa Asamblea Nasional, nang kaniyang betohan ang bill 2584 kamakailan na nagtatadhang huwag masaklaw ng buwis sa lupa ang mga poso artesiano, ay kaniyang itinatagubilin na magpatibay ng isang batas na nagpapasiyang dapat ipagbayad ng buwis ang mga kagamitang industrial at pagsasaka, yamang ang mga iyan ay kasangkapang nag-aakyat ng pakinabang sa mga nagsisigamit.

Hinihingi niyang ang bahagi ng batas na nagtatadhang hindi dapat ipagbayad ng buwis ang mga tinurang kagamitan ay susugan, upang ang pamahalaan ay makalikom pa ng mga dagdag na buwis. bayad ng buwis ang mga kaga-

May palagay na dapat ipagbayad ang nabanggit.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Mabuhay 1937 June 30

Herald July 1-37

Tumanggap Si Rodriguez Ng Malulubhang Sumbong; Pabalik Na Ang Komitiba

Simulat ni A. C. BORRES
(Kinatawan ng DMHM)

SA BANTAY-BAYBAYING "APO", Romblon, Hunio 19.—Si kalihim Eulogio Rodriguez ng Kalakal at Pagsasaka ay nakatapos na sa kaniyang pagdalaw sa 47 lalawigan, na ang huling siyam ay nasa Bisaya at sa Mindanaw at Sulu.

Ang mga mamamayan sa mga munisipiong dinalaw ng komitiba ay boong pusong nagpahayag ng pagkatig sa balak ng pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon sa maagang pagsasarili ng Pilipinas. Nanganib silang baka sa ilalim ng kasalukuyang katayuan, ang Kongreso Amerikano ay makaisip na susugan ang batas ng kalayaan sa bawat sandaling maibigan nila.

Nakita ng komitiba na ang mga mamamayan ay mahilig na sa pagpapaunlad ng kabuhayan. Ang marami ay nagtanong ng ukol sa mga suliraning ekonomiko.

Matangi sa ilang dako, ang alitan ay hindi gumigitaw sa sinapupunan ng mga manggagawa, sa mga may-ari ng sentral ng asukal at sa mga asendero sa mga lalawigang dinalaw. Hindi nakikilala ang gusot sa pagbubukid, maging

sa mga lupang sakanaan, gaya sa Kapis. Ang mga kasamang magsasaka o namumuwisan ay tumatanggap ng mabuting pasunod.

QUEZON NOMBRA EDILES ILONGOS

La Junta Municipal De La Ciudad De Iloilo Ya Esta
Constituida

La Junta Municipal de la ciudad de Iloilo fue completamente for-

mada ayer, cuando el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon nombro a los que eran presidentes municipales de los municipios de La Paz y Arevalo que han sido anexionados a Iloilo y a los cinco antiguos concejales de dicha capital, como concejales de la nueva ciudad.

Los concejales de la ciudad de Iloilo nombrados ayer son: Crispin Melocoton, presidente que era de Arevalo, Mariano S. Hollero, presidente de La Paz, Serafin de la Cruz, Paciano Villavieja, Evelio Saldivar, Manuel Okol y Emiliano Oñas. Estos ultimos eran los antiguos concejales de Iloilo que recibieron el mayor numero de votos durante las elecciones de 1934.

Con el nombramiento de estos concejales, la formacion de la alta jerarquia de la ciudad de Iloilo esta completa, habiendose nombrado ya como alcalde interino al tesorero provincial de Iloilo, Angel S. Tadeo.

La Opinion

1937 June 29

Planes Acertados

Poner en circulacion cuarenta millones de pesos o sea parte de los cien millones que el tesoro americano reintegra al gobierno de la Mancomunidad por el impuesto de sisa, es una buena politica que habra de contribuir de un modo efectivo a restaurar la normalidad en los negocios y a promover por otra parte una mejora notable en las recaudaciones publicas.

Estos planes tan acertados deben acreditarse al Presidente Quezon, que ya tiene formado su criterio en cuanto a la forma como se gastaran los cien millones que servirán de refuerzo a la economia gubernamental.

Pero lo importante ahora es saber como se hara circular cantidad tan enorme sin ninguna exposicion o sin que ello pueda constituir despilfarro de los fondos publicos. Hay muchas maneras de invertir ese dinero por que ello es lo mas facil pero invertirlo con seguridad o sea en forma productiva que represente alguna utilidad requiere estudio y reflexion madura.

Ignoramos los detalles del plan del Presidente, por que no se han explicado convenientemente, pero se puede presumir que habran sido madurados durante su larga ausencia en sus visitas a paises congeneres y pesados como se deben para su inmediata aplicacion a su regreso.

Cualquier otro proyecto que no tenga por objetivo el estimular de un modo inmediato la circulacion monetaria debe ser pospuesto o diferido hasta que los planes presidenciales hayan tenido plena realizacion.

July 1937
Phil. Journal of Com.

President Quezon Reserves Mineral Lands in Bontoc and Kalinga

President Manuel L. Quezon signed on June 14 a proclamation "withdrawing from mineral exploration, prospecting, occupation, location or exploitation and from sale or other disposition and reserving for the exclusive use of non-Christian portions of the subprovince of Bontoc and Kalinga, Mt. Province." The Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, who conducted an investigation of the protests of Igorots against the invasion of mining prospectors, recommended the reservation of such lands in order to end conflicts between the Igorots and prospectors. Private rights previously acquired will, however, be respected. The area involved covers around 20,000 hectares.

Herald June 29, 1937

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon July 1-30
La Vanguardia

Iloilo's Acting Mayor Started As P15-School Teacher In 1908

Provincial Treasurer Is First Executive Of New City

Angel S. Tadeo, provincial treasurer and assessor of Iloilo, who was yesterday named acting mayor by President Manuel L. Quezon, has had a colorful public career.

He started in 1908 as a school teacher in his native town, Binmaley, Pangasinan, at a meager salary of P15.

He was born in September, 1894. He married the former Miss Maria Anabeza with whom he has six children.

He finished his elementary course in his native town, and the first year high school in the Pangasinan high school while teaching in Binmaley.

He qualified in the assistant provincial treasurer examination in April, 1920.

He received gradual salary promotions as a school teacher. In 1909, he was getting P15 a month; 1910, P16; 1911, P18; 1912, P22; 1913, P30.

He was municipal treasurer in Umingan, Pangasinan, from 1914 to 1918, and was later on promoted deputy treasurer. He was provincial treasurer of Abra from 1921 to 1926.

He was in Romblon from 1927 to 1928 as provincial treasurer. He was promoted in salary while treasurer in this province.

In 1933, he was again transferred to Mindoro, and later on, in 1934 to Capiz and Occidental Negros. He was transferred to Iloilo, a "first class A" province, in 1935



Angel S. Tadeo

Graphic June 30 1937

TEACHING BAN FACES DEFIANCE

Failure of the cabinet to rule on the extent of the constitutional prohibition against government employees engaging in teaching, it has been reported, may cause an open defiance of the teaching ban decreed by President Manuel Quezon. Several law colleges, it is alleged, have engaged the services of government officials in spite of the prohibition decree, on the ground that they are unaffected by constitutional limitation, which, it is pointed out, refers only to "the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus or offices and their assistants." It is argued that the departments, bureaus, and offices referred to in the constitutional prohibition include only those under the executive branch of the Commonwealth government. It is doubted whether the framers of the constitution intended to extend the scope of the ban to the legislative and judicial branches of the government.

The case of Assemblyman Pedro Sabido and some officials of the judicial branch of the government has been cited by opponents of the teaching ban. Assemblyman Sabido is at present dean and professor at the National Law College, University of Manila, while those of the judiciary are either actually teaching or engaged to teach law. It is said in this connection that judges are heads neither of departments nor of bureaus and should therefore be allowed to

CPSol July 9-37

Quezon Es La Unica Esperanza de Obreros

El Sr. Pablo Manlapit declaró hace poco que la única esperanza de los obreros de conseguir la ayuda del gobierno se cifra en el Presidente Quezon, al cual ya se ha enviado la apelación de los obreros de Hawaii. El Speaker Montilla, de la Asamblea Nacional aseguró a Manlapit que dicho Presidente ya ha dado los pasos necesarios para el arreglo de la huelga, y es por este motivo porque la Asamblea Nacional se niega a intervenir en el asunto.

QUEZON SE VA A FILADELFIA

En el coche de Roosevelt
irá el lunes de Nueva
York a S. Francisco

(De la "Associated Press")

Washington, 16 de julio.—El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de Filipinas, saldrá este día para Philadelphia, donde se reunirá con su señora que ha ido a visitar a su hija en la escuela en el Quaker City.

Un representante del Ferrocarril de Pennsylvania ha declarado que el coche Pullmann del Presidente Franklin D. Roosevelt ha sido reservado para la comitiva del señor Quezon, que saldrá de Nueva York el lunes para San Francisco.

Asiste al entierro de
Robinson con Hawes

(De la "Associated Press")

Washington, 16 de Julio.—El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de la Mancomunidad Filipina, ha asistido este día a los funerales del Senador Joseph T. Robinson, el candidato demócrata que falleció subitamente hace dos días.

El Presidente Quezon ocupó el asiento del Senador Key Pittman, de Nevada. Había ido a los funerales acompañado del ex-senador Harry B. Hawes.

Un experto contratado
por Quezon ya viene

Mr. Frederick C. Howe, experto en problemas agrícolas del Departamento de Agricultura de los Es-

tados Unidos, contratado por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon para ser consejero de la Mancomunidad en asuntos de aparcería y de terrenos ya ha salido de San Francisco en dirección a estas islas, de acuerdo con un radiograma recibido esta mañana por el Secretario Jorge B. Vargas.

Mr. Howe, sin embargo, pasará primero por Europa para hacer observaciones sobre los problemas aparceriles de dicho continente, antes de proceder a estas islas. De acuerdo con el radiograma, llegará a Manila a bordo del "Scharnhorst" el 7 de septiembre próximo.

El Secretario Vargas ha informado esta mañana que el Presidente posiblemente encomiende a Mr. Howe el estudio sobre la disposición de las grandes haciendas y la solución del problema aparceril en estas islas.

Doings In National Assembly

The assemblymen yesterday morning went strong for charity when the Misses Maria Aurora and Maria Zenaida Quezon invaded the Legislative Building. The daughters of the President were reported to have sold a large number of tickets, each costing P10, for the country fair of the Philippine Social Service, Inc.

1937

Tribune July 2

1937

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Free Press July 3-37

Tribune July 7 MALING PANIWALANG PINAWI NI QUIRINO

Ipinakilalang pinahahalagahan
ng pamahalaan ang
manggagawa

Nangyaring magkawatasan ang mga sosyalista sa Kapangpangan at ang mga pinuno sa pamahalaan kasama sa komitiba Quirino na kapanggagaling pa lamang doon, nang tahasang ipahayag ng kalihim pangloob na hindi tunay ang kanilang palagay (ng mga sosyalista) na "sa mga hukuman ay walang pag-asang makatagpo ng katarungan ang mahihirap, sapagka't nakapangyayari ang salapi at kapangyarihan", alinsunod sa napag-alaman namin ngayong araw na ito sa ilang karapat-dapat sa paniniwala sa pamahalaan.

Napag-alaman na ang mga radikal sa Kapangpangan, bukod sa iba pang karamihan, ay nakapaghatid ng patalastas sa pamahalaan na "ang hukuman dito ay hindi maaasahan ng mahihirap, sapagka't napanghihimasukan ito ng salapi at kapangyarihan". Dahilan dito at upang huwag na manatili ang palagay na ito ng mga taong-bayan, lalo na ang mga nasa hanay ng mga radikal, ipinaliwanag ng kalihim Quirino na sa "harap ng batas, ang lahat ay pantay-pantay; at kung may karamihan ang sino man ay magagawa ito sa pagdulog nila sa mga kinaukulang pinuno, at ito namán ang kakatawan sa paguusig o sa pagtatanggol ng mahihirap."

Sa isang pagkakatiapon sa isa sa labing-limang bayan na dinayo at dinalaw ng komitiba Quirino, ayon sa paliwanag na natamo namin, ay sinabi ng kalihim pangloob na sa katotohanan ang Pangulong Quezon ay nagpapahalaga nang malaki sa mga manggagawa at mahihirap, at sa katunayan, ang palatuntunan niya sa pamahalaan ay pinangungunahan ng mga balak o batas na may kinalaman sa kabutihan ng mga manggagawa at maralita.

Dahilan sa paliwanag na ito ng kalihim Quirino, ayon pa rin sa paliwanag na natamo namin, pati ang mga lider sosyalista na ibig na magtanong at humingi ng paliwanag sa komitiba ay hindi na nagsipag-ukol ng pangungusap, sapagka't natiyak ng madla na ang lahat ay bunga lamang ng hindi pagkakawatasan.

Parang isang pagunita sa kilusang radikal, ayon pa rin sa napag-alaman namin ipinabatid ng kalihim pangloob ang tinutungo sa ngayon ng Rusiang Sobiet na "matapos na mallagpak ang czar ay lumitaw namán ang mga ditador at lalo pang maraming czar, na nagpapagunita sa sinabi ng bayani na "ang alipin ngayon ay siyang magiging panginoon sa kinabukasan".

Nagbalik ditong kasama ng kalihim Quirino ang komandante Arsenio Natividad at ilang kagawad sa pamahalaan na nasasklaw ng kagawarang pangloob. Ang kalihim Quirino ay kailangang humarap sa pulong ng gabinete, ngunit bukas ay magbabalik na muli sa Kapangpangan upang ipagpatuloy ang kampanya sa kapekanan ng pamahalaan.

Kabilang sa mga bayang nadalaw ng kalihim at ng kanyang mga kasama ang San Fernando, Apalit, San Simon Mexico, Sta. Ana, Bako, Kandaba at iba pa.

NO ES NINGÚN PEDAZO DE PAPEL

EL Presidente Quezon debe ser elogiado por rechazar el plan de enmendar la constitución para permitir su reelección de aquí a cuatro años. Denominando al plan "una proposición descabellada," él le propinó lo que podría considerarse el golpe de gracia. La idea debe ser pues, decentemente enterrada, y debe permitirse el libre desenvolvimiento de los principios democráticos enunciados por los redactores de la constitución.

Cómo señaló la semana pasada el FREE PRESS, la mayor necesidad de Filipinas hoy, es un sentido de estabilidad, un sentimiento de que hay algunas cosas que no pueden cambiarse en un momento. La constitución es un documento sagrado, no un pedazo de papel sujeto a los caprichos del viento. Debe y debiera ser respetada en todos sus puntos si es que queremos que sea el ancla firme de la nave del estado filipino tal y como esperaron que fuese los que la redactaron.

Tribune July 2-37

Favor Shorter Elementary Course

The proposed changes in the educational system of the Philippines as announced last Friday by Dr. Rafael Palma, chairman of the National Council of Education, and former president of the University of the Philippines, have been approved by the council in principle, according to Dr. Manuel L. Carreon, secretary of the council.

The council is at present working on the details of the three-point proposal. In the next meeting which will be held some time what subjects are to be included before the National Assembly convenes, the council will decide on in the proposed semi-vocational and semi-academic courses.

It was revealed that the council plans to submit the proposal in complete form to President Manuel L. Quezon when he arrives next month. If the President approves the plan he may recommend its enactment to the National Assembly.

The council proposes to shorten the elementary course from seven to six years, fix the age requirement for the elementary school at six years instead of seven, and to inaugurate semi-vocational and semi-academic courses in the high schools.

LAS FINANZAS DEL GOBIERNO VAN MEJORANDO

Cuando llegue Yulo se va a reorganizar la división de medicina legal

La situación equilibrada de las finanzas del gobierno ha sido objeto de un informe del Comisionado del Budget, Serafin Marabut, en una comunicación enviada a Malacañang, de cuyas resultas, el Presidente de Filipinas, Manuel L. Quezon, ha autorizado el desembolso de la suma de P2,130,650 para escuelas y para la construcción y establecimiento de sistemas de traídas de agua locales.

Marabut informa que la tendencia actual de las recaudaciones, proporciona fundamentos para creer que la cantidad de ingresos que quedan por recaudarse durante el año en curso será suficiente para cubrir no solamente el presupuesto autorizado para las actividades ordinarias del gobierno, sino también los fondos escolares provistos en las obras públicas para 1937.

Con esta información, y a recomendación del Secretario de Ha-

cienda, Malacañang ha autorizado el desembolso de la suma de P135,650 para la construcción de casas escuelas en las provincias de Antique, Masbate, Mindoro, Nuevo Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Negros Oriental y Pangasinán.

La reorganización del departamento de medicina legal de la Universidad de Filipinas, será efectuada a la llegada del Secretario de Justicia José Yulo, el mes que viene, según se ha sabido de fuentes autorizadas.

Los planes para la reorganización del mencionado departamento han sido esbozados e informados por el Dr. Sixto de los Angeles, jefe del mismo. Según las noticias, esta unidad será fusionada con la división de "G-Men" del Departamento de Justicia o con la Policía Nacional.

La reorganización del departamento médico-legal, con vistas a convertirlo en laboratorio de investigación bajo el Departamento de Justicia, es un proyecto que desde hace tiempo se estudia.

1937

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
EP Debate July 16 - 37

Herald July 17

DRIVE TO BE FAR REACHING

All Agencies Of Propaganda
To Be Used By
Coalition Men

All legitimate agencies of propaganda, including the radio, the printed word, and talking pictures, will be utilized by the national coalition campaign headquarters in disseminating the government program of Senate President Quezon and Vice-Presidential Candidate Sergio Osmeña, it was learned at the coalition headquarters this morning.

The latest adjunct to the proposed impressive propaganda is the talking picture, according to a plan submitted to President Quezon today by Rep. Francisco Varona, coalition leader in the city. The idea is to have President Quezon and Senator Osmeña deliver five-minute speeches in a talking picture, show them speaking, and then distribute the film to all the moving picture houses all over the archipelago. The picture may also be screened in public places.

Meanwhile, weekly radio broadcasts are being held with the speeches principally explaining the ends of the coalition and the Quezon-Osmeña government program. These broadcasts are reaching as far south as Sulu and as far north as Cagayan, when weather conditions are favorable, it was explained.

The other day, the Coalition White Book, a volume available in English, Spanish or any of the principal dialects, came off the press and was distributed all over the country.

The scene of bitter political conflicts has shifted to the Visayas with most of the big guns of both parties there now, or on the way there, to direct offensive and counterdrives for their respective candidates for the national assembly, a survey of the political field showed this morning.

Senate-President Pro-Tempore Jose Avelino, Judge Francisco Enage and other Visayan political leaders will sail this afternoon for their respective provinces, it was learned. In the Avelino party is Rufo Covacha, labor leader, who is willing to work for unanimous endorsement of the coalition by the Visayan labor elements, some of whom are reported to be in favor of General Aguinaldo.

Judge Enage will run for the fourth district of Leyte, against Pedro de la Llanza, former appointive representative and newspaperman, who will fight under Aguinaldo's banner.



(EL DEBATE no se hace responsable de las opiniones expresadas en estos artículos. Cartas y colaboraciones dirigidas a esta sección no deben exceder de 400 palabras y deben ir escritas a maquina a doble espacio.)

Para Los Medicos

Al Duende de la Colegiata del Duende de Paris...

Vamos a hablar ahora un poco más claro. Usted dice que mi queja "está sobradamente fundada si se refiere al o a los médicos que tienen a su cargo el caso". Tenemos dos médicos que asisten a la familia. Uno de ellos se encuentra fuera del país acompañando al Presidente Quezon en sus viajes. El otro, desgraciadamente, se encontraba fuera de Manila la noche del domingo. Ahora bien, ¿cree usted que cualquier otro médico no estaría moral, humana y cristianamente obligado a acudir en un caso inesperado, en un caso de emergencia siquiera para aliviar en algo los dolores y las angustias de un enfermo?

El "Duende de la Colegiata" se extraña de lo que había dicho de que el 99 por ciento de los médicos de Manila no se molestan durante la noche. He llegado a esta conclusión del 99 por ciento y bien amargo por cierto por la sencilla razón de que un miembro de mi familia había llamado a ocho médicos y los seis tenían los audífonos de sus teléfonos colgados, cosa rara que estuviesen ocupados los seis teléfonos a una hora tan avanzada de la noche! el uno contestó francamente que no visitaba enfermos a media noche y el otro estaba verdaderamente enfermo en aquellos momentos.

Sin embargo, el mismo "Duende de la Colegiata" dice en un párrafo anterior lo siguiente: "Pero no creo cosa fácil encontrar a un médico que vaya a cualquier hora, a cualquier parte, y cualquier enfermo; sería necesario hacer hombres con virtudes de ángel"...

También se extraña el Sr. "Duende de la Colegiata" de que exista un castigo severo al médico que re-

huse visitar a un enfermo a altas horas de la noche. Le voy a citar un caso, más bien dos casos, por si un botón falta para muestra. Durante el mes de diciembre de 1918, a una mujer que residía en la rue St. Just, Marsella, Francia, le había dado un fuerte ataque de apendicitis que se convirtió en peritonitis, a las 3 de la madrugada. Llamaron al médico más cercano y a éste se le había pegado demasiado las sábanas. Rehusó la visita. Al día siguiente murió la enferma y al Dr. Lautard, (no me acuerdo en estos momentos si fué Marcel o Laurent porque eran hermanos, el uno médico y el otro farmacéutico) le quitaron el título de médico y cirujano. Y estando ya de vuelta al país lei en "Le Matin" de Paris allá por 1926 otro caso análogo y que al médico le regalaron un castigo peor que lo recibido por el Dr. Lautard.

Estoy en todo conforme conforme con el "Duende de la Colegiata" de que no se debe "suplir a los cucos, ni a los que no saben, no pueden o no quieren cumplir con sus compromisos y con los deberes que les impone el cargo." En mi caso no hubo cucos como explico más arriba. Hacía bastante tiempo, gracias a Dios, que no me visitaba ningún médico, al menos como enfermo. Y el caso del domingo fué inesperado y tan de repente que los de casa se vieron obligados a coger el directorio de teléfonos y llamar a cualquier médico, pero desgraciadamente no encontré a ninguno que tuviera tan buena voluntad como "El Duende de la Colegiata". Y fué una verdadera desgracia el no haber encontrado en el libro de teléfonos el número del "Duende de la Colegiata" porque a él también le hubiéramos dado la lata...

EP Debate July 14 - 37

Es Esperado Por Formosa

Quezon Es Invitado Para Que
Visite La Isla A Su Retorno De E. U.

Formosa esta muy ansiosa de tener la oportunidad de honrar al Presidente Quezon y espera que esa oportunidad vendrá cuando el

jefe ejecutivo filipino vuelva de los Estados Unidos el mes proximo, segun declaró el almirante Kobayashi, gobernador general de la vecina isla en una entrevista concedida al Sr. Modesto Farolan, quien llevo ayer de una vacación de siete semanas por Japon, Formosa y Korea abordo del "Arima-san Maru" el barco mas nuevo del "Mitsui Line."

De acuerdo con el Sr. Farolan, el almirante Kobayashi, por conducto de la Oficina del Exterior en Tokio y por conducto de sus

Cont. original pag.

Is Pres. Quezon's Program Challenged?

Unexpected Expansion Of Activities Of Foreign Shipping Firms Here Greet Commonwealth Executive's Recently Announced Policy Of Establishing Philippine Overseas Merchant Marine



MANUEL L. QUEZON

NO sooner had President Manuel Quezon announced his policy of establishing the Philippine overseas merchant marine than government commercial firms, under the aegis of the National Development Corporation, and private companies as well, took the cue and started to carry out the program. An evidence of this was the plan of the NDC, as publicly announced by Secretary Antonio de las Alas in finance, to appropriate some P20,000,000 to carry out the Philippine overseas shipping program.

It seems, however, that the President's idea has not only inspired the Islands' shipping magnates to expand their field abroad, but has served, to a considerable degree, as an incentive for foreign shipping firms to expand their own activities in the Philippines.

Does the action of these foreign firms mean a challenge to the Quezon program? Does it mean an offering of a resistant force to keep the Commonwealth in the background in its efforts to extend its commercial marine fields to other countries?

You may take any answer, but the fact remains stark and naked that many shipping firms in Japan have mapped out plans of increasing the tonnage of their bottoms to the Philippines by put-

ting more ships in the service.

A new motorship, the Akimasan Maru, has just been added to the fleet of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha line to the Philippines. The new boat, which has just arrived on her maiden trip, was built at Tama Dockyards, of the Mitsui house, near Okayama, Japan. It has a dead weight of about 9,500 tons, and is equipped with Mitsui Burmeister and Weine engines. It has 7,000 horse power and can negotiate a run at 17 knots an hour.

At the time of the arrival here of the Akimasan Maru, an announcement was made to the effect that two other boats now under construction in the same dockyards, will soon be added to the commercial fleet plying between Japan and the Philippines. The second boat will be finished by the early part of September, while the third will be on its regular run by December this year.

With the addition of the Akimasan Maru, the Mitsui boats in Oriental service, many of which are calling at Manila, now number



The M. S. Akimasan Maru

35.

The Dutch, who for ages and ages have been faithful traders with the Philippines, have also been impelled by the Philippine shipping program to expand their own interests. The Eastern and Philippines Shipping Agency, local representatives of a big Dutch firm in Java and Holland, has announced that one of the regular ships of the Japan-China-Java line (JCJL) will be replaced by a bigger and better ship, the Tjitjengka, which is under construction. The local agents announced that this new liner will be ready in January, 1939.

Still fresh in the minds of those directly concerned with shipping business, is the trip here some three months ago of the Hai Heng, a commercial express liner of the China Steam Navigation

Company which, for the first time in the history of the Philippine shipping under the American flag, brought the colors of the Chinese Nationalist government here. The Hai Heng is the only

Chinese commercial vessel on the run between Amoy and Manila.

Shipping businessmen who have their eyes fixed on the growth of Philippine interisland and local trade, are unanimous in their opinion that in spite of the Philippine program of establishing an overseas merchant marine, there will still be plenty of business left for them in the way of cargo movement. Construction of ships and putting more of them in their lines to the Philippines, has been motivated by the ever-growing business interests of their respective nationals here. The Japanese in Davao, for instance, have been

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largely responsible for the increase in tonnage of Japanese vessels calling at that port.

In the face of this extensive, long-range program of foreign maritime interests, has the Philippine Commonwealth a tough time



ANTONIO DE LAS ALAS

naboobs, however, hold that there is hardly any trouble to be encountered in pushing through the Philippines' own overseas commercial fleet program ever in the face of the growing number of foreign liners engaged here. The rapid growth of the Islands commerce, the increasing volume of outgoing and incoming cargoes and merchandise, and other factors that necessitate brisk movement of vessels, will keep proportionate pace with the increase in the number of vessels.

The Philippines has its own way to follow, its own road in the vast network of international shipping to hew, and will carry through independently, regardless of the Japanese or the Dutch threat. Local shipping men look at the future with optimism instead of apprehension. Their foresight goes farther than we can see, and in their scanning of the shipping horizon, they behold foreign and local overseas steamers engaging in trade that present not competition, but a harmonious working together for the promotion of common interests.

1937

Bull. July 20

En un mensaje especial el Presidente Quezon pide a la Asamblea Nacional la consignación de un presupuesto de emergencia de un millón de pesos para acomodar en las escuelas a todos los niños de edad escolar.

Nada, estamos seguros, que haga la Asamblea Nacional durante sus actuales sesiones especiales, regocijara más al pueblo que ese millón de pesos para la educación de sus hijos.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

La Vanguardia

July 17-37

COSTARIA MUCHO MAS

EL plan del Presidente de la Mancomunidad de comprar los grandes latifundios, allí donde el descontento aparece como una enfermedad de síntomas muy alarmantes, debe contar con el apoyo de toda la gente de orden amiga del progreso. Costaría más a la larga al Estado vigilar esos focos donde anidan y se multiplican los microbios del malestar social, con todo su personal burocrático, sus policías y su ejército, sus expedientes y sus paliativos, que cualquier intento sano de querer eliminar la causa del malestar con una medicina, o alguna fórmula de mayor eficacia curativa.

El problema de los grandes latifundios viene de herencia; es un resto no extinguido del todo de los tiempos feudales. Las leyes que se llaman liberales siempre han dejado un hueco abierto para que los acaparadores del suelo escojan los mejores terrenos y tengan bajo su dominio a numerosas familias de campesinos en calidad de inquilinos. Y hay el peligro de que este mismo fenómeno del señor gran terrateniente, o hacendero, que el estado quiere que desaparezca de las grandes llanuras de Luzón, se repita en la isla de Mindanao que hoy está comenzando a abrirse al camino del progreso, si el gobierno del Commonwealth no toma desde ahora medidas de previsión.

Como política fundamental de estado, creemos que no habrá persona sensata que no convenga con este evangelio: que en la división en pequeñas parcelas de la propiedad agrícola descansa el fundamento de la paz interior, del orden establecido y de la democracia. Un ciudadano que no es dueño siquiera del pedazo de terreno que labra, y donde tiene el hogar de su familia, nunca podrá llamarse hombre libre. Siempre será un esclavo sujeto a la voluntad del gran hacendero amparado por las leyes en su propiedad para arrojar al inquilino de su hacienda si se rebela contra las condiciones del trabajo a que se ve sometido.

Si queremos que las semillas del comunismo encuentren un terreno abonado en nuestros campos, no tenemos más que abogar por la continuación indefinida de los grandes latifundios, o defender su existencia al través de todo el territorio filipino; pero sería una política suicida e imprudente.

July 13-37

La Tribune

Mas Fondos Para Varias Escuelas

Malacañang Autoriza 130 mil para otros nuevos edificios

La situación equilibrada de la finanza del gobierno ha sido objeto de un informe del Comisionado del Budget, Serafin Marabut, en una comunicación enviada a Malacañang, de cuyas resultas, el Presidente de Filipinas, Manuel L. Quezon, ha autorizado el desembolso de la suma de P2,130,650 para la construcción y establecimiento de sistemas de traídas de agua locales.

Marabut informa que la tendencia actual de las recaudaciones, proporciona fundamentos para crear que la cantidad de ingresos que quedan por recaudar durante el año en curso será suficiente para cubrir no solamente el presupuesto autorizado para las actividades ordinarias del gobierno, sino también los fondos escolares provistos en las obras públicas para 1937.

Con esta información, y a reco-

July 12-37

Monday Mail

Quezon Sees No Possibility Of P.I. Involvement In China Clash

By United Press

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines arrived today from New York. He will hold various conferences with administration officials prior to leaving for San Francisco where he will take the President Hoover for Manila on July 24, it was announced.

NEW YORK, July 15. — The present tense situation in the Far

Cent. on the next page

recomendación del Secretario de Hacienda, Malacañang ha autorizado el desembolso de la suma de P135,650 para la construcción de casas escuelas en las provincias de Antique, Batanes, Camarines Sur, Batangas, Bohol, Iloilo, Ilocos Norte, Leyte, Masbate, Mindoro, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Negros Oriental y Pangasinan.

1937
 True Press July 17
 Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
 Et Sal July 16-37

Air-Conditioned Bargain

Cheap goods are expensive goods. That simple economic saying was forgotten when the second-hand yacht *Casiana* was bought for President Quezon last year. Considered a real bargain, the price was P100,000; but before she sailed for the Philippines, an additional sum of P50,000 had to be spent for repair and for the crew's transportation to San Francisco. The ship made a trip or two in Philippine waters, after which it was found necessary to make certain alterations. Then nothing more was heard about the presidential yacht. People began to wonder; there was even a threat of legislative inquiry. Last week, it was discovered that she had been taken to the Cavite navy yard for an estimate of the cost of remodeling her. Navy authorities are reported to have estimated the cost of replacing two engines with oil-burners at P300,000; that to air-condition the presidential suite and guests' cabins would cost P20,000 more.

LA VISITA DE ROOSEVELT

Con la temprana clausura de la presente sesion del congreso se menciona de nuevo la probabilidad de que el Presidente Roosevelt lleve a cabo su deseo de visitar Filipinas. Hace ya dos años con hoy que el Presidente Quezon invito por primera vez, al Sr. Roosevelt a Filipinas y la prensa se ocupó de ello diciendo que este no se mostraba rehacio a la aceptacion de dicha invitacion.

Se dice ahora que si el Presidente se decidiera hacer el viaje al Extremo Oriente usará uno de los cruceros de la armada mas veloces para no perder mucho tiempo. El actual conflicto entre China y Japon, sin embargo, segun los comentarios en Washington, ha hecho desvanecer cualquiera posibilidad de un viaje presidencial a Filipinas por hoy. Es posible, segun los mismo comentaristas, que el Presidente de Estados Unidos, vaya a Filipinas para asistir a la inauguracion de la República Filipina.

Se recordará, sin embargo, que la razon principal por que el Sr. Roosevelt no ha venido a Filipinas hasta ahora, no obstante las repetidas invitaciones del Presidente Quezon y su mismo deseo de ver las Islas, ha sido los mismos China y Japon. Cuando se hablo en publico por vez primera sobre la propuesta visita de Roosevelt a Filipinas, el Japon inmediatamente hizo averiguaciones extra-oficiales sobre si el Presidente Americano aceptaría ó no una invitacion del Emperador japonés a pasar por Tokyo. Se dijo que esto no era posible, a menos que el Sr. Roosevelt esté dispuesto a pasar por China y otros países orientales. Para evitar lios que pudieran surgir debido a dichas invitaciones, se canceló todo plan de visitar Filipinas.

Ahora, China y Japon estan en un conflicto armado. No tendran razon de esperar que el Presidente Roosevelt pase por sus territorios bajo las actuales circunstancias. ¿Por qué no se aprovecha esta ocasion para visitar Filipinas?

Cont. Mon. mail July 12-37

EXTRA SESSION OF N. ASSEMBLY IS NOW POSSIBLE

Quezon To Submit Plans
Of New Expenditures
From Excise Income

ARRIVES IN N. YORK

Has Big Public Works
Projects To Give
More Employment

By UNITED PRESS

NEW YORK, July 15.— President Quezon of the Philippines, arrived from Europe on board the North German Lloyd liner BREMEN. Upon his arrival he said, "very probable" the National Assembly will hold a special session. "I want to submit my recommendations for the expenditure of a part of the money received from the sales of our excise tax. I want to undertake public works projects to give employment." In addition to this, he intends to resell the real estates. If the owners do not agree, according to the President, to sell them." He thought the Far Eastern situation will not affect the Philippine problems. "We are not involved in the present Sino-Japanese relations, ex-

cept as neighbor who ought to be interested in peace," the President said.

The President is accompanied by his wife, his daughter Zenaida and Manuel Quezon, Jr.

East will not affect Philippine problems in the opinion of President Manuel L. Quezon who arrived this morning on the *Bremen* from Europe.

"We are not involved in Sino-Japanese relations except as a neighbor who is interested in peace," he told newspapermen.

A special session of the Philippine Assembly, he revealed, will probably be held. "I want to submit recommendations for the expenditure of a part of the money received from the refund of the coconut oil excise tax," he added.

"I want the government to un-

dertake public works, giving employment to the poor," he said. He added the government would like to purchase large landed estates, and if owners do not wish to sell, to expropriate them.

"However, I know that owners of these estates want to sell," he said.

President Quezon mourned the death of Senator Joseph T. Robinson. "It's unbelievable... his death is a great loss to me," he stated.

President Quezon was accompanied by his wife, two daughters and Manuel Jr.

President Quezon will sail from San Francisco aboard the *President Hoover* July 27 for Manila, it was announced.

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Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
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ASSEMBLY GETS TWO MESSAGES ON SCHOOLS

Quezon Seeks P6,200,000 For Classes And Schoolhouses

Two special messages intended to solve permanently the recurrent school crisis in the Philippines, the first proposing an appropriation of P5,000,000 for the construction of elementary school buildings, and the other increasing by P200,000 the P1,000,000 asked in a previous recommendation for the extension of elementary instruction, were sent this noon by President Manuel L. Quezon to the national assembly.

The President's message urging a P5,000,000 fund for school buildings follows:

"Agreeably with the Constitutional provision that the government shall provide at least free public primary instruction, it is the aim of the present administration to adopt such measures as may be necessary to accommodate in the public schools eventually all children of primary school age. One of the first requisites in the opening of new classes or the organization of new schools is the availability of adequate classrooms in which instruction may be efficiently imparted.

"In view of the fact that most of the municipalities are not now in a financial condition to appropriate the funds needed for a program of school building construction, and since it is imperative that additional facilities for primary school children be provided as soon as possible, I have the honor to recommend that the National Assembly appropriate the sum of P5,000,000 as aid to the various municipalities for the construction of elementary school buildings. Funds for this purpose may be properly appropriated from the proceeds derived in the United States from the processing tax on coconut oil (Philippine Coconut Oil Trust Fund), accruing to the Philippine Treasury.

"For the purposes of paragraph (2), Section 12 of Article VI of the Constitution of the Philippines, I hereby certify to the necessity of the immediate enactment of any bill presented regarding this matter."

The recommendation to increase the P1,000,000 fund for elementary instruction reads:

"In my message dated August 30, 1937, I invited your attention to the need for an emergency appropriation with which to open new schools and classes so as to

Hinihinging ipatupad na ang balak ng pamahalaan sa iba't ibang industria

Buhat nang pasinayaan ang pamahalaang Commonwealth, at ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ay magsinaya sa panguluhan ng bansa, ang mga kagawad ng kapulungang pangbansa ay nagdaos na ng tanging pagpupulong noong Nobiembre 1935. Ang isinaalangalang at pinagpasiyahan ay pangang tagubilin at galing sa Malakanyang, isa na sa pinakamapalad na batas na napagtibay ay ang batas sa pagpapaulad ng kabuhayan at industria, upang makalunas sa suliranin ng mga walang hanapbuhay. Di naman naglaon at napataak ang lupon na binubuo ng mga dalubhasa na magsusuri sa bagay na iyan, na pinaglaanan ng halagang P50,000,000 puhunan.

Simula na noon ang mga pahayagan ay naging tulad sa aklat ng dasalan na walang laging inuusal-usal kung di pawang mga taghoy at karaingan ng mga walang hanapbuhay na humihingi ng gawain at ikabubuhay. Buhat ng lumaganap ang paghihikahos sa kabuhayan sa boong bansa ang maraming mga pagawaan nagsipagpinid, ang makapal namang mga anak pawisnangawalan ng mga gawain, at nagsipagdanas ng mga kagipitan at pagdadahop sa buhay.

Sa wakas ay dumating din ang malaong pangarap at hinihintay ng mga kaawa awa at kahabag habag na mga walang hanapbuhay. Nang ipasiya ng lupon ng sangguniang pangbansa sa kabuhayan, na pinangunguluhan ng kalihim ng panalalapi Kgg. Antonio de las Alas, na "itatagubilin sa Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, upang maitaguyod na ang mga hakba-

ngin sa pagyari ng iba't ibang produkto rito", gaya nitong mga sumusunod.

Ang pabrika ng karne ay magkakaroon ng puhunang P300,000; Ang imbakan ng gulay at bungang kahoy ay P200,000; Ang industria sa pangangisda P250,000; Ang sa himaymay na sinulit P50,000; Ang sa pagwaan ng keso, mantikilya at iba pa, P200,000.

Ang mga bagay na ito pinagkukulan ng matayog na pagpapahalaga ng kinatawang Gregorio Perfecto ng Hilaga ng Maynila, na aniya'y "makaluluwas sa suliranin ng mga walang hanapbuhay" at dapat ipagpasalamat ng sangbayanang anak pawis, pagka't di maglalaon ay malulutas narin ang malaong panahong paghihirap sa buhay.

Nguni't ang isang suliranin ngayon na nagiging paksa sa mga pag-uusap ng mga mamamayan at lalo pa sa dako ng mga walang hanapbuhay, ang katanungan na "Kung kailan kaya maisakatuparan o pasisimulan ang mag bagay na iyan?" Sapagka't sa loob ng humigit kumulang sa dalawang taong isinaalangalang ay ngayon palamang napagpasiyahan, kaya't ipinaghihintay ng tiyak at angkop na kasagutan sa mga pinunong mga kinatuukulan.

Sa palagay namin na kung hindi makakatagpo ng ibang sagwil, ay walang ibang dahilan ang di pagkakatatupad niyan na kung ang nagiging dahil ay sa pupuhunan, sa pagkaalan namin ay may sarap na halaga upang gugulin at pagsimula ng pagbubukas ng mga pagawaang iyan, sapagka't sa tayang halagang pupuhunanin

na ang kabuuang lahat P1,000,000 lamang, at kamakailan lamang ang pamahalaang pangbansa ay nagkaloob ng paunang bahagi na P9,000,000 sa nasabing samahan, kung kaya't walang ibang sukat dapat ikapigil sa maagang pagsasakatuparan ng mga bagay na iyan, bagaman at kung di ganap na makaluluwas sa suliranin ng makapal na mga walang hanapbuhay ay ang pinaka malaking bahagi ay mapagkakalooban ng mga gawain at ikabubuhay.

Teofilo Medina

1937
Bulletin July 8

Quezon Sets Up Service Rules

Moves To Increase Ratio Of Officers To Men

Rules and regulations covering seniority, promotion and separation from the service of reserve officers of the Philippine Army are established in an executive order issued last night by President Quezon.

Military circles said these regulations enable the promotion of reserve officers with a view to filling up the various grades in the officer ranks. Promotion of reserve officers is believed necessary because the reserve force is at present under-officered and an increase in the officer force would not be possible unless present reserve officers in active duty are moved up to make room for new officers.

Since the creation of the national

Cont. next page

July 9-37

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

EP Sal July 9, 1937

La Vanguardia

QUEZON ORDENA LA SUSPENSION DE UN VOCAL

Disiente del informe del Departamento sobre el caso de Ilocos Sur

ES DESMORALIZADOR

El Presidente también destituye a dos jueces de paz y suspende a otro

En una decision que esta llamada a sentar un precedente en casos administrativos de esta indole, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, siguiendo la recomendacion del Comisionado del Servicio Civil y desatendiendo un informe del Departamento del Interior, ha decretado hoy la suspension de Eusebio Paz como miembro de la junta provincial de Ilocos Sur por estar acusado del delito de asesinato ante los tribunales.

La peticion de suspension contra este miembro de la junta provincial de Ilocos Sur se presento a Su Excelencia, el Presidente de Filipinas, por las viudas de las victimas en una matanza ocurrida en Bantay, Ilocos Sur en la que estuvo envuelto como uno de los acusados el miembro de la junta provincial en cuestion.

El Presidente Quezon, antes de tomar accion sobre esta peticion endoso el asunto al Departamento del Interior y el Sub-Secretario Dr. Rufino Luna recomendó que no es justificable la suspension pedida en vista de que un miembro de la junta provincial carece de funciones legales y solo desempeña sus deberes en conjuncion con los otros miembros de la junta provincial. Por consiguiente, según él, no puede ejercer ninguna influencia sobre los testigos que han de declarar en su asunto.

Endosado el asunto al Comisionado del Servicio Civil, Sr. José Gil, éste sin embargo, declaró que sería impropio ver a una persona en autoridad mientras pende una causa criminal contra él. Agregó que esto tendria un efecto desmoralizador en el público puesto que serviría para minar la confianza del público en las autoridades constituidas.

Siguiendo esta recomendación del Comisionado Gil, el Presidente Quezon decretó hoy la suspension del vocal en cuestion.

El Presidente Quezon tambien ha destituido a dos jueces de paz y suspendido uno en varias ordenes administrativas que firmó en Nueva York, de acuerdo con el Secretario Jorge B. Vargas que dió a publicidad este dia el texto de las citadas ordenes.

Los jueces de paz destituidos son: Nicanor T. Halibas, juez de paz de Ganassi, Bacolod, Madulu, Madamba, Pualas y Momungan, pro-

Se Asegura la Reconsideracion De la Prohibicion a Magistrados

El Presidente Quezon, Segun Personas Entendidas, No Tomo Parte Activa En La Decision Del Gabinete; Va A Ser Mejor Estudiada

A raiz de la cuestion de la promulga que prohibe a los funcionarios del gobierno dedicarse a la ensenanza, se dejará en manos del Presidente Quezon la tarea de decidir una politica conveniente sobre dicha cuestion que ha dado tanto revuelo en los circulos gubernamentales de la capital

En dichos circulos autorizados del gobierno, se ha indicado el hecho de que aun cuando el Presidente Quezon tomó parte en la formulación de la proposición de que prominentes empleados del gobierno no deben dedicarse a profesiones privadas que pudieran en alguna manera afectar su eficiencia en el servicio público, sin embargo, se cree que el Presidente no tuvo participación activa en la discusión de la regla promulgada por el gabinete sobre la promulgación universal y extensiva a todo el personal del gobierno.

Se afirma categóricamente que habrá una reconsideración de la prohibición, a fin de que el Jefe Ejecutivo de la nación

tenga oportunidad de estudiar detalladamente la cuestion bajo todos los aspectos, teniendo en cuenta que la misma envuelve una importancia publica, y asi ver la manera de acabar toda controversia o toda posible complicación y dificultad que pueda entorpecer a la actual situación en el servicio del gobierno.

La negacion de los ramos judiciales y legislativos de seguir la regla promulgada ha creado un estado de confusión, esto es, ha puesto al ramo ejecutivo en una situación embarazosa. Se dice que el poder ejecutivo no tiene poder de obligar a otro ramo y no teniendo este poder, su unico recurso es la persuasión y la suggestion. Tambien se afirma que el Presidente Quezon esta dispuesto a reconsiderar excepciones a la prohibición aun antes de su marcha de las islas, pues sabia que la regla debia aplicarse tan solo al ramo ejecutivo y en muchas ocasiones habia indicado que algunas excepciones de merito podrian hacerse.

Cont.

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defense act, reserve officers have not been given promotion in rank, except that one group of third lieutenants were automatically made second lieutenants after completing three years in active service.

With the promotion of deserving reserve officers and the new crop of officers from ROTO units training camps, the army expects to reach the necessary ratio of one officer for every 100 men. At present there are about 2,600 reserve officers for the army's 40,000 trained reserves, when there should be 5,000 officers for the present trained reserve force.

Tribune July 18-37

QUEZON PLANS TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA

By Associated Press

Washington, July 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon, of the Philippines, will leave today for Philadelphia to meet Mrs. Quezon who is visiting with their daughter in school in the Quaker City.

A representative of the Pennsylvania railroad said President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Pullman car has been reserved for the Quezon entourage which is leaving New York Monday for San Francisco.

Subscriber's Name

Pues. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald

July 19, 1937

Tenants Of 12 Haciendas Will Ask Quezon To Buy Estates

Urge Use Of Coco Refund For Purchase

A petition requesting President Quezon to urge the Assembly to use part of the P100,000,000 oil tax money for the purchase of friar lands and other landed estates in Luzon, will be presented by representatives of at least 12 haciendas upon the President's arrival on August 15.

This was the decision arrived at by some 50 delegates from the different haciendas near Manila and in Central Luzon, who met at the residence of Atty. J. S. Rustia at 525 San Marcelino yesterday morning.

In purchasing the estates, it was stated, the government should first institute expropriation proceedings against the "visible owners", in order to ascertain their title to the property.

"Many haciendas in Luzon," Atty. Rustia explained, "are merely under administrators or trustees. It is not surprising to find that in some cases, the real owners of the properties had long died without any heir. Under the law their properties should revert to the government."

A big delegation, representing more than 12 haciendas and not less than 20,000 people, will meet President Quezon and party at the pier. From the pier the crowd will march to Malacañan, where their representatives will present to President Quezon a copy of the petition.

In the evening, according to the executive committee of the hacienda delegation a radio program dedicated to the President will be broadcast.

The executive committee is composed of Luis Olivares, chairman; Moises Sauler, Felipe Alviar, Pablo C. Cañizares, Tomas Gonzales, Miguel Tolentino, Francisco Lejaro, Teodoro David, Ciriaco Lope, Pedro Villaroman, Diego Cuevas, Pedro Maldia, Ciriaco Lumpiajoy, Santos Delfin, and Santiago Dumagat, members.

Felipe Alviar, chairman, and Jose Martinez and Nicanor G. Cruz, members, compose the Finance committee; while the com-

mittee in charge of feeding the members of the different delegations, is made up of Moises Sauler, chairman, and Jose M. Loya and Santiago Dumagat, members.

The delegates will meet again next Sunday at 352 Santa Mesa, Atty. Rustia announced yesterday after the meeting.

July 19-37
La Vanguardia

Los técnicos se embarcarán el 24

(De la "Associated Press")

Washington, 17 de julio.—Encabezados por John Van A. MacMurray, presidente, los miembros del Comité Preliminar Conjunto de Técnicos sobre asuntos de Filipinas, saldrán para Manila el 24 del actual, después de las audiencias públicas en San Francisco, según se ha anunciado aquí. Irán acompañados por los miembros filipinos del Comité y el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de la Mancomunidad de Filipinas.

El grupo americano estará compuesto de J. E. Jacobs, del departamento de Estado; Louis Dornatzky, del Departamento de Comercio; L. R. Edminster, de la División de Convenios Comerciales; el coronel C. D. MacDonald, de Asuntos Insulares; Carl Robbins, de Agricultura; Frank Warring, de la Comisión Arancelaria, y los siguientes consejeros: Owen Dawson y William Lloyd, de Agricultura; Ben Dorfman, de la Comisión Arancelaria, y George Luthringer, del Departamento de Estado.

1937
Tribune *July 20*

Gagawin ang pasinaya ng Junior Coalition

Ang pagpapasinaya sa bayan ng Junior Coalition League ay gaganapin sa linggo, ika 4 ng Agosto, sapul sa ika 4:00 ng hapon sa Rizal Memorial Tennis Stadium. Ikakalat ng Radio Manila ang palatuntunan. Bukod sa pangulong Quezon at senador Osmeña, ay magsasalita rin ang anim pang kabataan na pawang may dilang ginto.

Ang magsasalita pati kanilang mga paksa ay itong mga sumusunod: Kung bakit ako Koalisyon ni Narciso Pimentel Jr.; Heneral Emilio Aguinaldo ni Mariano Agcaoili; Si Quezon, tao ng bayan ni Konsehal Atienza; Ang Ogispo Aglipay ni Nicolas del Rosario; Quezon-Osmeña ang napakabuting tambal, ni Felixberto Serrano at Sergio Osmeña ni Arturo Glara.

ARREGLO DEFINITIVO SOBRE LAS HACIENDAS

Quezon lo promete al Diputado Villarama si la Asamblea presta su concurso

"Nueva York, Julio 17, 1937
"Diputado Villarama, Manila
"Se arreglarán definitivamente todas las cuestiones de haciendas, si la Asamblea me presta su concurso.
"Mis recuerdos a los terratenientes de la hacienda de Buenavista.
"Quezon".

Tal es el tenor de un despacho del Presidente Quezon que ha recibido cabalmente este día el Diputado Antonio Villarama por Bulacán, en cuyo distrito esta la hacienda que se alude. Viene en contestación a otro en el que el Diputado Villarama comunicaba al Presidente Quezon el gran regocijo que ha poseído a los terratenientes de dicha hacienda con el anuncio de la política de administración en orden al destino de una parte de los P100,000,000 del impuesto de sisa para la compra de haciendas y su reventa a los terratenientes.

La hacienda de Buenavista comprende a los municipios de S. Rafael y S. Ildefonso, más una porción de los Baliuag, todos de Bulacán. Mide una superficie total de 28,000 hectáreas, de las cuales 18,000 están cultivadas y 10,000 baldías. De ellas dependen unas 5,000 familias de terratenientes que representarían de 25,000 a 30,000 personas. A estos se referirá el Presidente Quezon en su mensaje de saludo traído por el cablegrama al Diputado Villarama.

Comprendiendo la trascendencia y el interés grandes que representa ello para los terratenientes, en particular y la provincia, en general, de Bulacán, el Diputado Villarama ha puesto en circulación copias del despacho a los presidentes municipales de su distrito. La circular incluye un encarecimiento por que se haga comprender al vecindario, particularmente a los terratenientes, el celo y el interés que el gobierno abraza hacia las masas y su bienestar.

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La Vanguardia
QUEZON SE EMBARCA PARA NUEVA YORK

(De la "Associated Press").
Cherbourg, Francia, 10 de julio.
—El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de la Mancomunidad Filipina, ha abordado este día el "Bremen" aquí para Nueva York, a donde deberá llegar el próximo jueves.
El Presidente Quezon había venido a Europa en el último viaje del mismo barco. Durante su corta estancia en el continente, visitó París y Berlín.
El señor Quezon saldrá de Nueva York para San Francisco con el Comité Conjunto de Técnicos Filipinos-americanos, y hará el viaje a Manila con los miembros de dicho Comité, el 24 de julio.

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DEMOCRATAS TO RUN UNDER FRONT BANNER

Fuente Will Head Campaign In City—Inclusion of Resurrected Party Designed to Get Inspectors

The resurrected Democrata Party, as one of the units banded under the Popular Front, was formally launched in political seas last night at an organization meeting in the home of Manuel de la Fuente, resigned president of the Manila municipal board and leader of the Democrata Party.

The "conjunction" of the Democrata Party with the Popular Front was agreed upon at a luncheon of Democrata leaders and Popular Front officials yesterday noon at the Plaza Hotel.

The entry of the Democrata Party into the political arena under the auspices of the Popular Front was decided, it was gathered, so that the Democrata Party may avail itself of the electoral inspectors of the Popular Front in the December 14 elections. If the Democrata Party runs independently, it was pointed out, it will not, under the election law, have any electoral inspectors.

A strong line-up of Democrata candidates for the municipal board, De la Fuente promised last evening, will be nominated within a week. The list may include veteran Democrata members, including a few former councilors like Jose Topacio Nueno and Jose Galang.

At the organization meeting last evening, the speakers bitterly attacked the administration and the fusion. De la Fuente criticized the administration on three grounds, namely:

(1) President Manuel L. Quezon has not fulfilled his promise at the beginning of his term that there will be "less politics and more government." Appointment of justices of the peace, according to De la Fuente, was left to the recommendation of the assemblymen instead of the justices of the peace;

(2) The promise made during the coalition for a "pro" mayor was not carried out;

(3) The Commonwealth, instead of practicing economy, has been very extravagant, creating positions and buying luxuries like the "Casiana."

The following executive committee was elected at the organization meeting: De la Fuente, chairman; Jose Topacio Nueno, Vicente Cruz, Jose G. Advincula, Dr. Pio Roda, Jose Galang, Martin de Castro.

The committee chose the following representatives for each district in the city:

Ermitta, Fabian Flores; San Nicolas, Abelardo Ablao; San Miguel, Severino Rodriguez; Tondo, Fortunato Panganiban; Sampaloc, Ma-

MASIGLANG PAGTANGGAP KAY QUEZON

Ipakikilala ang kasiyahan sa lakad na ginawa ng pangulo sa Amerika

INIHAHANDA NA

Ang mga mánnggagawa ay makikilahok sa mga pagdiriwang na idaraos

Isang pagtanggap na pangbayan na magpapakilala ng "kasiyahan sa lakad ng pangulong Quezon" sa Estados Unidos, sa kapakanan ng Commonwealth, ang diwa ng ibinunsod na kilusan ngayong araw na ito na pinamamatinugutan ng pangalawang pangulong Sergio Osmeña ng commonwealth, alinsunod sa napagalaman namin sa mga karapatdapat sa paniniwala sa pamahalaan.

Ang pakikibahagi ng mga mánnggagawa, na siyang pinagsusumakitan ng pangasiwaan na mapabuti ang katayuan at siyang dahilan ng mga ibinunsod at ibubunsod pang batas ng pangulo tungo sa kanilang kapakinabangan, ay siyang natiyak ngayong araw na ito, alinsunod sa isang kagawad ng gabinete na kabilang sa punong abala sa panig ng pamahalaan hinggil sa pagsalubong na ito.

Natiyak din naman sa mga tangning patalastas ngayong araw na ito, na tinanggap ng Malakanyang na ang pangulong Quezon ay tiyak na darating kasabay ng magkalakip na lupon ng mga dalubhasa, at dahilan dito, ang pagkakataon ay lubhang mahalaga, lalo't aalagatain ang ibubunga ng kanilang gawain tungo sa paglutas ng suliranin sa kabuhayan at kalakalan ng bansa.

Sa pulong ng gabinete sa linggong ito, ayon sa napagalaman namin, ay isasaalangalang na ang mga pangalang magsisibuu sa iba't ibang lupon sa pagtanggap. Sina-sabi na hihirangin ang isang mamatnugot sa hanay ng mga mánnggagawa, na kakatawan sa isang malaking bahagi ng mga magsisisama sa pagtanggap.

PLAIN TALK

True democracy does not exist in the Philippines; democracy exists here only in form, not in substance. No less a man than Paul Vories McNutt, American high commissioner, holds that belief. He hinted at it in his Fourth of July speech; he came out openly about it in his press conference the other day.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editorial associate of The Nation, an influential liberal weekly review of New York, in a speech some time ago before the Foreign Policy Association, expressed the same point of view when he said that the Philippine Commonwealth "is a Fascist State and that its President is a military dictator with methods and purposes of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin."

President Quezon had already had occasion to answer Mr. Villard. When he comes back to the Philippines in August, we can be sure, he will have something to say to Mr. McNutt whose charges are of greater significance in view of the fact that, as the American high commissioner, he is vested with certain powers to defend Democracy against any threat of Dictatorship in the Philippines. A battle of giants seems to be in the office.

riano Gonzales; Pandacan, Pedro de Jesus; Sta. Ana, Martin de Castro; Quiapo, Venancio Dungka; Sta. Cruz, Magno del Rosario; Intramuros, Nicolas Ruiz and Pedro Marzan.

At the luncheon conference between Popular Front officials and Democrata leaders, the following were present: General Jose Alejandrino, Judge Delfin Jaranilla, Geronimo Santiago, Segundo Agustin, Jose Advincula, Emiliano Tria Tirona, Quirico Abeto, Rufino San Juan, Pedro de la Liana, Atty. Alcobia and De la Fuente.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Free Press

July 17, 1937

President

German Developments

News of the Week

In 1908 the Philippines received its first invitation to attend an international convention. A rising young politician named Manuel L. Quezon was sent to represent the islands at a waterways convention in Russia. On his way back to Manila he visited Berlin, then the stiff gold-braided capital of the Kaiser's German empire. Last week, as president of the commonwealth Mr. Quezon paid Berlin a second visit. The German capital had changed as much as he had. It was now the feverish brown-shirted roost of Adolf Hitler. "I am having a fine time," chatted Quezon. "I am greatly interested in all the developments here."

For eicrones as he gaped at Germany's "developments" he had Germany's biggest shots. He apparently failed to meet the fuhrer himself, but he met most of the next best. Army embassy officials, the President

must have been the topic of conversation at his lunch with Gen. Hermann von Goering, husky bemedalled No. 2 Nazi and minister of aviation who is famed far and wide for the variety and splendor of his uniforms.

Financial developments were taken care of by wise Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's financial magician, who is reputedly the only man standing between Germany and starvation. "He is one of the smartest men I have ever met," admired Mr. Quezon. "We had a long visit. He has a great grasp of world affairs."

State developments finally were disposed of at an informal luncheon with Hans von Mackensen, Nazi state secretary. Having toured several of Germany's prison and labor camps, and greeted and lunched with American

factory, pleasant, and extremely interesting" visit. "After all that has been said and written about Germany, I felt I should come and see for myself," he told newsmen. Asked whether he had found new ideas to transplant to the Philippines, he said he had "not had time yet to think over fully" what he had seen and heard.

From France, concluding his second hasty visit to Europe in two months, President Quezon confirmed last week's rumors by sailing for New York aboard the *Bremen*, canceling previous plans to visit Italy and sail to Manila via Suez. Now he is scheduled to reach Washington about the time members of the joint U.S.-P.I. committee are preparing to depart for Manila by way of San Francisco. Oft-burned newsmen, however, hazarded no guesses as to the President's exact itinerary.

ET 2nd July 17, 1937

SERIA UN DESCRIMEN

Volverá el gabinete, en su sesión regular de hoy, a discutir la cuestión de la prohibición a los funcionarios del gobierno a dedicarse en la enseñanza. Algunos secretarios departamentales anunciaron anoche que eran de opinión que la Universidad de Filipinas no esté incluida en la orden del Presidente de Filipinas, que se refería solamente a la enseñanza de los oficiales gubernamentales en las escuelas y universidades particulares.

La provision constitucional que sirve por base a la orden referida dice así textualmente: "Los jefes de departamentos, burós, u oficinas, y sus auxiliares, no se dedicarán, durante el desempeño de sus cargos, al ejercicio de ninguna profesion, ni intervendrán, directa o indirectamente, en la administracion o control de cualquiera empresa privada que de algun modo pudiere quedar afectada por las funciones de sus cargos, ni tampoco podrán tener interés financiero, directa o indirectamente, en algun contrato con el Gobierno, o cualquiera subdivision o dependencia del mismo".

Es claro que la orden del Presidente Quezon se refiere solamente a la primera parte de esta provision constitucional, es decir, al "ejercicio de ninguna profesion" que no hace ninguna distincion. Como el magisterio es una profesion, tal como se desprende de la misma orden ejecutiva, lo es en cualquier clase de escuela si se lo practica en un colegio particular o del gobierno.

Seria un descrimen muy injusto contra las escuelas privadas y una competencia muy ruinosa que ofreciera el gobierno contra las universidades particulares. Ademas, si el gabinete continuara permitiendo a que funcionarios del gobierno enseñen en la universidad oficial, seria lo mismo que sancionar la doble compensacion, una política que ha tratado de eliminar el Presidente Quezon.

PLAIN TALK

It will not surprise us in the least if President Quezon will rap the cabinet for the second time when he hears of the latest decision on his order on the teaching ban. Neither will we be surprised if the private colleges and universities in Manila will raise a strong cry against the cabinet.

The decision permitting government officials to teach in the University of the Philippines defeats the very purpose of the executive order on the teaching ban. The idea was to make the public men holding responsible positions in the government devote all their time and energy to their work, because this work is a full size one. When a government official works for the University of the Philippines is he not attracted away from his regular work? Is he stealing much of his time due to the government when he works for a private college or university?

If an order has to be made, let it come, but let it apply to every one reasonably within its scope. Let the order be strong enough to banish dis-

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the next
page

July 18-37

Subscriber's Name

In Vanguardia

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
In Opinion July 19 1937

Cent. Har. July 17-37

QUEZON SERA BIEN RECIBIDO

Otro comité preparara la recepción para el Comité de Técnicos

Discurso por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon desde el balcon de Malacañang en el día de su llegada, recepción dada por el Vice-Presidente en la noche del mismo día, banquete popular en la noche del 18 de agosto y serenata fluvial en la noche siguiente, día de su cumpleaños, son los rasgos principales del programa de recepción que se tributará al Presidente Quezon a su llegada a esta capital el 15 de agosto próximo. El gabinete en su reunión de esta mañana ha ultimado los detalles del programa.

A la vez que se aprobaba este programa de recepción, el gabinete ha creído conveniente designar otro comité que se encargará de recibir a los miembros del comité conjunto de americanos y filipinos que llegarán a la vez que el Presidente Quezon. Este comité de recepción se encargará de extender a los técnicos las debidas facilidades en cuanto a su alojamiento, transportación y otros detalles de recibimiento. El Secretario Antonio de las Alas de Hacienda presidirá este comité y sus miembros serán designados mas tarde.

El programa de recepción para el Presidente Quezon consistirá en lo siguiente: tan pronto como el "President Hoover" haya fondeado en la bahía fuera del rompeolas, algunos funcionarios del gobierno saldrán en lancha para ir al encuentro del barco fuera del rompeolas. Desde allí conducirán al Presidente en una lancha, escoltada por varias lanchas decoradas hasta el "President's Landing" en la Nueva Luneta donde estarán los miembros del comité de recepción. Al desembarcar en la Luneta, el Presidente pasará una revista al regimiento del Ejército Filipino que formará guardia de honor y desde allí partirá la manifestación para conducir al Presidente Quezon hasta el Palacio de Malacañang. Una vez en el Palacio, el Presidente Quezon dirigirá la palabra al público desde el balcon de Malacañang.

En la noche del mismo día, el Vice-Presidente Osmena y señora darán una recepción seguida de baile en el Manila Hotel en honor del Presidente Quezon y señora.

En la noche del 18 de agosto, tendrá lugar el banquete popular en honor del Presidente Quezon. Aun no se ha designado el sitio donde se ha de celebrar este banquete, pero probablemente sea en algun hotel debido al estado inseguro del tiempo. Al día siguiente, 19 de agosto, el Presidente celebra su cumpleaños y en la tarde de dicho

día habrá una "serenata fluvial" que partirá desde el puente Jones hasta el Palacio de Malacañang donde se celebrará una pequeña recepción y desde allí todos se dirigirán al Sta. Ana Cabaret donde se celebrará la recepción en honor del Presidente.

Nueve Oficiales Filipinos Se Especializaran En E. U.

Nueve Oficiales del Ejército Filipino son los que saldrán a las 4 de esta tarde por el "Empress of Russia" para especializarse en diferentes ramos en Estados Unidos por órdenes del Presidente de las Islas Filipinas.

Estos oficiales estarán en sus respectivos colegios por espacio de un año, y son los siguientes: 1. Teniente Jaime Velasquez, Escuela de Infanteria en Fort Denning, Georgia; 2. Teniente Roman Gavino y Jacinto Gavino, Escuela de Artilleria de Campo Fort Sills, Okla.; 3. Teniente Rafael Pangas, Escuela de Artilleria de Costa, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 4. Teniente Jesus Larrabastor, Escuela de Caballeria, Fort Riley, Kansas; 5. Florentino Cardenas, Escuela de Suministros, Philadelphia, Pa. 6. Teniente Carlos Herrera, Escuela de Transportación de Motor, Holabird, Md.; 7. Teniente Alfredo Pecson, Escuela de Señales, Fort Monmouth, N. J.; y 8. Teniente Filomeno Villaluz, General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

crimination and favoritism. The cabinet started by trying to disregard the order, but when it found out that it could not do so because the President insisted on it, the cabinet now goes around it by saving a few of the favorite officials. This will not do Mr. Quezon should not let it pass.

1937
Sutton July 21

The proclamation of Senate President Quezon and Senator Sergio Osmeña as coalition candidates for president and vice-president, respectively, of the Commonwealth took place yesterday, July 20th, in Manila. It was attended by various delegations from the different provinces such as Antique, Pangasinan, Benguet, Tayabas and others.

Those Salary Cuts

When the assembly meets in special session, after President Quezon returns, it will have the proposal to buy the big estates to consider. That is a job big enough in itself, and perhaps the members should not be expected to handle more than one big job of this nature at a time.

But if they have the time, and if it can be done under the procedure prescribed for special sessions, they might look into the matter of restoring the pay cuts which have been in effect for several years—somewhat needlessly and altogether onerously of late.

The prosperity which has come to the country, and of which the national treasury is one of the beneficiaries, is definitely not shared by the bulk of the men and women in the service, particularly those in the lower categories.

What these men and women do share in, however, is the burden of the higher prices which have come inevitably with the prosperity.

The National Assembly can perform an act of real social justice by bringing the reduced income of the mass of loyal government workers in line with the increased burden of the higher cost of living which may mean prosperity to some, but comes pretty close to meaning disaster for others.

Tigmanalan July 18, 1937

Datang ne ing Presidente Quezon

Babalita ring aliwang Pshayagan, datang ne ing Presidente Quezon caniting bulan a iti, darala na nala ding P.100,000,000.00, a sobra qng alaga na ning misaling larung ungut.

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Why They Quarrel

The Philippine commonwealth is not yet an independent nation. In November, 1935, President Roosevelt signed a proclamation establishing a commonwealth government for the islands but complete independence will be achieved only at the end of a probation period of 10 years ending in November, 1945.

Manuel Quezon is president of the commonwealth but the United States, careful and watchful guardian of the islands, is represented at Manila by a high commissioner, Paul V. McNutt. It was inevitable that controversy would develop over powers, prerogatives and precedence.

The showdown has come, not the result of a question of governmental authority, but precipitated by a dispute over precedence in a social ceremony. High Commissioner McNutt has ordered that he be toasted ahead of President Quezon at all official functions. He argues that he is the personal representative of the President of the United States which continues to exercise sovereign over the islands. Philip-

pine patriots plan, at the first opportunity, to propose a toast to the commonwealth president ahead of the high commissioner and determine what Mr. McNutt will do about it.

Questions of precedence, salutes, banquet seating and processional order—headaches for the bureau of protocol in the Department of State—may seem trivial and, on occasion, extremely silly. But it must be remembered that all those graded privileges are the badges, the outward signs, of authority. Once upon a time "the head man" was the fellow who could "lick any man in the crowd". His lieutenants were graded according to their ability to hold their own. When legal grants of authority replaced sheer physical prowess, the orders of precedence were retained. The position of a cabinet wife at a Washington dinner table is an index of the relative degree of governmental authority exercised by her husband.

When President Quezon and High Commissioner McNutt argue over precedence in the matter of being honored with a toast—a trifling social custom—the real question at issue is: Who's head-man on these islands?

East St. Louis (Ill.) Journal

Herald July 21, 1937

War On Enemy Territory



Cavite coalitionists carried the political battle to enemy territory yesterday when they hoisted a huge coalition poster urging support to Quezon for President and Osmeña for vice-president across the provincial road in Kawit, half way between the homes of General Aguinaldo and his campaign manager, Emilio Tirona. Photo shows the poster, and the Aguinaldo mansion indicated by the arrow. Lower photo shows the coalition headquarters in Cavite.

INTELIGENCIA EN MANILA, PROBABLE

La Convencion De Antis De La Ciudad Empieza A Las 8:30 a. m.

La cuestion de la celebracion de una inteligencia con los pros sobre los candidatos de la ciudad de Manila a la asamblea nacional sera el asunto principal que se presentara en la convencion del comite provincial de la ciudad de Manila, del Partido Nacionalista Democratico, que se celebrara a las 8:30 de esta mañana, en el Rizal Memorial Stadium. El acuerdo propuesto consiste en dejar solo a un pro en un distrito y a un anti en el otro. Los antis parecen estar divididos en la cuestion, y se espera una viva discusion.

En vista del desacuerdo que hoy existe entre los pros y de la rivalidad entre los candidatos antis, muchos antis opinan que no seria factible ningun acuerdo. Sin embargo, un destacado caudillo del partido anti declaro anoche que hay bastantes antis en favor del acuerdo para promover la inteligencia. Estos antis que quieren la inteligencia son los que hasta ahora no se han adherido a ningun candidato a diputado en la ciudad y los que estan en contra son los que ya han prometido su apoyo a algun candidato u otro, segun se revelo.

En esta division de los antis los dirigentes del Partido Nacionalista Democratico se nan abstenido de intervenir. Estos seguiran cualquier acuerdo que se apruebe en la convencion de hoy. Los circulos pros, por otro lado, no estan muy opuestos a la entente.

Otro asunto principal que decidiran los antis en la convencion sera la resolucion de adhesion a la coalicion, que se presentara. Se espera que se apruebe esta resolucion sin discusion, en vista del apoyo unanime de los antis a las candidaturas del Presidente Manuel Quezon y del Senador Sergio Osmeña.

La eleccion de los dignatarios del comite provincial del partido anti en Manila estara tambien en orden. Fue principalmente para este fin que se convoco la convencion y no para nominar a los candidatos antis a diputado como se ha publicado. Para esta seleccion de candidatos se celebrara otra convencion anti el dia 4 de agosto.

El Presidente Quezon, el Senador Osmeña, el Speaker Quintin Paredes, y el Senador Juan Nolasco, jefe de campana de la coalicion, estaran presentes y pronunciaran discursos. El Representante Guillermo Z. Villanueva presidira la reunion. Los discursos seran diseminados por la estacion KZRM.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Monday Mail July 18, 1937

They Set The Pace

Legislators Are More Than Just Law-Makers; They Are Also Looked Up To As Style-Pacers



PRESIDENT QUEZON

LEGISLATORS, as a rule, are a serious group of patriotic individuals whose chief preoccupation is to pass laws for the good of the native land. Well, at least that's what they are generally supposed to be.

In the Philippines, however, legislators are more than just law-makers. They are also looked up to as style-pacers. And in this matter, they go our so-called "smart set" several paces better.

Blame it on the hero-worshipping trait for which the Filipino, as a whole, are decidedly notorious. Blame it on their irrepressible flair for imitation, blame it on anything. The fact remains that if there is any style or fad to be propagated, Philippine legislators could be depended

upon to start the log rolling. They start things—and the rest simply follow.

Of course, we still remember the New Yorker shirt which gained such wide popularity in this country a year or two ago.

Indeed, shortly after the "fad" caught here, even the innocent barrio lads way off the beaten paths, "smelled" it and forthwith took to it like ducks take to water. Result: During barrio fiestas one could see armies of these dark-colored shirted individuals going around, like members of Mussolini's black shirt legion on shore leave!

And who was responsible for all this? None other than former Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara!

Or maybe it was Moncado. For, indeed, even the Great Mystic was not immune to the arresting qualities of the fad. Whichever of them introduced the style here first, is immaterial. The thing is that a representative of the people did it.

Speaking of shirts, we are subsequently reminded of the McRory shirt which is now gaining quite a number of "adherents" in the Islands. First to introduce the new shirt here,

is another "mouthpiece of the masses"—Assemblyman Felipe ("Ben Franklin") Buencamino.

When the Nueva Ecija solon arrived here sometime ago from the United States and England, he laid 'em low with his McRory shirt. It subsequently became the talk of the town!

Assemblyman Buencamino beat Nick Osmeña, another Mc-

Rory-shirted gentleman from America, by a good many days. Nick, it must be remembered, had on a McRory shirt when Judge Mapa of the Manila court of first instance, slapped a stiff fine on him for alleged violation of the blue sky law.

President Manuel Quezon's fame as a tango dancer is too widespread to need any further mention here. It might be said in passing, however, that not since the President himself got to dancing the tango has it



SPEAKER MONTILLA

gained wide popularity among the legislative "big shots" in this country.

And then, too, who can forget the President's famous tango shoes? Even now they are still very much the rage among footwear stylists in the Islands.

There's many a slip 'twixt the pipe and the lip. This can never be said of our pipe-toting assemblyman, Camilo Osias. Acknowledged one of the premier



ASSEMBLYMAN PEDRO VERA

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Subscriber's Name

Cont. Monday Mail July 18-37

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon 1937

Tribune July 27

pipe-addicts of the country, he has contributed, in no small measure, towards popularizing the pipe among the younger Filipino elements. Not a few of those who have taken to the pipe did it simply because Osias—unconsciously or not—started the "fad".

Hero-worship? Well, maybe—after a fashion.

America is not only the land of the brave and the home of the free. It is also the birthplace of new styles and fashions in men's, not to mention women's, wearing apparel. And not only that. It is likewise the "place of origin" of so many

Montilla did his stuff.

It has always been thus. The law-makers of the land take to the field, and the rest of the small fry follow in their wake.

Only the Lord knows what Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes, Floor Leader Jose Romero, Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, and the rest of the Filipino legislators now in the States, will introduce here upon their return soon.



PEDRO GUEVARA



ASSEMBLYMAN BUENCAMINO

dance styles imported here by Filipino nationals who have been there.

And what's funny about these things—the dances, particularly—is that they "catch on" here only after some local big-wigs fresh from "over there" introduce them in this neck of the woods. Take the new tango, for instance. It has been the rage in the States these many months, but a flicker of interest in the dance was shown here only the other week when Speaker Gil Montilla (none other!) showed one and all how it's done.

Assemblyman Pedro Vera has also learned something from his recent trip to the States. He had sufficiently brushed up on the tango in America to be able to stage an exhibition here at the same time that Speaker

El Gabinete Considera Otra Vez La Enseñanza

La enseñanza en las escuelas privadas por funcionarios y empleados del gobierno, prohibida por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon en una orden ejecutiva, ha vuelto a ocupar la atención de los miembros del gabinete esta mañana en la sesión de hoy, cuando el Jefe Ejecutivo ha vuelto a recomendar a los del gabinete un estudio más acabado del aspecto constitucional del asunto.

Como política de gobierno, el Presidente ha sostenido esta mañana que la enseñanza en escuelas privadas por funcionarios del gobierno debe estar prohibida pero, para no lesionar los intereses de los pequeños empleados, que quedarían seriamente afectados con esta política el Presidente quiere hacer una excepción en favor de los mismos permitiéndoles el que sigan enseñando en las escuelas siempre y cuando que no exista una prohibición terminante y taxativa en la Constitución que lo prohíba.

Aparte de este asunto que ha ocupado gran parte de la atención esta mañana de los miembros del gabinete, en la sesión de este día solo se han tratado asuntos de rutina según ha informado a la prensa el secretario Jorge B. Vargas del Presidente.

G-MAN DUE SOON

Hired by President Manuel L. Quezon to help organize the G-Man unit of the department of justice, Flaviano Guerrero, the only Filipino in J. Edgar Hoover's famed federal investigation bureau, will arrive on August 5 aboard the s.s. President Taft.

Four captains of the Philippine Scouts who specialized in military tactics in the United States are also arriving on the same boat. They are: Captains Pastor Martelino, Juan Moran, Nemenes Catalan, and Victor Gomez.

1937

Herald July 20

WILL VISIT EUROPE, SAYS CLOSE FRIEND

SAILS JULY 22

President to Study Farm Conditions in Ireland and Denmark

President Manuel L. Quezon who is at present in New York is due to arrive in Manila on August 9, according to a close friend of the President who arrived from Europe recently.

According to him, from Washington President Quezon will return to Europe as soon as he has conferred with officials in Washington.

According to the informant, the President intends to visit Ireland, Denmark and other countries in Europe which have successfully solved their agrarian problems. The President, it is reported has shown his determination to solve the same problem once and for all and for this reason is making a study of the methods employed by these countries.

He said that even while President Quezon was in his pleasure trip to Europe, this problem has been constantly in his mind, spending sleepless nights and often communicating with Malacañang inquiring as to the latest developments on the tenant-landlord situation in the Islands.

It is understood that as soon as he returns, President Quezon will recommend a measure that will solve the tenancy problem in the Philippines.

The President will probably be accompanied by Mrs. Quezon and members of the family of the one who gave the information. The children, according to him, will stay in England to study there.

He will sail in Europe on July 22, arriving in Manila on August 9.

PLAN DE CONFISCAR LA COLONIA DE MONCADO

El plan de confiscar los terrenos donde en la actualidad esta asentada la colonia Moncado en Mindanao, esta actualmente bajo consideración del gobierno nacional, segun se supo ayer. El gobierno tiene el proposito de utilizar dichos terrenos convirtiéndose en una granja agricola.

Durante su reciente visita a Lanao el Presidente Quezon tuvo ocasion de ver la colonia, e inmediatamente dio instrucciones al Departamento de Agricultura y Comercio para que investigue porque medios dichos terrenos fueron adquiridos por la colonia Moncado.

La colonia Moncado tiene una extension de 1,000 hectareas. Anteriormente la colonia estaba floreciente y productiva, pero desde que falto la ayuda financiera de Moncado la colonia empezo a decaer.

La derrota politica que Moncado sufrio en Lanao le ha desalentado y le indujo a trasladarse a otra region de Mindanao.

Los colonos de Moncado que provienen de distintas provincias, siguiendo instrucciones de su jefe, se han hecho vegetarianos.

EP Debate July 20 1937



Hon. Pres. M. L. Quezon

Peticion Sobre Los P100,000,000

Una peticion al presidente Quezon para que urja a la Asamblea Nacional que haga uso de parte de los P100,000,000 que vendran de los Estados Unidos por el impuesto de coco, para la compra de las haciendas y sean revendidas al precio de costo a sus inquilinos sera presentada al presidente tan pronto como este llegue al pais el dia 15 de agosto, por los inquilinos de 12 haciendas.

No menos de 20 inquilinos de estas haciendas vendran a Manila y recibiran en el pantalan numero siete al jefe ejecutivo, acompañandolo a Malacañang. En Ma-

Quezon Fija El 7 De Septiembre Dia De La Salud Del Niño Y Nombra A Fabella Presidente Del Comite Nacional Del 37

Con el comisionado de bienestar publico Dr. Jose Fabella como presidente del comite nacional de la celebracion del Dia de la Salud del Niño, el presidente Quezon ha designado miembros del comite para este año a las siguientes personas:

Director de Educacion
Director de Sanidad
Director de Bienestar Publico
Director of Private Education
Mr. E. B. Rodriguez, President, Parent-Teacher Associations of the Philippine Islands
Charles Forster, Cruz Roja Filipina
Sr. Angel Trinidad, secretario ejecutivo, P. I. Anti-Tuberculosis Society
Sra. Pilar H. Ilim, Presidenta National Federation of Women's Clubs
Dr. Juan C. Nañagas, Presidente, Federacion de Medicos Privados
Srita. Genara Manongdo, Vice-Presidente, Filipino Nurses' Association
Srita. Ursula B. Uichangco, Jefe, Departamento de la Health Education, U. P.
Sra. Flora Ylagan, Presidenta, Y.W.C.A.
Sr. A. W. Adolfo, Secretario General, Y.M.C.A.
Srita. Manuela Gay, Presidenta Catholic Women's League
Mr. Tommy Worthen, Manager, KZRM
Sra. Josefa Li, Escoda, Editor, The Health Messenger
Mr. Albano Pacis, DMHM Representative
Sr. Pedro Aunario, T.V.T. Publications
Sr. Alfonso Denoga, Manila Daily Bulletin
Con ocasion de la celebracion de este dia, que este año cae el

7 de Septiembre, se ha expedido ademas, por el presidente Quezon la siguiente proclama:

"El Dia de la Salud del Niño que cae el 7 de Septiembre de este año, se celebra anualmente en reconocimiento al hecho fundamental de que el futuro de la nacion depende en gran medida de la salud y el bienestar de los niños de hoy. La tarea importante de salvaguardar y promover la salud del niño es deber tanto del pueblo como del gobierno. Substanciales progresos se han obtenido en el trabajo por el bienestar del niño, pero queda aun mucho que hacer. Necesitamos disminuir la mortalidad infantil y mayor numero de niños vigorosos. Con la inteligente cooperacion del publico, el programa del gobierno por el bienestar del niño, llevado a cabo por los centros de puerileura, los centros comunales de salud y bienestar, el servicio de enfermeros de la oficina de sanidad publica y las escuelas, puede ser llevado a efecto mas efectivamente. La celebracion del Dia de la Salud del Niño nos da una oportunidad de subrayar el deber de todos de cuidar y guiar a la niñez dándole facilidades y oportunidades en la promocion y adelantamiento de la salud del niño mediante esfuerzo colectivo.

"Por tanto, hago un llamamiento a todos los ciudadanos y residentes de Filipinas, a nuestros comerciantes, a los funcionarios publicos: nacionales, provinciales y municipales, la iglesia, las escuelas publicas y privadas y a todos los habitantes de espíritu civico y a todas las instituciones que presten su apoyo a la celebracion del Dia de la Salud del Niño este año."

Mindanao Herald

Aglipay Declaims "Will Die First!"

Both Bishop and Don Emilio Deny Fusion of Forces Against Coalitionists—Quezon-Osmeña Mobilizing Powerful Leaders on Campaign Committee

(By United Press)

Manila, July 27—A rumor is current in Manila that General Emilio Aguinaldo and Bishop Gregorio Aglipay may consolidate their forces in the fight against the coalition candidates, one of them withdrawing from the race. However, both Aguinaldo and Aglipay have denied

that fusion is contemplated. Aglipay went so far as to indignantly declaim "I'll be shot first before I will withdraw my candidacy for the presidency!"

Meanwhile the Quezon-Osmeña Coalitionists are busily engaged in mobilizing their forces. The national campaign committee has been formed and includes the names of governors and ex-governors, senators and ex-senators, ex department secretaries and many other prominent pros and cons.

July 21, 1937

cont. on next page

Don. Manuel. F. Quezon
July 20 - 37
Carl. E. DeBate

SIYANG DAPAT MANGYARI

Sa ganang "Taliba", ang pagkilos ni espiker Paredes sa kapakanan ng mga kandidatong anti sa Asamblea Nasional, ay isang bagay na di-karaniwan.

Hindi namin makita kung ano ang sukat na ipaging di-karaniwan nito. Mahanga pa'y siyang dapat asahan, at siyang dapat mangyari.

Isang hangad na labuin ang salitaan ang sa tuwi-tuwi na'y isangkot ang Koalisyon sa mga suliraning pangpurok o sa mga tunggalian sa mga tungkuling gapagbatas, pagka't maliwanag na nagsangdugo ang mga lapian sa lideratong pangbansa lamang, nguni't magpapatuloy ang kanilang pagkalapian. Pinagkaisahan ng mga pro at anti na ikandidato sa dalawang pinakamataas na tungkulin ng Commonwealth sina Gg. Quezon at Osmeña, gayon man ang koalisyon ay hindi magtataguyod ng sino mang kandidato sa Asamblea Nasional, kaya ang mga ito'y kakampanya sa bandila ng Anti o ng Pro, alinsunod sa pangkating kinaaniban ng isa't isa.

Makailan nang nilinaw ng himpilan ng Koalisyon ang suliraning ito. Ang mga pro ay nagdaos ng kanilang sariling kombensyon sa Siudad at humirang ng kanilang mga kandidato; ang mga anti man ay may mga sariling kandidato rin sa kapulungang tagapagbatas.

Hindi totoong sinabi ni presidente na "dapat nang mawala ang anti at pro". Ang sinabi ni G. Quezon sa kombensyon ng mga anti sa Rizal Memorial, nang pansinin niya ang balotang ginamit sa pagpili ng pamunuan ng lapian sa Maynila, ay "dapat nang limuin ang pagka-nasionalista anti, yayamang ang ngalan ng ating partido ay Nasionalista-Demokratiko." Alam ni G. Quezon na ang Koalisyon ay hindi pumapatay sa mga lapiang nagkasundo, at sa katunayan ay nagdaos ng magkahiwalay na kombensyon ang dalawang partido, humirang ng mga kandidato ng lapian sa mga luklukan sa Asamblea Nasional, bagaman ang dalawang kapulungan ay kapwa nagpatibay ng kapasiyahang nagtataguyod sa tiket na pangbansa nina Gg. Quezon at Osmeña, katulad ng pinagtibay sa mga kombensyon nasional na naunang ginanap.

Ang Koalisyon ay nasa ibabaw nga ng mga lapian. Kagaya halimawa ng kilusan ng mga mananagalog sa pagkakaroon ng isang pangbansang wika, silang lahat ay nagtutulong sa kampanyang ito at iyan ang Koalisyon, nguni't namamalaging malaya ang kani-kanilang mga kapisanan, buhay ang kanilang sariling pangalan, nagpapaligsahan at nagtutunggali kung kailangan, gayong isa sila sa watawat ng wikang pangoansa.

Ano nga at magiging kapuna-puna ang pagtataguyod ni espiker Paredes sa mga kandidatong anti? Pinag-usapan bang hindi na maglalaban ang mga lapian sa mga tungkuling pangpurok, at paghahatian na lamang ang mga puesto at biyaya sa pamahalaan? Ginawa bang pamanit ang Koalisyon sa mga hamak na pagsasabuwatan ng mga ibig mamalagi sa kapangyarihan?

Ang lapiang Anti ay siyang kasalukuyang may hawak ng ugut, na bigay ng bayan sa huling halalan. Sa eleksiyong darating ay katungkulan niyang muling humarap sa mga manghahalal, upang hingin ang dating pagtitiwala. Ang mga pro ay ganito rin ang walang salang gagawin, at si Roxas ay alam ng lahat na nagsisi-kap upang mabalik sa kinahulugang luklukan, isang karpapatan niyang hindi maiiaalis nino man. Maglalaban sina Paredes at Roxas sa tunggalian ng mga partido, nguni't sina Roxas at Paredes ay kapwa magtataguyod kina Quezon at Osmeña sa lideratong pangbansa.

Hindi sapat ang mga hamak na pakana at paikit upang labuin ang isang suliraning napakaliwanag.

lacañang los jefes de estos inquilinos presentaran al presidente Quezon la peticion.

Componen este comite los siguientes; Luis Olivalros chairman; Moise Sauler, Felipe Alviar, Pablo C. Cañizares, Tomas Gonzales, Miguel Tolentino, Francisco Lejaro, Teodoro David, Ciriaco Lope, Pedro Villaroman, Diego Cuevas, Pedro Maldia, Santos Delfin y Santiago Dumagat.

1937

Mon. Mail July. 26

Malacañan

BIGGEST sensation of the week, both here and in Washington, was the reported statement by President Quezon in the *New York World-Telegram* "admitting indirectly that immediate independence may not be the best solution to American-Philippine problems, but holding it to be better than the pending transition program," thus virtually courtng any counter-proposals "looking toward the continuation of the American flag in the Islands."

The statement was reportedly made by the commonwealth chief executive shortly before his departure for San Francisco last Tuesday enroute to Manila. The American press also reported that the President's statement was prompted by the "panicky" conditions in Manila, especially in the stock market, owing to his previous proposal shortening the transition period.

Congressional leaders in Washington, including Senator Alben W. Barkley, recently elected floor leader of the U. S. senate, gave little comment on the statement, but unanimously voiced the opinion that the present congress will not consider any political legislation affecting the Philippines pending the report of the P.I.-U.S. joint committee that will hold hearings here next month.

On the other hand, local businessmen and officials declared last week that President Quezon's statement indicates his desire to cooperate with the members of the joint committee by giving them ample leeway to make a fair and just estimate of local conditions. Proof that the statement was favorably received in local business circles, was the sudden rise in trading in the stock market last Wednesday.

On the other hand, the *Scripps, Howard* newspapers, editorially commenting on the President's statement, interpreted it as an indication "that political independence for the Islands is losing some of its appeal."

Pressed for a statement by newspapermen in San Francisco shortly before he sailed for Manila, President Quezon declined to comment on the interpretations given his reported statement in the *New York World-Telegram*.

Subscriber's Name

Mr. Manuel L. Quezon

C.P. Dale

July 22 - 37

SE DESPIDE DEL NUEVO PARTIDO

La Comisión Ejecutiva asumirá la dirección de la fusión

Aprobando una proposición del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, los directores del nuevo Partido Nacionalista resultante de la fusión de las dos alas de la Coalición, acordaron en su magna reunión de ayer tarde, nombrar como miembros de la Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional, la importante organización directriz del partido, que actuará provisionalmente, a los siete miembros de la Asamblea Nacional que componían el comité que organizó la reciente convención conjunta en la que se ratificó la fusión, encabezados por el Speaker Gil Montilla, como su presidente.

Este acuerdo virtualmente hace que el Speaker Montilla sea el Presidente del nuevo partido, pues de acuerdo con el reglamento adoptado en la convención del lunes pasado, el presidente de la Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional será el presidente del Partido. Con el Speaker Montilla, actuarán como miembros de la Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional del partido, los diputados Felipe Buencamino, Pedro Sabido, José Zulueta, Gregorio Perfecto, Pedro Hernández y Benigno Aquino.

Esta Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional actuará en la dirección del Partido Nacionalista desde hoy hasta enero del año que viene, cuando hayan terminado las elecciones provinciales y municipales, que se celebrarán en diciembre próximo. En enero, el Partido se reunirá de nuevo en otra convención nacional para elegir un directorio permanente, y una Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional permanente, así como para acordar una organización extensa de los cuerpos locales del partido en provincias.

La Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional provisional encabezada por el Speaker Gil Montilla, comenzará desde este día su difícil tarea, en esta época preelectoral, que versará sobre cuestiones de inspectores de elección y arreglos sobre candidaturas provinciales, donde sea necesaria y posible.

La reunión del directorio del nuevo Partido Nacionalista fue convocada para ayer tarde, con el objeto de elegir al Presidente y vicepresidente de la Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional que son los jefes del partido, de acuerdo con el reglamento del mismo, y formar la comisión entera integrada por 15 miembros.

Sin embargo, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, que asistió por última vez ayer tarde, como presidente de los partidos coaligados, propuso a los presentes que, en lugar de elegir una Comisión Ejecutiva permanente, se nombrara al

presidente y miembros del comité de siete que se había encargado de la preparación de la pasada convención conjunta, donde se ratificó la fusión, para asumir la dirección del nuevo partido, actuando como Comisión Ejecutiva con carácter provisional, hasta después de las próximas elecciones provinciales y municipales de diciembre.

Razonando sobre esta proposición que mas tarde fue aprobada por el directorio en su reunión de ayer tarde, el Presidente Quezon, según se informa, citó la conveniencia de que la organización permanente del nuevo partido se hiciera a base de la voluntad popular que se exprese en el resultado de las elecciones próximas, para que tenga un carácter más sólido y duradero. Se dice que el Presidente señaló el hecho de que, al parecer, hasta ahora no están borradas las antiguas diferencias y suspicacias entre Antis y Prós, puesto que en la propuesta formación de una Comisión Ejecutiva se hablaba de cuántos Antis o cuántos Prós compondrían este cuerpo, y por lo tanto, de formar hoy la misma Comisión, quedarían dichas suspicacias y esto podría irrogar dificultades nuevas e innecesarias al partido. Mientras tanto, formando la Comisión Ejecutiva permanente después de las elecciones cuando se haya definido mejor la composición del partido en todo el país, pues ya se habrá elegido a los gobernadores provinciales que son miembros del directorio, y encabezan los comités provinciales y organizaciones locales del mismo partido en provincias, habría mejor selección de sus componentes y su conformación sería más sólida y permanente. Además, según se informa, el Presidente señaló la falta de tiempo material para organizar todos los comités locales del partido en provincias, a tres meses casi de los comicios provinciales y municipales.

El movimiento para reelegir al Presidente Quezon como Presidente del Partido Nacionalista, fue renovado en la sesión de ayer del directorio, a pesar de la renuncia anunciada por el mismo Presidente alegando razones de estado, en una carta dirigida a la convención nacional conjunta del lunes pasado.

Fue el diputado Camilo Osías, quien se levantó en la sesión del directorio, ayer tarde, para proponer que el Presidente Quezon fuera elegido Presidente del partido, y actuara como presidente de la Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional. El diputado Osías alegó varias razones para apoyar su proposición. Dijo que el Presidente Quezon debía ser elegido como presidente del partido, para evitar el peligro de que haya un gobierno secreto dentro del mismo gobierno. Si no fuera el Presidente Quezon el presidente del partido, según Osías, el que esté dirigiendo el partido en el poder podría ejercer una presión sobre el Presidente de Filipinas, mientras que siendo él el

presidente del Partido y jefe ejecutivo de Filipinas al mismo tiempo, no podría registrarse semejante situación. El Presidente Quezon, según arguyó Osías, es el que con su personalidad podría llevar mejor a cabo los fines y la realización de la fusión de los dos partidos coaligados recientemente acordada.

El diputado Benigno Aquino, sin embargo, se levantó para desvirtuar la proposición Osías, señalando el hecho de que, de acuerdo con una disposición del reglamento adoptado por el nuevo Partido Nacionalista, el Presidente Quezon sigue y seguirá siendo el jefe nato o titular del partido. Como jefe o caudillo nato del partido, el Presidente llevara a cabo, como en los Estados Unidos, el programa de Gobierno del partido, sin inmiscuirse en asuntos puramente partidistas.

Pero la proposición Osías y la argumentación sobre el tema tan importante, expiro automáticamente, sin que se tomara acuerdo alguno cuando el Presidente Quezon que presidía la sesión del directorio,

desvio la discusión hacia otro asunto.

Uno de los temas recalcados por el Presidente Quezon durante la sesión de ayer tarde del directorio, fue la necesidad de dar toda suerte de oportunidades a un partido de oposición, en las siguientes elecciones.

Esta cuestión provino de la discusión sobre el derecho de los partidos existentes a tener inspectores de elección. El Presidente Quezon, según se informa, aclaró su opinión sobre este punto, diciendo que en donde haya un partido de oposición, como el Frente Popular, se debía procurar por todos los medios dar a ese partido uno de los tres inspectores de elección. En los sitios en que los Pros y los Antis, fusionados hoy, presenten un solo candidato, tendrán los dos inspectores, y el tercero debe otorgarse al partido de oposición. El Presidente Quezon indicó que para conseguir esto, el partido o su cuerpo director debe realizar los medios posibles para que donde haya un partido de oposición como el Frente Popular, los bandos locales nacionalistas sean instados a entrar en un arreglo para presentar un solo candidato oficial, a fin de dar oportunidad a la oposición a tener su inspector de elección.

Se indicó, sin embargo, que en donde los nacionalistas no puedan evitar una lucha entre dos bandos que han luchado ya en las anteriores elecciones, demostrando sus fuerzas respectivas, el que haya obtenido el triunfo por una mayoría efectiva, tendrá los dos inspectores y el que haya obtenido la minoría, tendrá el tercero, quedándose irremediablemente la oposición sin derecho a ningún inspector, bajo la ley.

El partido nuevo, o su Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional, según se acordó.

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Subscriber's Name

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ALL FORCES WILL BEGIN CAMPAIGN WITHIN FEW DAYS

Best Men Will Be Appoint-
ed To Handle Informa-
tion Drive

NO CONFLICT

FIGHT FOR SPEAKERSHIP OF
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO
BE DECIDED AFTER

(Special to the Advertiser)

MANILA, July 24.—Governor General Frank Murphy that the inauguration of the commonwealth is definitely set for November 15, instead of November 25 as previously arranged. This was the agreement reached at the Cabinet meeting this morning and after the Chief Executive conferred with Senate President Quezon.

Consequently, the Governor General, notified at once the War Department of the change of date for the inauguration of the Commonwealth so as to give the Congressional members who are coming to attend.

25,000 People Braved Rain To Attend Proclamation Coalition Candidates

Manila, July 25.—Senate President Manuel L. Quezon and Senator Sergio Osmeña, candidates for President and Vice-President of the Commonwealth respectively of the Coalition Party, were formally proclaimed at the Rizal Memorial Stadium here last Saturday afternoon. The crowd which braved the rains to attend the proclamation was conservatively estimated at 25,000.

After his acceptance of the nomination as candidate for president of the Philippine new government, President Quezon delivered a brilliant speech, laying marked stress on the economic development and stability of the country, promising a clean and non-partisan civil service, and exposing the perils of a shorter transition period. The senate president dwelt in detail on the Commonwealth government, financial policy, taxation, public works, public instruction, social problems, administration of justice, landed estates, capital and labor, national defense, and American and foreign relations.

ROOSEVELT TO PROCLAIM P. I. COMMONWEALTH

Formal proclamation of the Philippine commonwealth will be made by President Roosevelt on the same date set for its inauguration, November 15, according to official dispatches understood to have been received by local legislative leaders this morning from Washington.

It was learned that the President decided on this date of proclamation and that this was the reason for selecting that same day for the inauguration of the new government. Replying to inquiries from several legislators this noon, Senate President Quezon declared that the inauguration will have to be made on the same day as the official proclamation by the President.

It was indicated in certain well-informed quarters however, that the party of American congressmen and senators who have been invited to attend the commonwealth inauguration may be unable to arrive in Manila on the date of the inauguration. Just how this contingency can be met is now being studied by local political leaders, it was understood.

Contrary to previous reports, neither Senate President Quezon nor Senator Osmeña will speak at the provincial convention of the Manila antis scheduled to take place at the Rizal stadium next Sunday morning. Senate President Quezon told the Herald this noon that he does not expect to address the convention although he will be present at the program.

cont. Et Debate

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do en la sesion de ayer del directorio, no intervendra en la lucha electoral venidera en aquellas provincias donde haya varios candidatos pros y antis para un solo cargo provincial o municipal. Cuando luche solamente un anti contra un pro, es decir, los jefes de los antiguos bandos locales, en una provincia, se dejara libre a los candidatos, segun el acuerdo, sin que intervenga en dicha lucha la direccion del partido nacionalista. En aquellas provincias, sin embargo, donde haya un candidato de la oposicion, se procurara, por medio de la direccion del Partido Nacionalista, que haya un arreglo amistoso entre los bandos nacionalistas locales, a fin de presentar un solo candidato.

La situacion politica de Manila fue otro tema tratado en la reunion del directorio ayer tarde, donde se hallaban presentes los concejales de la mayoria pro encabezada por el concejal Manuel de la Fuente. Se dice que el Presidente Quezon dijo en la reunion que "Manila no es un problema" para la fusion. Se informa que hablanco sobre candidaturas en Manila el Presidente Quezon opino que en cuanto a candidaturas, el estaba dispuesto a que se proclamara co-

mo candidatos oficiales del partido a los que ahora son concejales de la mayoria" añadiendo que Manila es pro y esta voluntad popular debe respetarse. Indico que en un proximo discurso suyo, probablemente revele esta opinion suya publicamente.

El Presidente Quezon, en la reunion del directorio nacional del partido, reiterando su deseo de dejar la direccion del mismo, se despidio diciendo: "Ningun jefe de un partido en el mundo deja la jefatura tan agradecido y feliz, como yo lo hago ahora."

El Presidente insistio en su voluntad final expresada en su carta a la convencion nacional conjunta en donde declaraba su renuncia a la presidencia y direccion del partido pues su lealtad al cargo y al pueblo que le eligio como presidente esta por encima de su lealtad al partido.

Su asistencia a la reunion, segun el Presidente, era su ultimo acto como presidente del partido. Expreso su deseo de alejarse de las luchas partidistas, dejando que los partidos puedan desenvolverse por si solos, en aras del bienestar del pueblo.

A la sesion de ayer tarde del directorio que tuvo lugar en la sala de sesiones de la Asamblea acudieron los diputados de la Asamblea Nacional, gobernadores provinciales y concejales de Manila.

pagpapasiyahan Sa Kombension Ng Anti Ang Unawaan

Gagawin ang lahat ng magagawa upang ang mga kandidato sa pagka-diputado, prong koalisionista, ay magkaroon na rin ng unawaan sa lahat ng lalawigang maaari silang maayos, alinsunod sa natalos kahapon.

Yamang nalakad na ang koalision o unawaan ng dalawang punong mga anti at pro, sinisikap namang ang mga kandidato sa pagkakagawad ng Asamblea Nasional ay magkaroon na rin ng unawaan, upang maiwasan ang mahigpit na labanan, yamang hindi na rin malagan ang labanan sa panguluhan, dahil sa pagkakandidato nina heneral Aguinaldo at obispo Aglipay.

Hinahangad ng mga lider ng koalision na mapapaghari ang

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Imponentes Ceremonias Caracterizaron La Proclamacion Del Pres. Quezon Y Del Senador Osmeña Como Candidatos

El General Aginaldo Acepto La Paz Y Abandono El Campo Sin Siquiera Una Promesa De Independencia. -- Senador Osmeña

En medio de un entusiasmo extraordinario, que no pudieron entibiar en lo minimo el fuerte viento y la lluvia bajo la segunda señal de tifon, se llevo a cabo en el Rizal Memorial Stadium, con imponentes ceremonias la proclamacion del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, del senado, y del Senador Sergio Osmeña, como candidatos a presidente y vice presidente respectivamente del Commonwealth en los proximos comicios. Una concurrencia de cerca de 27,000 personas, hombres y mujeres, que llenaban los asientos del amplio coliseo y parte del campo aguantando la lluvia, ademas de muchos que no pudieron entrar dentro, aplaudieron diligentemente al presidente Quezon mientras dirigia la palabra a la multitud. El presidente Quezon que pronuncio su discurso en ingles delineando su programa de gobierno en su discurso de aceptacion, siendo interrumpido repetidas veces por los aplausos, tuvo que prolongar su discurso en tagalog debido a la insistencia de la multitud que no queria que el orador decia que tenia compasion de los que estaban aguantando el chaparron. "No importa la lluvia", respondia freneticamente la multitud.

Debido a esta insistencia, ron la incognita, acercando la el Presidente Quezon habio quebrada crecida en gloria a tambien en tagalo y cuando los ojos deslumbrados del mundo quiso cortar su discurso, fue do culto.

obligado por la gente a con- animado la humildad de los hogares y los rancharios con el prestigio supremo que le diera la grandeza de su sacrificio.

Pero he de recordiar que quien abrio el camino historico a las revaloraciones del arte fue la peregrinacion cientifica realizada por el Dr Juan B. Ambrosetti. Antes de que sus descubrimientos dijeran la verdad sobre las magnificencias de aquel escenario, la quebrada de Humahuaca era un enigma del mundo inexplorado, malgrado las visiones poderosas y animadoras que proporcionaran las paginas de Mitre y el recuerdo de los estudiantes de Charcas. Las investigaciones arqueologicas llevadas a efecto por Ambrosetti con ahinco de benedictino y continuadas por su discipulo y amigo el Dr. Salvador Debenedetti, despeja-

Mabuhay July 27-37

pangbansang pagkakaisa, hanggang maaari, kaya't pagpipilitang magkaayos na rin ang mga kandidatong anti at pro sa pagka-diputado, sangayon sa ibig mang-yari.

Bilang unang hakbang, sa kombension ng mga anti sa Maynila na idaraos sa linggo ay mapapaharap ang isang mungkahi na naglalayon ng ikapagkakaron ng unawaan ng mga anti at pro ukol sa kandidatura sa hilaga at timog ng Maynila.

Sa tinurang kapulungan ay mag-sasalita ang pangulong Quezon, si senador Osmeña, at espiker Pare-des.

Sinasabi ng kinatawag Guillermo Villanueva, kalihim ng Partido Nacionalista Democratico, na may ilang lider anting nakahanda upang sa kombension sa linggo ay magmungkahing magkaroon ng unawaan ang mga kandidato sa pagka-diputado sa Maynila sa hangad na maiwasan ang labanan. Sangayon sa mga lider anti, kailangan ang ganyang pagkakawat-san upang huwag makasingit ang mga kandidato ng ibang pangkat na siyang makikilabang kung magkalabang mahigpit ang mga anti at pro.

Ibinalita pa ng kalihim Villanueva, na sa Negros Oriental, sa Bataan at iba pang lalawigan ay may unawaan na ang mga kandidatong anti at pro, sa paraang isa lamang ang labanan, kung anti ay ito lamang at kung pro ay ito na man, alinsunod sa napagkakasunduan ng mga lider nila.

Gayon man, sa ilang lalawigan sa Kapuluan na sinasabing mahigpit ang labanan ng mga kandidatong anti at pro, ay mahirap nang maayos pa pagka't ayaw magbigayan.

1937

Man. Mail July 27

SA PRO ANG NORTE, SA ANTI ANG SUR

Pagpapasiyahan Ang Bagay Na Iyan Sa Kombensyon Sa Linggo

Ang kasunduang pro-anti sa Ciudad ukol sa masulisaning katunungan "sino ang kakatawan sa Maynila" sa Asamblea Nacional ay ibahanap ng kalutasan sa kombensiyong gagawin ng mga anti ng ciudad sa Rizal Memorial bukas, ayon sa nabatid kahapon ng umaga.

Ang kapasiyahan ipaubaya na sa mga pro ang hilaga ng Maynila at sa mga anti ang timog ay ipaharap din sa kombensyon bukas. Kung katigan ng karamihanang delegado ang kapasiyahan ay makikipagpanayam sa loob ng apat na pu't walong oras ang mga lider na anti sa mga pinunong pro ukol sa napagkasunduan sa kombensyon. Natalastas na nakipagpanayam

Departments

TAKING a cue from President Quezon's statement regarding the disposition of the P100,000,000 coconut oil tax refund, Secretary Eulogio Rodriguez, of agriculture and commerce, announced last week that 32 big landed states, mostly belonging to religious corporations, may be purchased by the commonwealth with part of the tax refund. He estimates that these estates will cost P15,000,000.

ang mga anti ng ciudad sa pangulong Quezon kahapon ng umaga at isinangguni ang nasabing balak. Walang na punang pagayaw ang lider ng bansa.

Kung magtatagumpay ang balak, walang anting makikitunggali kay delegado Gregorio Perfecto sa hilaga at gayon din, walang prong makakalaban ang kandidatong anti sa timog. Sa huling kombensyon ng mga pro ay hinirang si Dr. Pedro Gil na kandidato ng mga pro sa timog ng Maynila kanya't pagka napagtibay ang balak na ito ay kailangang umurong si Dr. Gil upang bigyang daan ang isang anti.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Sunday Tribune July 25, 1937



Right.—In his recent European Visit, PRESIDENT QUEZON stayed in Paris for a day and in Berlin for a few days. A. P. photo shows him being interviewed in Paris.

et Debate

Kandidato Si Cornejo

Alinsunod sa kinalabasan ng panayam na idinaos nina heeneral Emilio Aguinaldo, kandidato sa pagka-Pangulo ng Commonwealth pi ex-senador Emilio T. Tirona.

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bilang hepe-de-kampanya ng kandidatura ng nabanggit na Heneral at tagapagtatag ng bagong Lapi, ang Pangbansang Sosyalista, at ni eks-Representante Miguel E. Cornejo. pangulo ng Lapiang Pangbansang Facista at isa sa mga kagawad ng lupon pamunuan ng Lapiang Sosyalista, itong huling nabanggit na ginoo ang siyang ilang kandidato sa pagka-Kina.

natawan ng unang puronk ng Rizal sa Kapulungang Pangbansa sa tiket anti-koalisionista "Aguinaldo-Melliza", at siya ring nahirang na maging tagapagtatag ng mga Lupon Panbayan ng nauilit na Lapiang Sosyalista sa lahat ng mga munisipio na sakop ng buong lalawigan ng Rizal, at gayon din a lalawigan ng Mrinduke. bilang katulong ni koronel Marcelo Mirafuente sa Boac.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald July 27-37

Monday Mail 1937

July 27

U. S. SOLONS MAY REMAIN HERE LONGER

May Look Into Conditions; Quezon May Head P. I. Delegation

The congressional delegation which is coming to the Philippines to attend the inauguration of the Commonwealth at the invitation of the legislature has been advised by the Washington administration to stay in the Islands as long as practicable to make a survey of local conditions, according to a cablegram received today at Malacañang from Washington.

The forthcoming visit of the congressional delegation, which will be headed by Secretary of War George Dern, will be the largest official party representing the United States to ever come here.

It was understood, that the congressional visit and its significance to Filipino-American relations were discussed at a cabinet meeting called by President Roosevelt Friday.

The President, it was indicated, has expressed the hope that it would be desirable for the congressional party to stay as long as possible and be better informed of the conditions obtaining here, and will be in a position to discuss questions that might come later in Washington when Philippine-American relations are taken up.

It was also learned at Malacañang that Governor General Murphy has informed President Quezon accordingly, and that the senate head will advise Commissioner Jorge Delgado about plans for the survey of the Islands by the congressional party so that he can transmit them to the visitors.

According to Governor Murphy, arrangements are now being made here for the congressional party. The delegation plans to stay here only two or three weeks, but it was indicated that they will possibly follow the administration's advice and stay longer for a more thorough survey of local conditions. Trips by air, land and sea will be part of the plans, it was learned.

Senate-President Manuel L. Quezon will in all likelihood personally handle the Philippine side in the coming trade, economic conference between the United States and the Philippines, it was indicated in government circles this morning.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull will probably represent the United States and will be chairman of the conference, it was predicted. The meeting place of the conference has not been selected yet, but it is believed it will be held in the Philippines.

In the meantime, the interdepartmental committee appointed

by Governor General Frank Murphy and headed by Senator Elpidio Quirino, secretary of finance, is now working full blast gathering data to be used in the conference. Secretary Quirino has appointed a sub-committee of technical men to assist the interdepartmental committee. This group is composed of Professor Jose L. Celeste, special agent; Jose Ma. Espino, chief of the appraisers' division, bureau of customs; Jacinto Kamantigue, and Attorney Bibiano Meer, of the bureau of internal revenue; Insular Treasurer Salvador Lagdameo, and Dr. Andres Castillo.

The presentation of the Philippine case by President Quezon himself is believed most logical, as the foremost Filipino leader knows perfectly well the problems involved. There is no other Filipino, it is believed, who can present the Filipino side better than President Quezon himself. It is predicted that President Quezon will ask for the revision of the economic provisions of the independence act, otherwise known as the Tydings McDuffie Law.

Quezon To Honor Frank Murphy

By United Press
WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines will be host Monday at a party in New York honoring Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, former governor-general and American high commissioner of the Philippines.

The Filipino executive planned to go to New York from Philadelphia after a visit with Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Papal legate to the 33rd International Eucharistic Congress in Manila last February.

His return to Washington depends upon how soon papers are ready for his signature in connection with the payment of \$50,000,000 in coconut oil excise tax collections to the insular government, Philippines sources said.

Governor Vicente Noble of Batangas province, Philippines, arrived yesterday on a pleasure trip.

By United Press

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—President Manuel L. Quezon sailed for Manila yesterday with the joint committee of Philippines-American experts after declining to drink a toast to "An Everlasting Commonwealth."

The insular executive promised that the Philippines would participate in San Francisco's Golden Gate Exposition. Then he boarded the liner President Hoover with the joint commission, headed by Chairman John MacMurray, which will hold public hearings on U.S.-Philippines relations during September.

Soon after his arrival here from New York, President Quezon was guest of honor at a luncheon held at the exclusive Bohemian Club atop Nob Hill given by the Golden Gate Exposition.

S. F. B. Morse, California capitalist and member of the exposition's advisory board, offered a toast to "An Everlasting Commonwealth." President Quezon tactfully drank, explaining that although he did not like the phrase "everlasting Commonwealth" he never refused a drink.

He then proposed a toast to the "everlasting friendship of the United States and the Philippines."

In a brief speech to the luncheon guests, Quezon said the Philippines will welcome additional American investments.

"The government and the people of the Philippines are certain to extend all cooperation possible to American capital in the development of the natural resources of the islands," he said.

The President also urged the reestablishment of commercial contact between the Philippines and Latin America. He described the impressions obtained on his visits to Mexico and Cuba.

The luncheon was also attended by members of the joint committee. President Quezon was later entertained at a private dinner by Alfred Ehrman, wealthy cigar manufacturer who was the executive's host during his one-day stay in San Francisco.

Also aboard the President Hoover sailing for Shanghai were Rosamond and Louis Kung, children of Chinese Finance Minister H.H. Kung.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24, (UP).—Philippine President Manuel L. Quezon sails for Manila today aboard the liner President Hoover with the joint committee of Philippines-American experts.

The insular executive was guest of honor yesterday at a luncheon held at the exclusive Bohemian Club atop Nob Hill given by the

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Ipagkaloob Ang Ating Pagkatig Sa Makapagpapaligaya Sa Bayan

Ang likas na kasaysayang nakasulat sa gintong aklat ng Inang Pilipinas ang maglalahad ng tunay na pangyayari at hindi ang kasaysayang-katha-katha lamang ng mga ilang hibang na diwa't paglilisip. Kaya sa ngayon, ang budhi ko't damdami'y tumututol, ang pahat kong diwa'y nanghihimagsik na na ang tanging sandata'y yaring pulpol na panulat at sa aklat ng makapangyarihang panahon aking dinudulang at tinutuklas ang mabisang lutas na ikalulutas at ikagagaling noong mga kaluluwang bumubulag at bubulagin ng mga buktot na kasinungalingan at balatkayong pamamaraan upang ang malinlang ang mahihinang pusong magiging alipin ng maling paniniwala't hidwang pinagaralan.

Sa lalong malinis na pagpapahayag, sino sa atin ang may lalong malaking kapanagutan kay Aguineldo't Aglipay o sa Pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon? Limin nating mabuti, at ni sa dalawang nauuna'y wala. Ang kapanagutang napakalaki ni Heneral Aguinaldo ay naroon lamang sa pinamamahalaan ng kanyang kapangyarihan. At ang kay Obispo Aglipay ay nasa Samahan ng Pananampalatayang kanyang pinangunguluhan. Sa gitong maliwanag na pagaaral sa kapakanan ng ating banal na mithi ay mahihinuha na ng lahat ang taong may napakalaking sagutin sa ngayon at sa haharapang panahon ng Pamahalaang magsasarili.

Ngayo'y malilimi na natin, na ang Pangulong Quezon ang may ganap na kapanagutan sa maseselang na suliranin ng ating Bagong Pamahalaang itatatag. Ni isa man sa mga katunggali niya ay walang napakalaking kapanagutan. Mahalal man ang isa sa dalawa, si Aguinaldo o si Aglipay, ay wala tayong babagsakan ng sisi at pula kung saka-sakaling di magampunan ang lahat ng mga kapanagutang habalikatin sa loob ng Pamahalaang Commonwealth. Hindi natin sila masisisi kung sa kasamaang palad ay hindi tayo magtagumpay at matamo ang minimithing Pagsasarili pagkatapos ng tanging na sampung taong paghahanagdaang taon, nang sumapit dida. Sa simula pa lamang ng mga ito ang alingawngaw ng pagpapati-bay sa H-H-C na ngayo'y T-M, ay ipinahayag ang kanilang pagtutol at pagbaka sa naturang batas, dahil sa napakahabang tanging ng panahon bago mabalik ang Ating Kasarinlan. Maliwanag na makikilala, na ang ganap na kapanagutan ay nakaatang sa balikat ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon.

Maaaring sa pagdating ng mga araw ay isumbat pa sa atin nina Aguineldo't Aglipay, sakaling isa man sa kanila ang magtagumpay sa halalan. ang mga sagabal sa di pagkatupad ng mga ipinag-uutos ng nasabing batas, sapagka't nabatid na natin na sila ay tutol sa sampung taong tanging na paghahanda. Ipinangangako nila ang pagpapailkil sa loob lamang ng

1937

Herald July 30

90 PER CENT VOTE ASSURED

Coalition Leaders In Pangasinan
Say Province Solid For
Quezon

Special to the DMHM

LINGAYEN, July 30.—With antis and pros alike working for the coalition, not less than 90 per cent of the voters in this province will vote for President Quezon and Senator Sergio Osmeña, Governor de la Cruz, former Governor Antonio Sison, and former Representative Ricardo Gonzales, who were appointed coalition campaign managers here, are certain that the vote for the party will be overwhelming.

Presidents of all the 46 towns have been enlisted in the coalition drive, and are busy distributing pamphlets and other propaganda material for the coalition. Recently pro leaders, among them S. Soriano, E. Montemayor, T. Rapatalo, R. de Guzman, T. Pecson, J. Rivera and Baldomero Garcia held a conven-

tatlo o limang taon. Nguni't ang tanong ko ay ganito, kung sakali kayang hindi magkatotoo ang kanilang pangarap na pangako? Ikaw Bayan ang babagsakan ng kanilang sisi at hindi ang kanilang sarili.

Bayan, naunawa mo na ang kahihinatnan ng ating Bagong Pamahalaang itatatag kung alin man sa kanila ang magwawagi sa hinaharap na labanan. Kung lalong kasawiang ang ating madadama sa palad nina Aguineldo't Aglipay, ay bakit sila ang ihahalal. At kung na kay Quezon ang ganap na kapanagutan, sa magtagumpay o masanagutan, sa pamahalaang magsasarili, ay bakit hindi siya ang ating pagkaisahang ihahalal sa darating na halalan?

Alalahanin mo Bayang manghahalal, na ang katubusan ng isang lahing alipin ay madudulang sa masinop na kamay na matamang gumagawa't tumutuklas sa mahabang panahon ng lalong mapayabang kaparaanan sa ikalalayang pang kaparaanan sa ikalalayang ganap ng kanyang lupang sinilaganan, at hindi doon sa mga kamay na bago pa lamang gumagawa't tumutuklas sa pangarap na pusong kalag sa kaalipinan at may pusong walang hinahon at kapangyarihang walang kapanagutan sa kapakanan ng bayan.

SEGUNDO LORESTO.

tion in Alaminos and unanimously passed a resolution to support the coalition.

It was also agreed to present only one pro candidate in each district. In the first district, the pro-want Mauro Baradi to oppose Anacleto Ramos, anti. The most sensational fight will be in the fifth district where Representative Ramos, anti, will fight against Senator Mabanag, a pro. The antis are concentrating their forces in that district, determined to oust Mabanag.

The local coalition leaders say that the offer of Senator Teofilo Sison, secretary of the interior, to resign so as to aid in the campaign is not necessary.

Local Aglipayans met in a conference yesterday and decided to endorse the candidacy of the bishop.

1937

In Opinion July 27

Visitará Irlanda y Dinamarca por problemas aparceriles

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon que en la actualidad se halla en Nueva York curandose de una pequeña afección en la vista, estará de regreso al país el 9 de Agosto, de acuerdo con la información dada por un amigo personal del Jefe Ejecutivo y que acaba de llegar de Europa en donde se vió con el Presidente últimamente.

Según esta información, el Presidente Quezon piensa regresar de nuevo a Europa tan pronto como termine de conferenciar con los oficiales de la administración de Washington.

De acuerdo con el informante, el Jefe Ejecutivo de Filipinas intenta visitar Irlanda y Dinamarca y otros países de Europa que han resuelto de una manera favorable sus problemas agrarios. El Presidente se muestra muy interesado en la solución de los problemas agrarios del país y por esta razón está vivamente interesado en visitar estos países para hacer un estudio completo de los métodos empleados en ellos para el arreglo de sus lios agrarios.

Durante la estancia en Europa últimamente el Jefe Ejecutivo los problemas agrarios estaban constantemente en su mente y hasta pasaba noches de insomnio preocupado en su solución, manteniéndose en comunicación continua con Malacañang tratando de estar siempre al corriente de los últimos desenvolvimientos en el país.

Se tiene entendido que tan pronto como regrese el Presidente Quezon someterá una medida de administración a la Asamblea Nacional de Filipinas que tendrá que resolver el problema aparceril en las islas.

El Presidente Quezon a su retorno al país vendrá acompañado posiblemente por su Señora Da. Aurora A. de Quezon y por miembros de la familia del que ha dado todas estas informaciones. Los hijos del Presidente se quedarán estudiando en Inglaterra.

El Jefe Ejecutivo de Filipinas saldrá de Europa el Julio 22 para llegar a Manila el día 9 de Agosto.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

La Opinion July 27

El Heraldo July 28 1937

Sera Esplendorosa El Gran Festival Por El Natalicio Del Presidente M. Quezon

La Sociedad Antituberculosa de Filipinas que patrocina el festival anual por el natalicio del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon promete este año una celebracion mas grande y pintoresca en todo el pais con exhibiciones grandiosas, cabalgatas esplendorosas y otros eventos espectaculares, ademas de la recepcion y baile que son el apoteosis del festival.

El natalicio del Presidente Quezon sera el 19 de Agosto en que cumplira sus 52 años de edad. La fiesta que en estos ultimos años ha adquirido ya caracter nacional no solo servira para honrar al hombre que luchó y ganó en su batalla contra la tuberculosis de que padecia una vez sin tambien para enfocar la atencion de todo el pueblo hacia la necesidad de una accion concertada en la lucha contra la tuberculosis.

El Cabaret de Santa Ana en donde el festival de la ciudad se celebra anualmente este año sera un asca de luz para que los concurrentes disfruten de la fiesta hasta las primeras horas de la mañana. Las damas y señoritas prominentes de Manila, tomaran parte en el programa de la noche.

En todas las provincias y municipios, incluyendo las nuevas ciudades, los gobernadores provinciales, alcaldes y presidentes municipales ya han dado comienzo a la organizacion de sus respectivos comites para hacerse cargo de la celebracion. Otros funcionarios que cooperan con los organizadores de esos comites son los tesoreros provinciales, los superintendentes de escuelas, los ingenieros de distrito, los medicos sanitarios, los comandantes provinciales, las presidentas de los clubs de mujeres y prominentes ciudadanos.

Este interes general manifestado por los funcionarios provinciales

y municipales se debe a su deseo de que la celebracion de este año del cumpleaños del presidente sea mucho mas brillante que la de estos dos ultimos años. En las nuevas ciudades, los que ayudan a los alcaldes son los tesoreros, los presidentes de la junta municipal, los superintendentes de escuelas, los ingenieros de la ciudad, los medicos locales los jefes de policia, y prominentes demas.

Los tesoreros provinciales, municipales y de ciudades se haran cargo de todos los fondos que se recauden con motivo de la celebracion.

En otras partes del pais desde Aparri hasta Jolo tambien habra festivales.

July 27-37
Cust. Man. Mail

Golden Gate Exposition.

S. F. B. Morse, California capitalist and member of the exposition's advisory board, offered a toast during the luncheon to "An everlasting Commonwealth."

President Quezon tactfully drank, explaining that he "never refused a drink."

He said, however, that he did not like the phrase "everlasting Commonwealth." He proposed a toast to the "everlasting friendship of the United States and the Philippines."

During the luncheon, President Quezon received an invitation for the Commonwealth to participate in the Golden Gate Exposition.

In a brief speech, the executive said the Philippines will welcome additional American investment.

"The government and the people of the Philippines are certain to extend all cooperation possible to American capital in the development of the natural resources of the islands," he said.

The President also urged the reestablishment of commercial contact between the Philippines and Latin America. He described the impressions obtained on his

visits to Mexico and Cuba.

The luncheon also was attended by members of the joint committee. President Quezon was later entertained at a private dinner by Alfredo Ehrman, wealthy cigar manufacturer, who was the executive's host during his one-day stay in San Francisco.

Questioned by newspapermen about Philippines independence, President Quezon referred them to his interview with the New York World-Telegram, given before he left New York.

July 29-37
Monday Mail

Commonwealth Date

Is Set By Murphy

Governor General Murphy, after a conference with Senate President Quezon, and a meeting with the cabinet last Wednesday, announced that the Commonwealth government will be definitely inaugurated on November 15.

The officials decided on this date as Malacañang was informed by the office of Secretary of War

QUEZON, OSMENA ANTE LOS ANTIS

Los lideres de la coalición, incluyendo el Presidente del Senado, Manuel L. Quezon y el senador Osmeña, candidatos a la presidencia y vicepresidencia del gobierno de la Mancomunidad respectivamente, pronunciarán discursos ante el electorado filipino, con motivo de la convención de los "antis" de Manila que se celebrará esta mañana, en el "Rizal Memorial Field".

La convención que se celebra con el propósito de elegir a los nuevos dignatarios del comité provincial "anti" en Manila y de seleccionar a sus candidatos en la ciudad para la Asamblea Nacional, dará incidentalmente una oportunidad a los candidatos Quezon y Osmeña a pronunciar sus primeros discursos de campaña, desde que aceptaron sus respectivas nominaciones.

Otros lideres de la coalición, el speaker Quintín Paredes, el senador Juan Nolasco, y el representante Guillermo Villanueva, quien presidirá la convención, pronunciarán también sus discursos.

Es muy probable que se considere durante la convención de esta mañana una importante resolución, que propone a los "pros" de la ciudad la repartición de los dos puestos de diputado a la Asamblea Constituyente, entre los "antis" y los "pros", correspondiendo a estos el distrito norte de Manila y a aquellos el distrito sur.

Los discursos en la convención se Ciseminarán por la Radio Manila. El ex-presidente de la Junta Municipal de Manila, Teófilo Mendoza, y el ex-concejal Joaquín Yuseco son los candidatos más fuertes de los "antis" para los distritos Sur y Norte de la ciudad, respectivamente.

Derby that the time would be most convenient for the war secretary and other Washington officials who have been invited to attend the inauguration.

November 15 was the original date set for the inauguration, but the leaders thought it would be held early. With the receipt of word from Washington, however, Governor Murphy and Senate President Quezon have decided to fix the inauguration date for November 15.

Stressing the need of preserving public respect and confidence in the government, Governor General Murphy advised the cabinet to refrain from taking any action which might be interpreted as coercion or interference in connection with the forthcoming elections for the Commonwealth.

The Governor General, according

to a cabinet member, spoke plainly and clearly on the importance of keeping the Commonwealth elections clean and above reproach in order to preserve public confidence and respect.

Subscriber's Name

Manuel L. Quezon July 30-37
La Vanguardia

Mundanao Herald July 27

WINNING QUEOS

The results of the elections for Commonwealth officials and legislators, especially in regard to the offices of president and vice-president, are as certain to be favorable to the coalition candidates as anything in this world can be certain, and speculation is foolish.

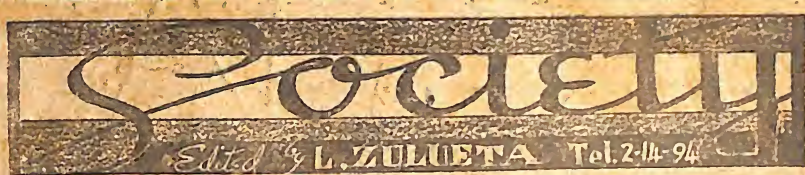
There are two other candidates who have thrown their hats into the ring—General Emilio Aguinaldo, "president" of the abortive first Filipino Republic, and his erstwhile chaplain general, "Bishop" Gregorio Aglipay, neither of whom have apparent running mates.

Instead of the two old insurrecto war horses getting together and running on one ticket as president and vice-president, they are shaking their fists and making faces at each other, becoming the laughing stock of even the old veterans of the revolution and the members of the so-called Independent Filipino Church. Although neither of them has a platform of any real consequence, except that of the usual outs who want to get in, a dignified campaign by them, in double harness, would consolidate practically all of the opposition to the Quezon-Osmeña coalition and they would poll many thousands of votes.

It is just as well, however, that there is no real opposition to the leaders who have steered Philippine political activities in these Islands during the past quarter of a century; and it is fitting that the old Queos (chaos) combination should be the one to launch the Commonwealth.

We hope that the combination will not fulfill the prophecy that was claimed for it in many quarters a decade or so ago.

Herald July 31-37



PRESIDENT QUEZON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION TO BE A NATION-WIDE AFFAIR

The Anti-Tuberculosis Society, which will sponsor the third nation-wide anti-tuberculosis birthday celebration in honor of President Manuel L. Quezon on August 19, has already distributed to the 48 provinces about 60,000 tickets for the ball and pageant to be staged by the different provincial and local committees in their respective localities.

The distribution of these tickets has been entrusted to provincial and municipal treasurers, who are ex-officio treasurers of the provincial and local committees in charge of the celebration.

Admission tickets for the ball and pageant to be staged at the Santa Ana cabaret where President Quezon himself is expected to be present, will shortly be distributed to city residents. Pageants will be staged by the students of the leading institutions of the city, such as the University of the Philippines, Far Eastern University, Centro Es-

colar University, and L. Adamelt Dancing Institute.

This year's birthday affair will be more elaborate and colorful, considering the extensive preparations now being made by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Prominent men, society matrons and debutantes of the city have promised to assist to make the birthday of the chief executive a real success.

The University of the Philippines will contribute special folk dance numbers at President Quezon's Birthday Ball on August 19 at the Santa Ana Cabaret, it was learned from President Jorge Bocobo.

A letter received by the president of the state university from Dr. Angel Trinidad acknowledged with thanks the offer of the institution to render the beautiful native dances at the yearly event. Miss Carmen Kleinman, director of aesthetic, will take charge of the dances.

SE VIGILA HOY A RADICALES

Una carta revela planes de terrorismo cuando llegue Quezon

Las autoridades policíacas de Manila, de las provincias cercanas y de la Constabularia, han estado tomando medidas de precaución y discutiendo la manera de vigilar la llegada del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de su comitiva y de la comitiva de expertos a bordo del President Hoover el 14 de agosto que viene, para evitar toda tentativa de desorden, con motivo del descubrimiento de una carta escrita en claves, y que se supone es una circular a todos los jefes de grupos de elementos radicales del país, proponiendo la comisión de actos de terrorismo en Manila en ese día.

Los informes sobre el descubrimiento de esta carta por las autoridades policíacas proceden puramente de origen privado, pero digno de crédito.

Ninguna de las autoridades policíacas ha querido confirmar la noticia, y todos los que fueron entrevistados por el reporter de La Vanguardia esta mañana o alegaban no saber nada del caso o restaban importancia o crédito al mismo.

Los informes de origen confidencial, con todo, dicen que la carta no define talmente los planes de una serie de actos de terrorismo en Manila a la llegada del Presidente Quezon, sino que viene a consultar a los jefes de cada bando la conveniencia de demostrar el supuesto descontento de las masas por medio de actos violentos de esta clase, afirmando que el que suscribe la carta, está dispuesto a organizar dichos planes si resulta ser sostenido por los otros jefes de cada grupo.

Se sabe también que la carta está firmada por un tal Pantaleón y procede de un pueblo de Bataan, dirigida a cierto jefe de un grupo sakdalista de Manila.

Como llegó a parar la carta en manos de las autoridades, y como se consiguió descifrar el misterio que encerraban sus claves, es lo que no se sabe.

Para tratar del mantenimiento del orden público durante los festejos que se planean en honor del Presidente Quezon y evitar tales actos de terrorismo, así como hallar el medio de descubrir al sujeto que ha enviado dicha carta, las autoridades policíacas de Manila, de las provincias cercanas, y altos oficiales del ejército y de la División de la Constabularia, se reunieron ayer en el despacho del Comisionado de Seguridad Pública, Leon G. Quinto.

No se saben los planes aprobados durante dicha reunión, pero se supone que se han dado ordenes estrictas de seguir el origen de la carta, y detener e investigar a quienquiera que resulte culpable.

Herald July 31, 1937

Partial Return Of Salary Cuts Will Be Recommended

Officials Say Emergency Is Over

The budget commission, headed by Serafin Marabut, will make a formal recommendation to President Manuel L. Quezon for at least a partial restoration of the salary cuts instituted in 1932, it was learned yesterday.

High government officials, including Antonio de las Alas, secretary of finance, justified the restoration. Secretary Alas told the press that he is in favor of partial restoration.

Jaime Hernandez, auditor general, was reported to have already filed a memorandum with the commission favoring the plan. The other members of the commission are Mr. Marabut and Jose Gil, commissioner of civil service.

The plan will be submitted to President Quezon as soon as he returns from the United States on August 16. The matter will be taken up in connection with the preparation of the 1938 budget.

If the plan is carried out, less than P2,000,000 will be required to meet the new outlay. But this proposed increase is justified by the increased government collections for the last few years since 1932, it was pointed out.

Another argument advanced in favor of the plan is the fact that the emergency has long passed. Business conditions have become normal, and even private firms have long restored the cuts

Railroad amounting to P9,990,000; P1,000,000 for the National Rice and Corn corporation; and P300,000 for the redemption of Philippine National bank shares.

The increased expenditures were due to public works improvements, including additional roads and bridges and new activities. Despite the new activities, the government last year not only balanced its budget but had a considerable surplus. The appropriation for salaries was about P2,000,000 less than that in 1932.

1937

El Sol July 29

La actitud del Presidente Quezon al criticar al juez Mapa, dicen que es un mal necesario para hacer politica. Hasta tal punto no llegamos a comprender esto, pero recapacitando un poco, se puede sospechar de que por esa actitud presidencial, se trata de captar las simpatias del elemento obrero, teniendo casi a la vista la gran marejada politica electoral.

El Presidente Quezon, eso si, tenemos que reconocer, es un hombre de alta prevision, a estilo President Roosevelt, cuando este hizo el golpe contra la composicion del Tribunal Supremo de su nacion. bajo el nombre favorito "New Deal". Pero este golpe fracaso, pues el Senado Americano dio tambien el contragolpe, y Roosevelt se quedo dicen con las ganas.

Pero aqui con nosotros no sucedera lo mismo, porque tenemos una Asamblea que lo maneja el mismo Jefe Ejecutivo de la nacion. Lo que diga este, los carneros de Panurgo diran: ¡Alabado sea el Presidente, asi sea!

COALITION TO USE RADIO FOR ITS CAMPAIGN

'Front Porch' Tactics To Be Adopted By Quezon And Osmeña

AVOID DISPUTES

Hot Contests Between Able Men Loom In Many Districts

The coalition presidential candidates who up to this time have been silent on attacks against them by other candidates will open a series of national broadcasts on August 18 in favor of their candidacies. They are expected incidentally to reply to these attacks but they will refrain from any personal allusions to the candidates of the opposition, according to Senator Juan Nolasco, national campaign manager.

The coalition candidates will make use of the radio in their campaign in view of the decision of the candidates, and the national headquarters that they stay in Manila to direct their campaign. Numerous invitations have been sent to the coalition candidates from the provinces urging them to tour the country and speak in behalf of their candidacies but the national headquarters thought this would only lead to local jealousies.

Weekly Talks

The August 18 broadcast will be followed by other national broadcasts by prominent members of the legislature and other outstanding Filipinos who sympathize with the Quezon-Osmeña ticket. The broadcast will be weekly.

Of the several candidates for the national assembly only nine up to yesterday were without opponents.

The fight in some districts however will attract national interest in view of the keenness of the contest and the prominence of the candidates involved.

Those without opponents are Representative Manuel Roxas of the first district of Capiz; Speaker Quintin Paredes of Abra; Representative Tomas Oppus of the third district of Leyte; Representative Jose Ozamis of Oriental Misamis; Representative Dominador Tan of the fifth district of Leyte; Representative Calixto Zaldivar of Antique; Representative Guillermo Villanueva of the first district and Representative Jose Romero of the second district of Oriental Negros, and Delegate Eusebio Orense of the second district of Batangas.

PUBLISHED DAILY

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune July 30-31

Mabuhay Aug. 1-31

SEEK SOLID COALITION FRONT HERE

Local Leaders, Headquarters Confer on Adjusting Disputes

Secret conferences are now being held by coalition leaders of Manila and prominent figures in the national coalition campaign headquarters to arrange for only one coalition candidate in each representative district of the city. A meeting was held last night, but those who took part would not reveal the nature of the conference.

It was rumored in political circles last night that Judge Anastacio Teodoro, one of the leading figures on General Aguinaldo's staff, is planning to resign from the Aguinaldo headquarters.

Senator Nolasco, national campaign manager of the coalitionists, last night said that the meeting was for the purpose of laying down plans for the local coalition campaign of both the pros and the antis in Manila.

The plan to have only one local coalition campaign headquarters will not be feasible unless such an arrangement is made, it was pointed out by local political leaders last night. As the situation now stands, the pros and the antis of Manila will need separate headquarters since they have separate candidates.

Convene Sunday

The local antis will hold their convention next Sunday to nominate candidates. Before that day, however, coalition leaders are making all efforts to make arrangements so that the antis may not proceed to the nomination of their candidates, and will unite their forces with the pros.

Instructions were sent yesterday by Senator Nolasco, national coalition campaign manager, to all coalitionist provincial governors regarding the distribution of election inspectors. The instruction said that two inspectors should be given to the winning party in the municipality, one to the party polling the next biggest number of votes, and a fourth inspector either to Aguinaldo or Aglipay.

The fourth inspector will be given to the presidential candidate represented in the town, the instruction said. In case both General Aguinaldo and Bishop Aglipay are represented in a municipality, the decision of the supreme court will have to be awaited. Should there be no representation for either of the two presidential candidates, the fourth election inspector need not be appointed, unless a party asks for one.

Act on Reports

This step was taken by the national campaign committee because of reports reaching Manila and

complaints from different quarters to the effect that many towns have not appointed a fourth election inspector for each precinct as provided by the Commonwealth election law. It was pointed out at the national coalition headquarters last night that no general ruling can be handed down by the supreme court in the case of the appointment of a fourth inspector since it is an admitted fact that there are places in the Philippines where Aglipay will have a better representation than General Aguinaldo. This is especially true in the Ilocos provinces.

In such a case, Senator Nolasco said last night, the fourth election inspector will have to be given to Bishop Aglipay. In towns and municipalities where Aguinaldo has a bigger organization than Aglipay, the general will be given the fourth inspector.

Aglipay Defines Frauds

Before leaving for Tayabas yesterday morning, Bishop Aglipay issued a press statement in which he pointed out how frauds may be committed in the coming election.

"When I say fraud," the bishop said, "I mean the tricks that election inspectors will commit. For example, the selection of voters whom the inspectors may give the privilege to vote first so that they can prevent other voters from voting on time. Then it is also a practice in many parts for inspectors to deny a voter the right to vote on the claim that he has already voted.

"The easiest and most common practice of election fraud is by change or substitution of ballots. This is made possible by the refusal of inspectors to furnish the poll watchers the record of ballots unused. It is also our past experience to witness that in many instances there are more votes in ballot boxes than cast by electors. Naturally, the inspectors pick up the ballots that come on top and eliminate those below which are the rightful ballots cast by qualified electors."

Four "pro" Nacionalista councilors voted to support the present arrangement for the appointment of election inspectors, at a majority caucus called by President De la Fuente of the municipal board yesterday morning. The matter will be formally taken up at the session of the board early this afternoon.

At the caucus, four "pro" Nacionalista members also indicated that they would not support Councilor Santos in his controversy over his candidacy and in his efforts to get one election inspector in every precinct.

The list of 244 election precincts and their respective locations will be submitted to the board for approval. Later the board will act on the appointment of inspectors as submitted by the two major parties. One position of inspector in each precinct will be left vacant until the court orders an appointment.

As President Manuel de la Fuente of the municipal council expressed the opinion that General Emilio Aguinaldo may get an inspector in each of the 244 electoral precincts in Manila, Bishop Aglipay stumped Tayabas all day yesterday with members of his Republican party and promised to beat President Quezon in some of the municipalities of the province of the latter. In the meantime ex-

SISIGLAHAN ANG KILOS SA SIUDAD

Timagubilinan Ang Lahat Ng Lupong Pangpurok Ng Koalisyon

Itinatag kagabi ang lupon sa kampanya sa Maynila ng Koalisyon, pagkatapos ng pulong ng mga lider na anti atpro. Ang lupong ito ang siyang mangangatawan sa kilusan sa siudad. Ang nagsisiboo ay sina senador Juan Nolasco, Dr. Agaton Cecilio, konsehal Antonio Torres, pang-ulong Manuel de la Fuente, Benjamin Magsalin at Bartolome Catmatan.

Pinagkaisahan din sa pulong kagabi ang pagdaraos ng mga pagmimiting sa lahat ng purok na sisimulan sa linggong darating. Upang lalong sumigla ang kampanya sa Maynila, itatagubilin ng lupon sa lahat ng lupong pangpurok ng mga lapiang Anti at Pro ang pagkilos nila at pagpapalaganap sa Koalisyon.

Ipinagbunyi ang kandidatura nina Presidente Quezon at senador Osmeña sa panguluhan ng Commonwealth nang ihayag sa Laguna Stadium ng San Pablo noong sabado ng gabl samantalang nagkakatipon ang libo-libo katibong nanonood ng boksing. Ang bumigkas ng mauling talumpati sa pagpapahayag ng kandidatura ay si Justo Porcuna na siyang "promoter" sa nasabing stadium.

Ang ginawang ito ni G. Porcuna ay ipinatalastas sa dalawang kandidato ng kanilang mga tagahanga sa San Pablo. Sinabi sa mga balita na hindi magkamayaw ang palakpakan sa stadium nang tukuyin ang pangalan ng mga kandidato ng koalisyon.

Senator Tirona, campaign manager of General Aguinaldo, denounced the provision of the new electoral law which permits the lepers to vote in the presidential elections through the mails.

President de la Fuente declared yesterday that General Aguinaldo may get election inspectors in the city provided he submits a list of his inspectors on or before the council session today and provided the other political factions have no objections. In the event there is a controversy, the municipal board will wash its hands of the inspector question and leave the rival groups to bring the matter to the courts.

Campaign Manager Tirona expressed fears that the method provided by the new electoral law allowing the lepers to vote by mail may occasion frauds because of the distance the returns will have to travel from the voting places to Manila. The best way, according to ex-Senator Tirona, is to have electoral booths in the leper colonies.

Herald Aug 1-37

Bulletin July 30-37

14 CITY GROUPS BACK COALITION

Confederation Is Formed To Support Quezon, Osmeña

A confederation of 14 organizations in the district of Singalong approved on July 30 a resolution fully indorsing the candidacies of Senate-President Manuel L. Quezon and Senator Sergio Osmeña for the presidency and vice-presidency of the commonwealth, respectively.

The meeting of representatives of the 14 organizations was held at the house of L. Carmona. The resolution was approved unanimously.

The confederation likewise pledged to work for the election of the presidential candidates.

The 14 organizations follow: Centro Unitario, Sinag Bayan, Club Danilo, Singalong Tennis Amateur, Sons of the Flames, Iligtas Natin, Colorado Sporting Club, Colorado Bantay Sunog, Trojans Association, Samahang Kisig, Smith Bantay Sunog, Singalong Juvenile Club, Samahang Pang Nasyon ng San Marcelino, and San Marcelino Bantay Sunog.

Ermita residents, in a meeting in the house of Fabian M. Flores recently, organized an association called, "Liga Civica Ermitense Coalicionista," the main purpose of which is to support the Quezon-Osmeña coalition ticket.

El Debate Aug 1 1937

Los De Singalong Se Adhieren A La Coalicion

Catorce diferentes organizaciones y sociedades del distrito de Singalong, de esta capital, formaron el martes, 30 de julio, en una reunion en la casa del Sr. L. Carmona, 1055-int. Singalong, una confederacion y aprobaron una resolucion, en la que hicieron constar su adhesion a las candidaturas del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon y Sergio Osmeña, para la presidencia y vicepresidencia, respectivamente de la mancomunidad. Los representantes de las asociaciones tambien acordaron emprender campana a favor de los candidatos de la coalicion.

Las organizaciones que integran la nueva confederacion son los siguientes:

Centro Unitario, Sinag Bayan, Club Danilo, Singalong Tennis Amateur Club, Sons of the Flames, Iligtas Natin, Colorado Sporting Club, Colorado Bantay Sunog, Trojans Association, Samahang Kisig, Smith Bantay Sunog, Singalong Juvenile Club, Samahang Pang Nasyon ng San Marcelino y San Marcelino Bantay Sunog.

El presidente de la confederacion es el Sr. L. Carmona.

Junior Coalition League To Hold Radio Rally For Quezon And Osmeña

The first national broadcast of the coalition candidates will be held next Sunday at the Rizal Memorial Field with President Manuel L. Quezon and Senator Sergio Osmeña as principal speakers. The affair which will be under the auspices of the Junior Coalition League was organized by student leaders from the six leading universities, members of the Young Philippines and the metropolitan press.

Two hundred students from the Philippine Women's University will sing a chorus specially dedicated to this occasion. Six able and select young orators representing the five co-educational universities and the Young Philippines will each deliver a ten-minute speech.

Following are the speakers and their subjects: Narciso Pimentel, Jr. of the University of Sto. Tomas will speak on "Why I Am a Coalitionist;" Mariano Ageaoli of the U.P. on "General Emilio Aguinaldo;" Hermenegildo Atienza representing the Young Philippines on "Quezon, The Public Man;" Nicolas del Rosario on "Bishop Gregorio Aglipay;" Felixberto Serrano of the National University on "Quezon-Osmeña, The Ideal Combination" and Arturo Glaraga of the University of Manila on "Sergio Osmeña."

Following are the national committee on organization:

Press: A. L. Valencia, J. C. Orendain, Vicente Albano Pacis, Deo A. Rosario, Amado V. Hernandez, Augusto M. Ramirez, Juan Collas, Urbano Velasco, Federico Mangalas, Francisco B. Teasiano, Alberto S. Cruz, Jesus Maria Intengan, M. A. Abaya, Baltazar Villanueva and Al Elfreu Liatiato.

Young Philippines: Hermenegildo Atienza, Arturo Tolentino, Nar-

ciso Alegre, Aurelio Alvero, Domocao Altonto, Rodolfo Palma, Felixberto Bustos, Vicente Correa, Enrique Bautista, and Jose R. Rodriguez.

University of the Philippines: Potenciano Illusorio, Benjamin Salvosa, Zoilo Perlas, Adolfo Reyes, Jose Banzon, Miss Nelly X. Burgos, Miss Felisa de la Fuente, Fred Ruiz Castro, Conrado B. Rigor, Eduardo Rosal, Alfonso Ageaoli, Macario Peralta, Jr., Antonio Barredo and Loreto R. Castro.

University of Sto. Tomas: Manuel Colayco, Carlos Brandes, Teodoro F. Valencia, Antonio Diokno, Sinforoso Sanchez, Narciso Pimentel, Jr., Enrique Quema, Eduardo Santiago, Eleno Ulaguivel, Miss Amparo Diaz, Miss Nora Diokno, Miss Lety Antonio and Victorino de la Fuente.

Philippine Women's University: Misses Helen Benitez, Natividad Osorio, Maria Horilleno, Pacita Inocencio, Leticia Garcia and Rosa Santos.

National University: Venancio H. Benetua, Miss Julita Sotejo, Miss Amparo Ocampo, Miss Manuela Legaspi, Felixberto Serrano, Leon O. Ty, Leon Maria Guerrero, Elpidiforo Cuna and Honorio Polador.

Far Eastern University: Nicolas Lansigan, Francisco Hernandez, Petronilo V. Mejia, Vicente Baldosa, Miss Socorro Vila, Miss Maria Dikit, Miss Pura Torres, Miss Fredesvinda Ibarra, Pedro C. Kitain, Antonio Jimenez, and Nicolas del Rosario.

University of Manila: Hon. Vicente R. Alindada, Leodegario Alia, Arturo Glaraga, Miss Felisa Maramba, Miss Francisca Singson, Mrs. Juliana E. Castro, Nemesio Libunao, Teodoro Martin, Ramon Resurreccion, Ruperto Martin and Paneracio L. Rabago.

Civismo Aug 1 1937

Innauguration Of Commonwealth Definitely set For November Fifteen

The innauguration of the Commonwealth government has been set definitely for November 15. Governor General Frank Murphy and President Manuel L. Quezon agreed on this date after communication with Washington.

Local leaders had hoped that the innauguration would be delayed until Nov. 25, but the delegation from Washington, headed by the Secretary of War, had made

their plans to be here on the 15th. This will permit the entire delegation to take the transport, which means a saving in the expenses of the trip.

Tribune Aug 1 1937

Probation Law Repeal Likely

President Manuel L. Quezon plans to recommend to the National Assembly during its special session the repeal of the probation law, which was enacted during the Murphy administration, it was reported yesterday.

In view of the failure of provincial boards to appropriate funds for the maintenance of the probation courts, the benefits of the law have been enjoyed only in Manila. This is a discrimination against these convicted in the provinces who have been deprived the benefits of the law.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Dagiti Nambag a Damag Aug. 1-37

DAMDAMAG TI FILIPINAS

*Ni Presidente Quezon Sinabat
Dagiti Reprep*

Mapattapatta nga adda 100,000 a tattao ti simmabat ken Presidente Quezon idia Pier No. 7 idi bigat di lunes apaman ta simmanglad ti vapor a naglugananna a naggapu America. Naited kencuana dgiti amin a pampadayaw ti Armada Filipina. Dagiti nangangato nga oficiales ti Commonwealth, dagiti gobernador provincial, dagiti nalatac a comerciante, dagiti reprep a tattao a naggapu cadagiti provincia ken ti ciudad ti Manila inpucpucawda iti "Mabuhay si Presidente Quezon". Nagtarus ni Presidente Quezon idia Malacañang ket sadiay nagbitla a naiturong iti nacion a Filipinas.

Cangronaan cadagiti inbagana isu ti panangisingasingna a ti independencia maited coma inton 1938 wenno 1939. Cunana a saannan nga inyuman nga immuna cadagiti Filipino ta nagpanackel laengen ti naglaylayus a votosna isu a nañgiyebcasan dagiti tattao ti yaanamongda kencuana maipapan cadagiti sagudayen ti linteg a Tydings-McDuffie. No pay casta saan pay met laeng a naannamungan ket dagiti tattao adda gundawayda mañgiyebcas ti capanunutanda. Inpatalgedna a no adda pannacabalinna caycayatna a maiteden ti independencia inton 1939 ngem no 1945 cas intuyang ti Tydings-McDuffie.

*Dagiti Agturturay Agtalinaedda
Iti Takemda*

Ni Presidente Quezon inlawla-wagna cadagiti agturturay ti provincia ken municipio a manamnamada ti aglayon iti agdama a takemda. Cunana nga awan panggepna a mangsucat cada cuada malacsid no dackel ti biddutda iti saanda a panangitungpal cadagiti annongda.

*Ti Nagtipon a Komite Dimma-
matengdan Ditoy*

Iti isasangpet ni Presidente Quezon naicuyog met kencuana dagiti camcameng ti nagtipon a Komite dagiti Americano ken Filipino. Daytoy a comite ipangu-loan ni Embajador MacMurray. Dagiti caduana isu da Decano Conrado Benitez, William A. Lloyd, Louis Domeratsky, Diputado Manuel Roxas, Frank Wa-

ring, Diputado Jose E. Romero, Joseph Jacobs, Col. Donald Mac Donald, Joaquin M. Elizalde, Ben Dorfman, George Luthringer, Owen Dawson, Benito Razon, Secretario ti Justicia Jose Yulo. Denggendanto dagiti capanunutan dagiti tattao manipud Septiembre 15. Madama nga agpalaliwda ken agsursursurda cadagiti nadumaduma a paset ti Filipinas.

*Inscatda a Papatayen ni Presi-
dente Quezon*

Dagiti policia ken constabularia natacuatanda a dagiti Sakdalista inscatda a papatayen ni Presidente Quezon iti daydi aldaw nga idadatengna. Adu dagiti agadadiwara a damdamag idi a panaglibutda tapno iyebeasda dagiti ananecekenda. Ngem ni Alcalde Juan Posadas saanna a pinalubusan ida. Nasaracan a saan laeng a daytoy ti gandatda ngem panggepda pay ti umalsa. Panggepda nga agawen dagiti armas dagiti soldado, puuran dagiti estacion dagiti policia ken bombero, pugsaten dagiti barut ti telefono ken dinamitaen ti deposito ti danum ti Manila. Amin dagitoy naipaltiing cada-giti policia isut gapuna nga in-pacatda amin a cabaelanda a na-ngatipa. Nagballigida idi ta na-castrec ni Presidente Quezon iti Malacañan a saan a naanano. Nagnunumoandacan pay a bayat ti libut maysa cada cuada palto-ganna ni Presidente Quezon. Ti

madutocan a mangpaltog mapili babaen ti ginnasatan. Daytoy cano ti maudi nga aramidenda no saanda a mapatuloy ti yaalsa-da a Sakdalista.

*Ni Presidente Quezon ken ti
Gabinete*

Calpasan iti caawanna ditoy Filipinas iti canicapito a bulan ni Presidente Quezon inpanguloan-na ti puroc dagiti Secretario dgiti nadumaduma a departamento. Amin a cameng ti gabinete nakit-ariipnong. Inparang ni Presi-dente Quezon dagiti nasken a sa-ngoan ti Commonwealth cangro-naan cdgtoy isu ti pannakitin-nulongda cadagiti camcameng ti nagtipon a Komite dagiti Ameri-cano ken Filipino.

Ti Manila Awatenna Dagiti 3,700

Ti ciudad ti Manila madadaan a mangawat cadagiti 3,700 nga Americano nga umay agcamang ditoy manipud Shanghai gapu iti panagpeggad ti biagda sadiay. Naisagana dagiti hotel ken bal-balay agraman pay cadagiti hotel diay Baguio. Ti gobierno ti Estados Unidos ti macaammo a mangsungbat ti gastos dagiti umay agcamang. Ti Red Cross madadaan met a tumulong no cas masapulda ti badangna. U-muna a dumateng dagiti babbai ken ububbing santo sumaruno dagiti lallaki. Dadduma cada-cuada awan mabalinda a gastoen ket tulungan ida ti gobierno ken dagiti gagayyemda.

La Opinion Aug 1-37

El Pueblo Espera A Quezon

NUNCA como en esta ocasión puede decirse que el pueblo filipino espera con verdadera ansia el regreso del presidente Quezon. Hace varios meses que él está ausente de su país, y durante ese tiempo han ocurrido sucesos y se han hecho públicos planes relacionados con nuestro futuro, y ahora se ha creado en la mente de sus compatriotas una especie de confusión que debe disiparse para que todo el mundo pueda hacer su composición de lugar.

Claro está que el pueblo ha permanecido fiel e in-conmovible al pie de su ideal, de suerte que cualesquiera que sean los designios de los hombres él no se moverá de su sitio ni renunciará a su aspiración. Esto lo sabe el presidente Quezon mejor que nadie, y al regresar a su patria no ignora que la pregunta del pueblo no ha de ser más que de qué modo puede posibilitarse un más temprano advenimiento de la independencia.

En esta pregunta se halla concentrada toda la ansiedad popular. Debe ser contestada y satisfecha sin dilación y con la mayor claridad posible. No hay otra alternativa.

Con él llegará el comité conjunto de técnicos para

*cont. on the
next page*

REPRODUCED BY

Mr. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Aug 12-37

True Press Aug. 9, 1937

Padre Burgos Youths Fully Support Coalition

A meeting composed of the youths of Padre Burgos, Tayabas, was held recently and a resolution endorsing the candidacy of President Quezon and Senator Osmena for President and Vice President, respectively, of the Commonwealth, and also the candidacy of Ex-Representative Gregorio Nieva for delegate of the second district of Tayabas for the National Assembly was passed.

The following pledged their whole-hearted support to the above-named candidates:

Proceso Vegerano, Emeliano Orta, Dominador Señores, Eduardo P. Herrera, Pedro Villamor, Jose Decena, Ambrocio Anduque, Delfin Jaro, Angel A. Ornedo, Hugo Etoma, Antonio Vegerano, Juan Decena, Francisco Villamater, Roman Jaro, Edebigio Santiago, Mauro Santiago, Diego Jaro, Catalino Jaro, Serapio Barcelona, Agustin Parraba, Vicente Capinpin, Manuel Estopido, Domingo Estopido, Mamerto Villamor, Cesar de los Santos, Pelagio Amandy, Francisco Amandy, Roman Barcelona, Candido Villamater, Marcelo Kabalquinto, Jose Menzua, Anacleto Maso, Gavino Amandy, Nestor Santiago, Tigurcio Jordan, Teofilo Parraba, Luis Erolin, Julio Lavarro, Gregorio Santiago, Cresenciano Yara, Juan Paulo, Pedro Diquito, Cristino Yara, Crisostino Diaz, Teofilo Maaliw, Castmillo Villamor, Lorenzo de Leon, Mateo Lustado, and Marclano Par.

1937

Tribune Aug 2

SCHOOL FUNDS

Solons Would Increase Quezon Proposal by P500,000

Several members of the assembly committee on public instruction said that they will request that the appropriation of P1,000,000 recommended by President Manuel L. Quezon in a message to the assembly be increased by at least P500,000 more so as to accommodate all children seeking admission.

The committee will meet at 10 o'clock this morning to take up the President's request for an additional appropriation of P1,000,000. The committee members, including Assemblyman Narciso Ramos, who want more money said that they will launch their proposal at this morning's committee meeting.

The message of the President, which was read at the second day of session yesterday afternoon, reads as follows:

"I have the honor to invite your attention to the need for an emergency appropriation with which to open new schools and classes under the bureau of education in order that those children of elementary school age who were refused admission in the schools last June

because of lack of teachers and equipment may be properly accommodated.

"I was informed that all classes that were in operation last year had been adequately provided for but that new classes had to be organized to take care of the increase in the school population. The department of public instruction submitted a request for P1,000,000 and in a radiogram dated June 28th I authorized the said department to obligate the sum requested for the organization of additional classes after the Honorable, the Vice-President, had advised me that in a conference with members of the National Assembly and other officials concerned all

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

An eminent leader of the popular front, recognized as one of the leading thinkers of the day, in defending the principles of his group and in a laudable attempt to demonstrate that its program does not in any way contravene the sound principles of established, orderly government, gives a rather detailed exposition of its platform.

There is not a single plank in this platform to which the government can offer an objection, for the simple reason that the whole platform embodies precisely the positive objectives so frequently announced by responsible persons in the government.

Does the popular front advocate social security for the masses, with all the concomitants of such security? Then its platform comes as an echo of statements and speeches and pronouncements made by the present leader in the government.

The disagreement, it seems, is in method rather than in objective. And even here, since the announcement by President Quezon that a shorter transition period would be preferable, a great deal of the difference seems to have been dissipated.

In short, there would seem to be nothing in the popular front platform that is at variance with the program of general social improvement outlined in a variety of administrative pronouncements.

There is, however, in this platform a serious lack of orientation towards existing conditions abroad. The important question today, where the Philippines is concerned, is not whether the objectives of the popular front are worthy. It is, rather, how can they be achieved with the least dislocation?

It is not a matter of independence so much as interdependence. The Philippines cannot go its merry way and develop, even along the praiseworthy lines advocated by the popular front, without regard to current movements and trends almost at its doorstep.

Boldness and courage are splendid virtues. But boldness and courage alone, without the necessary checks of prudence and discretion, cease to be virtues when it is a matter of shaping the course of a young nation.

The people of the Philippines have gained and at present hold liberties possessed by no other people in the Orient. Their standard of living is admittedly higher than that of any other people in the Orient. Their liberties can be increased and their standards raised. But it is not safe to gamble with what they already possess.

—The Tribune

cont. La Opinion Aug. 1-37

estudiar el problema filipino en su propio terreno. No es hora ya de hacer afirmaciones ruidosas de independencia, que ya se han hecho y repetido hasta la saciedad, ni de demostrar nuestra capacidad, que ya está probada, sino de afrontar serenamente los problemas del futuro, con la mente abierta a los consejos de la razón. Qué tono tienen esos consejos es lo que el pueblo espera oír del presidente Quezon.

agreed that it was very necessary to organize new classes.

"In view of the facts above set forth, I earnestly urge upon the National Assembly the immediate consideration and approval of an Act appropriating the sum of P1,000,000 for the extension of elementary instruction."

Aug. 4 1937

Tigmanlah

Sumala sa pahayag ni Presidente Quezon, ang "Child Health Day" pagasaulugon unyá sa Septyembre 7, arón pag-sibut sa maayong panglawas sa kabataan sa Pilipinas.

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1937
of Debate Aug 2

PROS Y ANTIS DE MANILA LUCARAN POR LA COALICION

Se Les Dejara En Libertad En Candidaturas Para La Asamblea

La complicada situacion politica en Manila adquirio algo que se parecia a orden ayer mañana, cuando se anuncio que los pros y antis, en una reunion celebrada anteanoche en el Plaza Hotel, acordaron separar completamente la politica local de la coalicion, para no disminuir los votos de los candidatos coalicionistas en la ciudad.

Los dos partidos principales de Manila acordaron dejar a todos los candidatos a la asamblea nacional que luchan entre si, sin tener en cuenta su filiacion politica, pero que, en todo lo que respecta a los candidatos de la coalicion, los dos partidos estaran estrechamente unidos y apoyaran decididamente a Quezon y Osmeña.

En una reunion de los antis, celebrada anteanoche en la residencia del Presidente Manuel Quezon, con el fin de nombrar los jefes de la campaña provincial en la capital, se tiene entendido que el caudillo informo a sus seguidores que en cuanto no haya ningun acuerdo sobre los candidatos pros y antis, estos podran luchar siguiendo sus filiaciones partidistas. Se le aseguro que aunque lucharan los antis y pros, ambos partidos apoyaron el ticket coalicionista.

En el entretanto, Gaudencio Camacho, secretario del comite provincial de los antis, anuncio ayer que habra una reunion de los antis hoy, a las 7:30 de la noche, para escoger a los candidatos de la faccion a la asamblea, y mas tarde, el proximo domingo, se celebrara una convencion para lanzar oficialmente las candidaturas de los que fuesen nominados esta noche.

En la reunion del proximo domingo, el comite provincial tambien arreglara el problema creado por la negativa del Sr. Jose Garrido a aceptar la presidencia del comite provincial, a que fue elegido. El Sr. Zacarias Ejercito, uno de los vicepresidentes, esta actuando como presidente interino.

Aug. 2-37
Man. Mail

As per schedule, President Quezon will sail for Iloilo this afternoon to inaugurate the newly chartered city of Iloilo on August 25th. He will be accompanied by high government officials.

A large popular banquet was held at the Rizal Memorial stadium last Friday evening in honor of President Quezon. Address-

Labo-labo Sa Diputasion, Magkakaisa Sa Quezon-Osmeña

Upang huwag malagay sa panganiib ang inaasahang malaking tagumpay ng tiket Quezon-Osmeña sa Ciudad, pinagtibay sa magkalakip na pulong ng komite probinsial ng dalawang pangkatang nagsangdugo na pahintulutang magtungali sa pagka-diputado ng Asamblea Nacional ang mga kandidato ng dalawang pangkatin, nguni't magkakaisa ng pagtataguyod sa kandidato ng koalisyon. Ang pulong ng dalawang komite probinsial ay ginanap sa Plaza Hotel kamakalawa sa gabi.

Natalos na ilang pang-unang lider ng Anti ang nakipagkita sa pang-ulong Quezon kamakalawa at pinag-usapan ang pagpili ng makahahalili ni inheniero Garrido sa pagka-pang-ulo ng komite probinsial. Sinasabing napahayag ng lider na sakaling hindi magkakaroon ng kasunduan ang mga anti at pro sa mga kandidato sa Asamblea Nacional sa Maynila ay lulutasin na rin ang suliraning nilkha ni inheniero Garrido sa pagtanging maging pang-ulo ng komite probinsial. Ang kasalukuyang naghahawak ng nasabing tugkulin ay si Zacarias Ejercito, isa sa mga pangkalawang pang-ulo sa timog ng Maynila.

Mabuhay Aug. 2-37

Nasiyahan Si Aglipay Sa Mga Bayan Sa Tayabas Na Dinalaw Niya

Si obispo Aglipay, na kababalik lamang, matapos dumalaw sa apat na munisipio ng Tayabas, at isang bayan ng Laguna, ay nagsasabing kinakatigan ng mga mamamayan ang kaniyang kandidatura sa mga bayang kaniyang nadalaw.

Sang-ayon kay Obispo Aglipay, kaniyang tatalunin sa ilang bayan ng Tayabas ang pangulong Quezon. Naibalita rin na umano'y sinasabi ng ilang taga Tayabas na hindi dapat ihalal na unang Pangulo ng Commonwealth ang pangulong Quezon, pagka't hindi na siya maaaring kumandidato uli sa ikalawang eleksion ng Commonwealth pagka't ipinagbabawal ng konstitusyon, gayong siya'y dapat magpatuloy pagka't ang ikalawang panahon ay siyang mahalaga at maselang pagka't diyang pasisinayaan ang pagsasarili, pagkatapos ng 10 taong paghahanda.

Binanggit ang naging pangulong

—bayang Hilarion Valderas ng Sariaya, bayan ni gobernador Rodriguez; at iba pang taga Tayabas na umano'y may ganiyan ding paglagay. Tinukoy pa ang sabi ng iba na ang pangulong Quezon, pagkatapos ng anim na taong panunupad sa pagka-Pangulo ay maaaring umalis sa Pilipinas at manirahan na sa Estados Unidos o sa Espanya, samantalang ang Pilipinas ay naghihirap dahil sa pagiral ng bagon batas ng pagsasarili. Kaniya ring ipinagunita ang ginawa ng naging gobernador heneral Harrison na umalis sa Pilipinas na ang kalagayang ekonomiko nito ay hindi matatag.

Si obispo Aglipay ay nagdaog ng kaukus sa ilang bayan sa Tayabas, at siya'y nasiyahan.

Sa isang dako, si heneral Aguirre ay dadalaw naman sa Santa Rosa, Laguna, upang magdaos doon ng miting.

During the huge crowd, the President delivered a detailed report of his trip to Washington, and outlined in brief his plans for the future development of the country.

Aug. 2-37
La Tribuna

Se Llevara La Mayor Tajada La Morolandia

Mas Caminos, Ferrocarril, Industrias, Alivio Al Cese, Convenidos

(Especial a la DMHM)

A BORDO DEL s.s. "DON ESTEBAN", 4 de agosto.—Los planes sobre el empleo que se hara de los P100,000,000 reintegrados por impuestos al aceite de coco, han sido revelados este dia por los miembros del comite legislativo que asistira a la inauguracion de la ciudad de Iloilo.

El programa por el empleo del dinero, segun declararon los miembros de la Asamblea, fue acordado en varias conferencias celebradas entre el Presidente Quezon y los diputados, inmediatamente despues de la llegada del Presidente, de los Estados Unidos. El programa sera presentado a la Asamblea Nacional en su proxima sesion. Los legisladores que acompanian al Presidente Quezon aseguraron la aprobacion de dicho programa.

Lo siguiente es un resumen del programa de la inversion de los P100,000,000:

1. Para el desenvolvimiento de Mindanao, incluyendo la construccion de nuevas carreteras y un sistema de ferrocarril, y la mejora de las obras publicas, P23,000,000.
2. Para el establecimiento de nuevas industrias, P10,000,000.
3. Para obras publicas con el fin de remediar el desempleo en las provincias, P10,000,000, o sea, una asignacion de P10,000.00 para cada diputado.
4. Para mercados publicos, sistema de aguas y otras mejoras semejantes en los municipios que aun carecen de ellas, P10,000,000.
5. Se crearan nuevas oficinas para fomentar la justicia social y poner fin al descontento agrario.
6. Se desarrollara el servicio consular, y se enviaron pensionados al extranjero para especializarse en estudios particulares, especialmente los estudios diplomaticos y consulares.

La industria de la leche es una de las industrias que el gobierno se propone desarrollar. Se ha sabido que el Presidente Quezon ha endosado especialmente esta industria por estar relacionada a la la mortandad infantil. Segun el Presidente, una leche de mas calidad y mas barata significara una reduccion de la mortandad infantil.

El plan del Presidente Quezon tambien revivira la industria del tabaco. Con el fin de asegurar buenos precios para los productores, esta industria sera controlada por el Gobierno, algo semejante al monopolio de tabaco en Cuba.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Monday Mail Aug. 2-37

RIVER BOATS WILL "PASS IN REVIEW" FOR PRESIDENT

A rousing welcome featured by fluvial and land parades will greet President Quezon and the members of the joint committee of American and Filipino trade experts who are scheduled to arrive on August 14 on the s.s. *President Hoover*. The committees of city and insular officials that will make arrangements for the reception, are now putting finishing touches to their program.

One of the most impressive and colorful features of the reception will be a fluvial parade in which some 24 motorboats and launches, gayly decorated and bearing placards of welcome, will participate. Weather condition permitting, the motorboats and launches will form in two lines outside the breakwater and escort the President liner as it steams slowly toward her berthing place at Pier 7. Captain Manuel del Villar of the bureau of customs is in charge of the water parade.

The reception committees, for men and women members of the officials arriving, will board a cus-

toms launch to get up the President Hoover outside the breakwater.

Another fluvial parade, the first of its kind in Manila, will be held on the evening of August 19, birthday celebration of President Quezon. The affair is under the charge of a committee headed by Mayor Juan Posadas.

According to preliminary arrangements, the fluvial parade of colorful river boats, will go from the mouth of the Pasig river to the back of Malacañan Palace beginning around 6 o'clock p.m. August 19. Pasig river will be fringed with multicolored electric lights from Jones bridge to the banks behind Malacañan.

On the same evening, a grand Presidential ball under the auspices of the Philippine Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held, as in former years, in Santa Ana Pavillion. Insular and city officials, businessmen, social figures, students and well-wishers of President Quezon will assemble in the joyous birthday celebration.

Aug. 2-37
man. mail

BRIEFS... Passing by Murillo's Art Studio, we saw a large framed picture hung up on the outside. We wondered who the sweet lovely person could be. On looking closer, we found out it was Telly Albert... Just for curiosity we entered the shop, and found flattering portraits of President Quezon and his daughters, decorating the wall. Patriotic photographers, these Murillos...

We know a girl who is very dark-complexioned, and has coal-black hair, but instead of kicking about it, she emphasizes her coloring. She wears white, and pale yellow, and flattering shades of red. You'd be surprised at the attention she gets because of her "unusual type"...

Another young lady believes in harmonizing her rouge and lip-color, so she uses her lipstick on her cheeks as well as on her mouth. The effect is surprisingly good...

Scene at Pier 7, just before the Hongkong boat sailed: He — "Haven't you ever been told that when you part from your friends you

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Dinner For Mrs. Quezon

THE officers and directors of the Community Health and Nursing Association will honor their honorary president, Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon with a dinner on Saturday evening, August 28, at the home of the president of the Association, Mrs. Jose Abreu.

The ladies who are in charge of the dinner are:

Mrs. Jose Abreu, Mrs. Manuel Roxas, Mrs. Arsenio Luz, Mrs. Sofia R. de Veyra, Mrs. Isaac Barza, Mrs. Elpidio Quirino, Mrs. Antonio Villarama, Mrs. Anastacia G. Tupas, and Mrs. Antonio Escoda.

must kiss them?" She—"Oh, no. My mother just taught me to say this: 'Goodbye, and thanks for the box of candies.'"

Scene at the Hongkong dock, before the Manila boat sailed: He (an Englishman) — "Don't you want me to kiss you goodbye?" She (same girl as before) — "You? Kiss me? Oh, no, I prefer flowers, thank you." In both cases she got what she wanted.

Monday Mail

Aug. 2, 1937

To Sound Average Filipino On Independence

By GRATTAN MCGROARTY
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—American members of the joint committee of the Philippine-American experts will undertake a quiet study of unofficial Filipinos' attitude toward forthcoming independence while the committee is in Manila, the United Press learned today.

Authoritative sources revealed some high United States officials are thus far not convinced that the Filipino "man in the street" earnestly desires advancement of the independence date as recommended by President Manuel L. Quezon.

These officials will attach special significance to the personal observations of Chairman John MacMurray and other American members regarding the views of the general Filipino public.

Some perplexity has been created in Washington by dispatches indicating Manila markets have

dipped on developments favorable to earlier insular independence and have had a tendency to rise on developments suggesting continued United States sovereignty until 1946 and provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act.

The United Press learned from reliable sources that high Washington officials are considering issuance of a statement after the joint committee arrives in Manila to the effect that the committee is seeking to clarify the problems of U.S.-Philippines relations. This was expected to eliminate possible misconceptions concerning the procedure and purpose of the 12-man joint commission's work.

Meanwhile, the National Council for Prevention of War published a statement asserting "considerable friction is reported within the committee of experts regarding what course should be pursued when recommendations are made."

"All sorts of pressure by special-interest groups is being exerted on the committee, which most observers feel faces a very difficult task."

"Certain naval leaders and those Americans who have large investments in the islands want the United States to remain in the islands."

"Others who also have economic interests at stake, such as beet sugar farmers, want the United States to get out of the islands."

"Many of the best military minds are unanimous in declaring that at present the islands are nothing but a liability and a danger to the United States because they can not be defended except at tremendous cost."

"Most observers feel the sooner we get out of the islands the greater will be our chance of remaining out of Far East conflict."

The National Council statement said President Manuel L. Quezon's interview with the New York World Telegram indicated many factors have made early independence a detriment to the islands.

—oOo—

Advertiser Aug 2 1937

Herald July 30-37

**P7,700 Da Kono
Tanan Nga Gasto
Alang Sa Pagabut Ni
Pres. Quezon; Dili P8,-
000 Sumala Sa Taho**

Tubag sa mga pagsaway sa taga Frente Popular mahitungod sa nagasto sa pagabut ni Presidente M. Quezon, labi na gayud ang mahitunod sa pinatuyo nga andamyo, ang sekretaryo sa obras publikas nagpahayag nga dili tinuod nga ang kagamhanan nakagugol ug P8,000 alang sa pagabut sa Pamuno, kon dili P7,700 da. Ang andamyo mibili ug P400, mibili unta ug P500 kon dili pa ang kagamhanan maoy mibuhat.

Mipuno pa gayud ang sekretaryo sa obras publikas nga ang tsampan (dala na niana ang andamyo) gitukod dili lamang kay alang da sa Pamuno sanglit magamit man usab sa laing higayon.

Ang salapi, sumala sa sekretaryo sa obras publikas gikan sa puno sa mga landiganan ug ang pagagula niadto iyang tinugotan. Ang tsampan, midugang pa gayud siya magamit sa katilingban, usa ka paguswag usab sa landiganan sa Manila.

Sa laing bahin, ang rekord sa buhatan sa badyet nagpakita nga ang tanang nagugol sa kagamhanan alang sa pagabut sa Pamuno mibabut ug P8,700.

Aglipay Claims He Can Beat Quezon In Some Tayabas Towns

Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, who arrived last night from an invasion of four towns in Tayabas and one municipality in Laguna, declared that "the electorate of the two provinces, particularly in the towns I visited, heartily endorsed my candidacy for president of the Philippine commonwealth."

"The Tayabenses," Bishop Aglipay declared, "declared that Senate President Manuel L. Quezon should not be elected for the first term of the commonwealth presidency because in the next, he cannot be a candidate anymore under the prohibitory provision of the constitution. If he is elected this time, he can evade the responsibility of leadership under the next term, which is most important, because that would be the time when the Philippines will inaugurate independence after the 10-year transition."

"Former President Hilarion Val-

deras of Sariaya, hometown of Governor Maximo Rodriguez, and many prominent residents of Tayabas hold the same opinion not because they do not like President Quezon but because they fear he would not be able to comply with his promises to the people. They also fear that the senate president, after his first term, may leave the Islands and reside either in the United or in Spain, while the country is in a state of economic chaos as many of the economic provisions of the Independence Act will take effect in the second term of the presidency of the commonwealth," Bishop Aglipay explained.

"The case of former Governor General Francis Burton Harrison," according to the fighting bishop, "is still fresh in our minds. He left the country, when an economic dislocation was taking place and the Philippine National Bank and other offices of the government were in a debacle. President Quezon may adopt the tactics of Harrison and evade his responsibility when the country will be suffering the economic effects of the trade provisions of the independence law."

Bishop Aglipay held caucus meetings with prominent leaders in Sariaya, Lucena, and Tayabas, and in Luisiana, Laguna. He said that his followers in these municipalities may be numerous enough for him to defeat the senate president in several municipalities of his province.

General Aguilardo and his leaders will invade the town of Sta. Rosa, Laguna, tomorrow and hold public meeting there.

Aug. 4 - 37
Tigmanalan

Daghang mga gobernador moadto sa Manila aron pag-sugat ug pagyukbo kang Presidente Quezon nga moabut didto sa kauluhan sa 15 sa Agosto nga umaabut.

* *

Tribune Aug. 3-37

Coalitionists Invade Cavite

Meeting in Aguinaldo Stronghold Next Week—General Goes South Today—Osmeña Sailed Yesterday

While General Aguinaldo and ex-Senator Tirona are sailing their invasion of Iloilo today, the coalitionists will invade the general's territory next week when a delegation of coalition speakers will hold a meeting in Cavite, Cavite, at the request of Atty. Emilio P. Virata.

The Manila delegation will be headed by Senator Jose O. Vera, general secretary of the coalition, and will include Rep. Francisco Varona, ex-Councilor Inigo Ed. Regalado, and others.

General Aguinaldo's delegation is scheduled to arrive in Iloilo tomorrow, when the official proclamation of the candidacies of General Aguinaldo for President, and Justice Raymundo Melliza for Vice-President, will be held. In the general's delegation are ex-Senator Tirona, Dr. Felix de Leon, and a representative of the Young Philippines.

In the absence of Atty. Tirona, Geronimo Santiago and other members of the Aguinaldo staff, will take charge of the campaign. Last night it was announced at the Aguinaldo headquarters that the executive committee of the Aguinaldo headquarters have decided to give ex-Senator Tirona a vote of confidence in reply to Judge Teodoro's charges of the ex-senator's mismanagement of the campaign.

Although efforts are being made to retain Judge Teodoro in the service of the Aguinaldo campaign headquarters, the general's executive committee still recognize ex-Senator Tirona as the chief of staff. Judge Teodoro last night said that he is not reconsidering his resignation and has lost interest in the next election.

Evangelista Candidate

Crisanto Evangelista, communist leader who is serving a term in Bilibid, will be proclaimed candidate for Vice-President by the radical and communist elements of Manila. The proclamation will take place at Plaza Moriones next Monday, with the Republican Party cooperating the communists.

Senator Sison, secretary of the department of the interior, yesterday said that Evangelista cannot be a candidate since he is still in jail. However, the communists are not discouraged and will proceed to proclaim Evangelista their vice-presidential candidate. The proclamation program will be preceded by a parade of radicals, the communists, the socialists, and members of the Republican Party.

An interesting turn of events took place yesterday when Mauricio Jimenez, of Zamboanga, came to Manila for the purpose, he explained, of returning personally the money sent him by the National Socialist party which appointed him a delegate of the party in Zamboanga with authority to organize a branch of the party in that place.

"The National Socialist party has made a mistake in sending me P100 and the appointment making me that party's delegate in Zamboanga to campaign for Aguinaldo and Melliza," Mr. Jimenez said last night. "I am a staunch coalitionist and a great admirer of Messrs. Quezon and Osmeña, and if it depended on me, I should like these two candidates to get 100 per cent of

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La Vanguardia

Dos delincuentes vuelven a Bilibid

La vuelta a la prisión de dos presos que gozaban de libertad bajo vigilancia ha sido ordenada este día por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon en una orden dirigida al Director de Prisiones, por infringir una de las condiciones de su "parole" de que no cometerian de nuevo ningún delito. Los presos son Francisco Gasataya y Monico Robaton.

El primero había sido condenado por robo en el juzgado de Primera Instancia de Negros Occidental y condenado a una sentencia de prisión de dos años. El 4 de noviembre, 1935, obtuvo libertad bajo "parole" y hace poco fue condenado por el juzgado de paz de Iloilo en tres causas por hurto.

Robaton fue condenado por el juzgado de Primera Instancia de Negros Occidental por el delito de tentativa de homicidio y condenado a una pena de tres años de prisión. El anterior Gobernador General le concedió "parole" el 17 de enero, 1935, pero hace poco fue hallado culpable por el juzgado de paz de Tanjay, Negros Oriental del delito de lesiones menos graves.

the votes in my province. I came to Manila purposely to return the money sent to me by the National Socialist party and to reiterate my adhesion to the coalition."

Mr. Jimenez also said that the two candidates for the National Assembly from Zamboanga, Juan Alano and Agustin Alvarez, as well as prominent Moros like Datu Facundo Mandi and Datu Tabujar Tanupan, are followers of President Quezon and Senator Osmeña.

Political stumping will be carried south next week as Senator Sergio Osmeña, vice-presidential candidate left for Cebu yesterday morning, to be followed shortly by ex-Speaker Manuel Roxas, and General Emilio Aguinaldo and his campaign leaders are scheduled to leave for Iloilo, Antique, Panay, and Negros provinces today.

Senator Osmeña and Representatives Roxas will be away from the city for about a week. Senator Osmeña was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. De la Rosa. Representative Roxas may leave for

Capiz today.

Senator Osmeña will probably adjust coalition tangles in his home province while Representative Roxas will have the same task in some districts of Iloilo and Occidental Negros. No difficult is feared in Capiz.

QUEZON URGING LAW'S REPEAL

Will Seek Probation Law Repealer in Message To Assembly

The repeal of the probation law will be recommended to the National Assembly by President Manuel Quezon in a special message which he will send during the present special session. The announcement was made by the President himself in an interview with a Herald representative just before press time this afternoon.

It was declared that the probation law has not been in force in the whole country, and that its benefits have been extended to the city of Manila alone. Probation courts have not been established in the provinces because the provincial boards have not appropriated the necessary funds for their organization and maintenance, it was learned.

This situation has brought about a discrimination against people convicted in the provinces who do not enjoy the benefits of the probation law.

It is with a view to correcting this injustice that President Quezon is submitting his recommendation to the National Assembly for the repeal of the law.

Probation is an experiment in the Philippines. It was introduced here by Frank Murphy when he was governor general in the Islands. Upon his recommendation, the Philippine Legislature passed the law for the benefit of first offenders. Under the law, the first offender may not go to jail should the court that determines his case suspend the effect of the sentence. Certain offenders, however, such as those guilty of murder, treason, robbery with homicide, parricide and other crimes that are punished with afflictive penalties, do not get the benefit of the law.

Since the approval of the law, its enforcement has been confined only in Manila; so that offenders in the provinces have not benefit

ed by the law. This is due to the fact that the law can only be enforced in those provinces where provincial boards can afford to appropriate funds for probation officers.

Only Manila so far has been able to provide funds for the purpose.

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CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.
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EJ Debate Aug. 2-37

No sabemos a punto fijo, si el plan de celebrar dos elecciones separadas es del Presidente Quezon o de un grupo de politicos mayoritarios, que quieren sacar mucha ventaja de su posicion oficial para poner en jaque al partido opositorista, Frente Popular. De llevarse a cabo este plan; que segun las trazas esta patrocinado por Su Excelencia, nosotros diremos que el afan de endiosar a nuestros caudillos parece robarnos el sueño, todo por conveniencia personal no importa que el plan de economía y de propia responsabilidad queden en bancarrota.

Se va a convocar una sesion especial de la

Asamblea para tratar y aprobar el citado plan electoral, enmendando la ley sobre elecciones. Veremos qué actitud adoptarán nuestros diputados delante del caudillo nacional; y estamos casi por creer que sucederá siempre lo que debe suceder: Todos diran: ¡Amen!

Es que cuando esta delante el Presidente Quezon, el diputado mas valiente para hablar ya no sacara la cara y se conformará con decir: ¡transeat!?

Los conformistas, en este respecto, constituyen una legion dentro del gobierno; de ahí que la democracia, ante este empuje personal proselitista, esta dando tumbos en Filipinas, muy diferente de aquella democracia yanqui que es capaz de tumbar cualquiera medida legislativa del Presidente Roosevelt.

Todo el mundo estaba muy ansioso de ver al Presidente Quezon a bordo del vapor "Don Esteban" el martes pasado.

conforme se había anunciado por la prensa local. Un simpático "citijolero" que no tenia ganas de ir al muelle para curiosear la figura endiosada del

Presidente, dijo: "Estoy seguro que no llega y dispuesto a dar una apuesta de doble contra sencillo contra cualquier funcionario que le gusta siempre oír el nombre de Quezon". Lo dicho quedó pues confirmado. El Presidente al día siguiente, llegó a bordo del vapor "Mayon". De manera que, cuando se trata de vendidas de un caudillo, no se fien mucho, porque eso sería, mas de una tonteria, un desparate mayusculo.

Varias Reformas Discute Quezon Con Los Solones

Se desplegaran todos los esfuerzos posibles para evitar que "muertos y ausentes" voten, segun los diputados

En una conferencia celebrada entre el Presidente Quezon y los legisladores que integraban la comitiva, una hora antes de desembarcarse ayer en Manila, se trato de varios proyectos importantes de la Administracion, entre ellos las proximas elecciones y las reformas en la judicatura y en el sistema de ensenanza del pais.

Los legisladores pidieron al Presidente que el nombramiento de los inspectores electorales se haga a base de los resultados de las elecciones pasadas correspondientes al año 1935, cuando fueron elegidos el Presidente y los diputados de la Asamblea Nacional. El Presidente recalco la necesidad de asegurar los proximos comicios contra los fraudes.

"Debemos hacer todo lo posible para evitar que los muertos y los ausentes vayan a votar," declaro.

El Presidente Quezon ordeno al speaker Montilla para que convoque una sesion de la junta directiva del partido con el fin de decidir sobre la fusion de los dos partidos.

Varios diputados propusieron el nombramiento de los empleados de servicio civil como inspectores de eleccion para asegurar la eficiencia en el recuento de las votaciones electorales.

El Presidente Quezon se opuso

a este plan, razonando que eso solamente creara una maquina politica invencible que, en manos de un jefe ejecutivo sin escrúpulos, servira unicamente para perpetuarle en el poder.

Durante la conferencia se discutio tambien la conveniencia de delegar a los juzgados de primera instancia la exclusiva jurisdiccion sobre las protestas electorales. Se propuso abolir la comision electoral y trasladar sus poderes a los Tribunales. El Presidente significo su aprobacion al plan como medio de evitar la remora en la decision de protestas electorales y asegurar una decision justa e imparcial.

LAS REFORMAS EDUCACIONALES

El Presidente opino que el gobierno no debe de continuar manteniendo las escuelas de high school sino que estas se deben dejar a las instituciones privadas. El gobierno, segun él, debe concentrar sus esfuerzos en las escuelas vocacionales y agricolas para que nuestros escolares se entrenen en los trabajos del campo y no solamente para puestos burocraticos.

El Presidente propuso, sin embargo, el plan de pensionar a los estudiantes listos de las escuelas intermedias que, por falta de recursos, no puedan continuar sus

estudios en las escuelas superiores.

EXPANSION DE MANILA

Los planes de mejorar y urbanizar la ciudad de Manila fueron revelados por el Presidente en la conferencia. El cree que los linderos de la ciudad deben ser extendidos de tal manera que comprenda los municipios limitrofes de la provincia de Rizal. Si se lleva a la practica este proyecto, la ciudad de Manila redoblará su extension y se aumentara en 200,000 mas el numero de sus habitantes. Para llevar a cabo estos planes, la ciudad de Manila recibirá un subsidio anual de P1,000,000.

Cont. mil
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cont. of Debate

de los fondos del Gobierno central. El Presidente Quezon regreso a Manila tres horas despues de su llegada a Iloilo, pues, tenia prisa de tener todo arreglado antes de

la sesion extraordinaria de la Asamblea que empezara mañana. Llego a Iloilo a las once de la mañana de anteayer. Despues de las ceremonias inaugurales de la ciudad en que pronuncio un discurso atacando a los productores de azucar por no elevar los hornales de los trabajadores, el Presidente visito al gobernador Consing y a Mariano Cacho. A las dos de la tarde se embarco en el "Don Esteban" para volver a Manila.

IRA A NEGROS

El Presidente Quezon manifesto officiosamente a varios diputados que piensa ir a Negros para investigar la situacion azucarera de la provincia y ver si los azucareros de alli han respondido a su demanda por un jornal mas alto para los obreros.

El Presidente, con su comitiva, llego a las diez de la mañana de ayer, siendo recibido en el pier 7 por su distinguida esposa y altos funcionarios del Gobierno.

Aug. 3-37

A Step Ahead

The order of President Quezon outlawing nepotism in local and national governments is undoubtedly a definite step towards better government.

The evils which nepotism bring to the public service cannot be overlooked. In the words of the President himself, it is destructive to the morale of the government service. Not only that. Nepotism being akin to the spoils system, it makes the service a tool for private ends — a practice which should not be tolerated.

The evil results of nepotism are specially noticeable in local politics. It is a fact the tenure of office of many a local official runs with the whole term of office of the town or provincial head. And during the brief period, the official knowing that he owes his job to his kin and not to the state, converts his position into a tool for private ends.

With the order of the President outlawing nepotism, another stumbling bloc to the improvement of the civil service has been removed. Henceforth, there will no longer be family considerations in the appointment of officials.

Manuel L. Quezon
Herald Aug. 2-37
Editorials

An Era of Harmony

THE speech delivered by President Manuel L. Quezon at the popular banquet given in his honor at the Rizal Memorial Stadium last night must be considered one of the most significant pronouncements he has made since the inauguration of the Commonwealth. In undertaking to draw the demarcation line between the office he holds and that of the United States High Commissioner, and in doing so without rancour but in a spirit of high reasonableness, President Quezon has rendered the cause of Philippine-American friendship a service of inestimable value.

He cannot have failed to sense upon his arrival, and even while yet abroad, that there has developed, since the inauguration of the new regime, a tension between Filipinos and Americans in the Philippines. The situation was encouraged by diverse causes, the most important of which undoubtedly was the equivocal position of the United States High Commissioner in the new set up that was dominated right from the start by the personality of the President of the Philippines.

Among Americans there naturally was a feeling of concern over a situation that had seemed to throw American authority in the Islands into the shadow. They argued, with reason, that since American sovereignty has not been withdrawn but is still supreme over the Philippines, it follows that the symbols of authority should remain in American hands.

Governor Frank Murphy, as the first High Commissioner, was disinclined to give undue importance to this question. He was more interested in the difficult task that is before America and the Philippines of assuring the success of the new government. He undoubtedly believed that the question of the demarcation of authority would be resolved in time through gradual and pacific understanding. Apparently President Quezon took the same attitude that Governor Murphy did until after the arrival of High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and the issuance of the now famous circulars.

Among a number of Filipinos, but for a different reason, there was also a hope that the question of authority might ultimately lead to a crisis and precipitate an unpleasantness between Filipinos and Americans similar to that which existed during the term of the late General Wood. Some would have abetted such a crisis for the pure fun of witnessing a battle royal between two titans. Still others may have wished for a showdown as a means of crystallizing Filipino nationalism into a spirit of open defiance against American sovereignty.

Fortunately, the abettors of misunderstanding and conflict, American as well as Filipino, have been disappointed. The speech of President Quezon, while expressing his views on the subject of the separation and delimitation of authority between the President of the Philippines and the United States High Commissioner, is at the same time and above all, an appeal for a new era of friendship, understanding, and cooperation between Filipinos and Americans.

No man can better appreciate the need for such friendship than President Quezon. The days immediately ahead of his administration will make the existence of this friendship most imperative. He realizes that there is nothing to be gained by either Filipinos or Americans from an embittered controversy that might so easily be avoided. He has placed his trust upon the dispositions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law regarding the functions and prerogatives of the High Commissioner, and the duties and powers of the President of the Commonwealth. He is willing to abide by the mandate of the statute and the interpretative rulings of Washington.

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Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

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Jealous of the authority that is by law vested in his office, he is nevertheless not blind to the value of co-operation with the highest representative of American sovereignty in the Philippines as an indispensable requirement of a fruitful administration.

High Commissioner McNutt was present at the banquet. The spirit of frankness and good will back of the speech of President Quezon are thus not to be questioned. Both are men of the highest calibre and of the deepest sense of responsibility. There can, therefore, be no doubt that individually as well as in their respective official capacities as the leader of the Filipino people and as the highest representative of American sovereignty in the Philippines, President Quezon and High Commissioner McNutt will endeavor always to promote the harmonious relations now existing between the Filipino and the American peoples.

★ ★ ★ ★

Tuliba Aug. 3-37

Ipinagbabawal Na Ni Quezon Ang Paghirang Sa Sino Mang Kamag-anak

Napansin ng Pangulo ang gawain ng ilang pinuno sa pamahalaan tungkol sa paghirang ng mga kawani

Sa bisa ng isang kautusang linagdaan kagabi ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ay mahigpit na ipinagbabawal ang paghirang ng isang puno sa sino mang kamag-anak niya upang maglingkod sa kagawaran, kawanihan o tanggapan kanyang pinaglingkuran. Ang layon ng utos na ito ay mapanatili ang malinis na paglilingkod ng mga puno't kawani ng pamahalaan at maputol ang sinasabing pagkalong ng isang pinuno sa kanyang mga kapatid, pinsan at iba pang kamag-anak.

Napilitang maglagda ng ganyang utos ang punong tagapagpaganap dahil sa diumano'y napapanin na may mga pinunong mahilig sa paghirang ng mga kapatid, pinsan at iba pang kamag-anak sa mga tungkuling nasasakop nila. Ang bagay na ito, ayon sa Pangulo, ay hindi dapat magpatuloy kung ibig, na mapanatili ang pagtitiwala ng bayan na hindi umiral ang pagtatangkikan sa pamahalaan. Sa ganyang paraan ay inaakalang mabibigyan ng pagkakataon na maglingkod sa pamahalaan ang lalong mga may kaya sa iba't ibang tungkulin.

Sumasaklaw ang kautusang ito sa panahong nakalipas, kayá sakop pati ang nakaraang paghirang ng kamag-anak ng punong humirang. Dahil diyán ay kailangang magbitiw ang mga kawani ng nasasakop ng pinunong kamag-anak nila, o dili kayá ay gumawa ng paraan upang siya'y malapat sa ibang kawanihan o tanggapan.

Liniliwanag sa katusan na ang sumusunod ay natatangi sa pagbabawal ang mga taong naglilingkod sa tungkuling pangsarili o "confidential", mga guro, manggagamot o kawani ng hukbo, datapuwa't sa bawat isang iyan ay kailangang magharap ng ulat sa Pangulo.

Canito ang itinatakda ng kautusan:

"1. Lahat ng paghirang sa pamahalaan pangbansa, lalawigan at munisipal, o sa ano mang sangay ng pamahalaan, maging sa paglilingkod na klasipikado o hindi man, ukol sa isang kamag-anak ng may katungkulang humirang na siyang makapangangisiwa sa kaniya, ay

ipinagbabawal ngayon.

"2. Kung may dalawang magkamag-anak o mahigit sa isang tanggapan o kawanihan, ay hindi na maaring mabigyan ng nombromiento ang ibang kaanak nila sa ibang tungkulin sa tinuran ding tanggapan.

Kasabay ng kautusang iyan ay li nagdaan din ng Pangulo ang ilang proklama na gaya ng sumusunod:

Proklama blg. 179—Nagpapawalang saysáy sa proklama blg. 283 noong iká 20 ng Abril, 1931, hinggil sa pagbubukod sa isang sukat ng lupa na gagamitin ng tanggapan ng koreo sa Sebu, Sebu.

Proklama blg. 180—Nagbubukod upang magamit ng koreo ang isang sukat ng lupaing bayan sa Ciudad ng Sebu, Pilipinas, na may 4,537 metrong parisukat.

Proklama blg. 181—Nagbubukod upang magamit ng paaralan ang anim na sukat ng lupaing bayan sa munisipio ng Araceli, lalawigan ng Palawan na may 31,495 metrong parisukat.

Proklama blg. 182—Nagtatatag na maging Nasiping Forest Reserve sa kapakanan ng kagubatan at produksion ng kahoy ang isang sukat ng lupaing bayan sa mga munisipio ng Alcalá, Baggao at Gattaran, lalawigan ng Kagayán, pulo ng Luzon, na may 8,862 metrong parisukat.

Proklama blg. 183—Nagbubukod upang magamit ng paaralan ang dalawang sukat ng lupaing bayan sa barío ng Mahalo, munisipio ng Kagayán de Sulu, lalawigan ng Sulu, pulo ng Cagayán de Sulu, na may 828 metrong parisukat.

AYAW ITANGI ANG ABOGADO

Ipinabalik Ni Murphy Ang Isang Bill; Tatlo Ang Nilagdaan

Tatlong bill na hindi gaanong mahalaga ang nilagdaan ni gobernador heneral Murphy kahapon ng hapon, at ang isa, naman ay ipinabalik sa Lehislatura, dahil sa palagay na humalabag sa mga tuntunin ng serbisio sibil.

Ang bill na ipinabalik sa mga kapulungan ay ang may bilang 1869 na nagpapasiyang ang mga abogado ay huwag sulitin sa serbisio sibil, kailan ma't ibig nilang maglingkod sa pamahalaan.

Sinasabi sa mensahe ni gobernador Murphy, nang ipabalik sa Lehislatura ang nasabing bill, na ang pagpapatibay sa ganyang uri ng batas ay magpapahina sa kalagayan ng serbisio sibil, pagka't hinihinging ang mga nakaraan sa pagsusulit ng mga hunta eksaminadora ay tulutang makapaglingkod sa pamahalaan kahit hindi umeksamen sa serbisio sibil.

Ipinahayag din ng Gobernador Heneral na mababawasan ng mabuting paglilingkod ng serbisio sibil kung hihirang ng mga kawani walang karapatan, o hindi nakasulit.

Ang mga bill ng Kapulungan na nilagdaan kahapon ay ito:

Bill blg. 1912 na nagpapalit sa pangalan ng isang tulay sa Albay, at ginagawang "Tulay Antonio de las Alas."

Bill blg. 2222 na nagpapalit sa pangalan ng isang tulay sa Teyabas, at ginagawang "Tulay Manuel L. Quezon."

Bill blg. 1988 na nagpapasiyang ang mga wala pa sa gulang ay tulutang makaharap sa mga eksamen ng serbisio sibil, sa ilalim ng ilang kondisyon.

oOo

Proklama blg. 184—Nagbubukod upang maging Mahagnao National Park sa kapakanan at kaliwan ng mga mamamayan sa Pilipinas ang isang sukat ng lupa sa mga munisipio ng Barauen at La Paz, lalawigan ng Leyte, na may 635 ektarea.

Proklama blg. 185—Nagbubukod upang magamit sa mga kapakanan ng pagamutan at dispensario ang isang sukat ng lupaing bayan sa munisipio ng Parang, lalawigan ng Kotabato, pulo ng Mindanaw, na may metrong 600 metrong parisukat.

Proklama blg. 186—Nagbubukod upang maging pangpang na pangngol ang isang sukat ng lupaing bayan sa munisipio ng Baklayan, lalawigan ng Bohol, pulo ng Bahal, na may 36,373 metrong parisukat.

Aug. 3-37 Subscriber's Name

La Vanguardia

TRIUNFAN LOS GOBERNADORES

Quezon les concede P120 al mes para gastos de viaje en vez de P60

Los Gobernadores Provinciales han sido sostenidos este día por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon en su contencion para poder disponer de una mayor cantidad en sus gastos de transportación. Derogando una anterior orden ejecutiva, el Presidente Quezon ha concedido este día un presupuesto que no exceda de P120 al mes para gastos de transportación de los Gobernadores Provinciales Alcaldes de ciudades contra P60 a mes que anteriormente se les quería conceder.

La nueva orden ejecutiva firmada este día por el Presidente Quezon reza en parte como sigue:

Las juntas provinciales y juntas o concejos de ciudades pueden autorizar, sujeto a la aprobación de los Secretarios de Departamento correspondientes, a aquellos funcionarios cuyos deberes hace conveniente o necesario para ellos utilizar: medios especiales de transportación para fines de supervisión, inspección o investigación, de usar sus autos de propiedad privada para fines oficiales y de recibir un reembolso por el mismo a razón de diez céntimos (P0.10) por cada kilómetro de viaje de carácter oficial, entendiéndose que la distancia cubierta para ir de la residencia a la oficina y viceversa no será incluida en las reclamaciones de gastos y entendiéndose además que el gasto máximo que será pagado durante cualquier mes no excederá de las tarifas que a continuación se dan:

(A) Para provincias y ciudades que tengan 250 kilómetros o más de caminos de primera y segunda clase conectada con la cabecera provincial:

1. Gobernadores Provinciales y Alcaldes de Ciudades—P120.00.

2. Tesoreros provinciales, auditores provinciales, superintendentes de división, oficiales sanitarios y otros funcionarios—P80.00

(B) Para provincias y ciudades que tengan 150 kilómetros o más de carreteras designadas de primera y segunda clase conectadas con la cabecera provincial, pero menos de 250 kilómetros

1. Gobernadores provinciales y Alcaldes de Ciudades—P105.00

2. Tesoreros provinciales, auditores provinciales, superintendentes de división, oficiales Sanitarios y otros funcionarios—P70.00.

(C) Para provincias o ciudades que tengan 100 kilómetros o mas de carreteras designadas de primera y segunda clase conectadas con la cabecera provincial, pero menos de 150 kilómetros—

1. Gobernadores Provinciales y Alcaldes de Ciudades—P90.00

2. Tesoreros provinciales, auditores provinciales, superintendentes de división, oficiales Sanitarios y otros funcionarios—P60.00

(D) Para provincias y ciudades que tengan 50 kilómetros o mas de carreteras designadas de primera y segunda clase conectadas con la

cabecera provincial, pero menos de 100 kilómetros—

1. Gobernadores Provinciales y Alcaldes de ciudades... P75.00.

2. Tesoreros provinciales, auditores provinciales, superintendentes de división oficiales sanitarios y otros funcionarios... P50.00.

(E) Para provincias y ciudades que tengan menos de 50 kilómetros de carreteras mejoradas—

1. Gobernadores Provinciales y Alcaldes de ciudades—P60.00.

2. Tesoreros provinciales, auditores provinciales, superintendentes de división, oficiales sanitarios y otros funcionarios... P40.00.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Herald Aug. 3-37



Those invited in a ball in Los Tamaras Polo Club given by Josefa Alunan: Nena Fabella, Aurora and Zenaida Quezon.

QUEZON ISSUES 7 PROCLAMATIONS

Barrio Obreros For New Cities Proposed

President Quezon this noon issued seven proclamations, the most important of which reserves two areas of land in Tondo, Manila, for the sites of tenement houses. The other proclamations reserve public lands for various purposes.

Proclamation No. 187, reserves two sites in Tondo for workingmen's villages, with a total area of 116,406 square meters; No. 188 reserves 32 plus hectares of land in Puerto Princesa, Palawan, for military purposes; No. 189, an area of 158,600 square meters in Iloilo, Iloilo, for a landing field; No. 190, three hectares in Tumawini, Isabela for schools; No. 191 sets aside 43,488 square meters in Libungan, Cotabato, for a quarry; No. 192, two parcels of land with a total area of 7,989 square meters in Pa-

lakad, Bukidnon, for public markets; and No. 193 sets aside 41,567 square meters in Lallo, Cagayab, for a cemetery.

The department of labor this morning made known its plan to enlist the support of the President in a program to provide for the establishment in all newly-chartered cities of the islands sites for "barrio obreros."

This was revealed after the department received copy of resolution approved by the provincial board of Iloilo recommending the construction in the newly-chartered city of Iloilo of a modern barrio obrero.

It is the plan of the department, according to information, to suggest the allotment of a portion of the one-million-peso coconut oil excise tax refund for the establishment of laborers' residential sites.

The newly-chartered cities are Iloilo, Cebu, Baguio, Davao, and Zamboanga. According to the department, there is a labor problem in those localities, and one of the best means of solving it and of improving the lot of the workingmen in those cities is to establish modern homesites for them.

The department proposes to have such "barrios" administered directly by the government as a business enterprise.

CHURCH MARKER TO BE UNVEILED

With Mrs. Mahuel L. Quezon officiating the unveiling of the commemorative tablet on the Pandacan church will take place at 5 o'clock tomorrow, Saturday, afternoon at 5. His Grace Arch. bishop Michael J. O'Doherty will pronounce the invocation and bless the new altar. Director Eulogio B. Rodriguez will give the main speech.

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DEL PUEBLO para EL PUEBLO

En esta seccion dedicada exclusivamente a las colaboraciones publicamos los articulos de actualidad y de interes general que nos envien nuestros lectores sin que ello signifique en modo alguno que el periodico al publicarlos se hace solidario a los en los mismos

Manuel Quezon Y Sergio Osmeña

Por ANASTASIO A. JAVELOSA

El viejo Partido Nacionalista que es eterna recordacion para los que vivimos despiertos contra toda intencion de desgobierno en nuestro pais, hase resucitado al final de una jornada llena de mayores tribulaciones, frente a los mas formidables peligros y a las mas erizadas como tremendas responsabilidades en nuestra vida de intimas y arduas relaciones internacionales con el pueblo y gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica. Pese a todos los timoratos sediciosos que viven a merced de sus ambiciones naturalmente pesimistas como mortales para sus agrupaciones, fundadas, no en la propia suficiencia de los valores integrales de la nacion sino en la autoridad de sus dogmas de partido, hemos avanzado mas rapidamente de lo que el aliento de la libertad autoriza, en casos tales, reconvenir con el Soberano alli donde el ideal que se profesa es la uniformidad mental y la posicion tangible de las materialidades del poder. Afirmar lo contrario seria cerrar los ojos a la luz de dos civilizaciones gloriosas, a cual más empeñadas de forjar, en la fragua de nuestros ideales, un gobierno de leyes y no de hombres. Como corolario ideal de este maravilloso cuadro de halagueñas perspectivas, muestra es tradicion del pasado; es la victoria conquistada palmo a palmo por nuestros hombres del presente en un duelo desigual donde el estadismo y la diplomacia obraron de consuno el portento de un milagro que vapuleo el tardencioso masismo de nuestra apatia nacional y evidencio nuestra capacidad de vivir, dentro de la paz estable, en una era de prosperidades materiales y espirituales. Es verdad que tambien ha habido en nuestro caso divisiones de personas, de grupos faccionales, de caudillos, inclusive, pero ello, y pese a sus detractores, no fue mas que un simulacro de caudillaje en un gobierno democrático que se acredita de tal ante el concepto internacional del mundo; pero que, en su fondo, late el mismo unisono sentimiento popular para salir al encuentro de cualesquiera contingencia peligrosa y contra todo asomo de tiranias de poder en su problema patrio. Esto no ha sido posible sin una acertada solu-

cion de continuidad tanto en nuestros problemas domesticos como en todas nuestras relaciones metropolitanas, los cuales nos atan lazos de absoluta reciprocidad mercantil, cuyo rompimiento exabrupto hubiera sido fatal para nosotros y para la causa de la democracia en su figuración del porvenir. Juzgandolo con la linterna de la experiencia humana, diriasi que otro pensador mas inteligente y conspicuo hubiera podido contemporizar nuestro argumento, diciendo que sin aquel concurso de voluntades algun tanto distanciadas en sus vaticinios el gobierno de que gozamos ahora hubiese sido un fracaso de lo mas vergonzoso que se pudiera imaginar bajo las circunstancias. Aquel grito de "frente unido" que cayó de la boca del patriota desconocido fue el que salvo a nuestra patria de su inevitable ruina en el arte de buen gobernar, por lo que repercutio como el eco escapado de una conmocion seismica en la gran concavidad del espacio terraqueo. Gracias a ello el pais, nuestro amado pais, vivio y se desarrollo gradualmente, a pasos agigantados, sin precedentes historicos en los anales de otros paises del mundo.

SERGIO OSMENA fue el brazo derecho que acaudillo primero la causa del pais durante un periodo indiscutiblemente suficiente para asi esparcir, por todos los confines del universo patrio, los germenés fundamentales de un gobierno popular asentado sobre bases inamovibles de permanente estabilidad gubernamental. Su noble y brillante ejecutoria, tan henchida de patriotismo en sí, guio, con

eficaz resultado, a la masa compacta y heterogenea del pueblo filipino a un lugar seguro para la democracia, como en la historia de las pequeñas repúblicas antillanas, demostrando, una vez más, ante la faz de la humanidad bienhechura que, somos, por ventura, una raza integralmente unida en aspiraciones nacionales y políticamente preparada, dispuesta al sacrificio de sus más caras ambiciones raciales y egoistas cuando así manda y ordena el determinismo incontestable de un comun destino. Ha sido una fortuna para el pueblo filipino que fuera el hombre escogido para formar

líder oficial con el actual caudillo del país, HON. MANUEL QUEZON, quien, a su vez entablara lucha reñida para la Presidencia de dicho gobierno contra el generalísimo que fue de nuestras huestes libertarias Don Emilio Aguinaldo y contra el Reverendísimo Mons. Gregorio Aglipay de la Iglesia independiente.

Una breve reseña del pasado historial político de nuestra nacionalidad haria resaltar hechos y acontecimientos excepcionales y muy relevantes en relacion estrecha con la vida publica del hombre que vino al mundo acompañado de una divisa encantadoramente fascinadora, cuando, con los designios providenciales, se le ha llamado insistentemente para acaudillarnos en esta hora intrincada de nuestra suprema libertad. Su laborantismo de ayer le hizo acreedor de los más grandes favores populares por su congenita devocion al deber en que se le acredita nominandosele candidato oficial de su partido para ser el primer filipino que con brillantes dotes intelectuales ocupe antes que ninguno la magistratura del commonwealth de nuestro gobierno.

El 19 de Agosto venidero es un día de gran regocijo nacional; de accion de gracias al Todopoderoso que ha sido prodigo en sus bondades infinitas al rodearle de vida exuberante, de singular ejemplaridad, la salud de nuestro preclaro compatriota, Manuel Quezon, estadista de alto quilate, cuya sabiduria penetró los múltiples y complicados engranajes de nuestra maquinaria gubernamental en sus 28 o más años de continuo servicio a su país. Tayabas, por tanto, felicita cordialmente al supremo caudillo de Filipinas deseandole exito sin igual en sus futuras empresas nacionales. Lucena, Tayabas, Julio 29 de 1935.

Quezon To Limit Press Representatives

For the press conferences of President Quezon in Malacañan only accredited press representatives who have been so recognized will be admitted, it was stated last night at the executive building. A press register is being drawn up by the press office with a view to having a means of identifying newspapermen and press photographers who seek admission in the conferences.

Accredited representatives will be issued identification cards.

Admission Aug. 5 1937

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Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Valiba Aug. 3, 1937

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Malamang Na Manatili Na Ang Koalision Ng Dalawang Pangkatin

Papawiin ang lihim na sigalutan ng mga
kaanib at sisikaping mapag-isa
na lamang ang lapian

Sa lipunan ng mga politiko ay paksa ng salitaan ang magiging kapalaran ng koalision ng dalawang malaking pangkatin sa harap ng mga sigalot na pangloob at panibughuan ng mga bumubuu. Sinasabing hindi maglalaon at matitiyak kung lalansagin ang sangduguan o kung pagsasanibin nang lubusan sa isa lamang malakas at malaking pangkatin ang mga dating anti at pro.

Nahiwatigan na ang pangkat ng mayoria sa kapulungang pangban-sa ay nagnanais na tiyakin ang dapat maging hangga ng kasalukuyang pagsasama, kaya bukas ay magdaraos sila ng pagtitipon sa isang malaking restaurant sa pamamatuugot ng Espiker Gil Montilla pangalawang pangulo ng mga anti. Sa kasalukuyan ay may 70 kagawad ng Batasan na nabibilang sa pangkat ng pangulong Quezon, samantalang ang 26 na mga kabig naman ng pangalawang pangulong Osmeña.

Ang dalawang pangkat, ayon sa nabatid, ay tila "naninibugho" sa isa't isa. Sa malas ay ipinalalagay ng minoria na hindi sila gaanong pinahahalagahan ng pangasiwaan ni Quezon. alalaong baga'y sila lamang mga kabig niya ang hinihirang sa matataas na tungkulin. Sa kailang dako, ipinalalagay naman ng mga kabig na rin ng pangulo na dahil sa kailangang "tapikin sa balikat" at bigyan ng kasiyahang loob ang mga pro ay hindi sila tuloy nalalagay sa mga tungkuling maaari namang gampanan. Inaakala ng mga maka-Osmeña na dapat hatiin sa 50-50 ang mga tungkulin sa pamahalaan. Hinggil dito ay nabanggit nila ang pagkakaroon lamang ng dalawang kaanib sa Hukumbang Pangeitna sa Paghahabol. samantalang ang siyam ay pawang kapanalig ng pangulong Quezon.

Ang Pangulo ay nababagot na sa mga hinanakit at panibughuang ito, ayon sa natalos sa mga taong lalong malapit sa kaniya. Dahil diyan ay pinag-aaralan niyang maibuti kung kailangang lubusan nang pagsanibin ang dalawang pangkat magkasangdugo upang mawala ang maling palagay na tinatangkilik ang isa samantalang ang ikalawa ay pinababayaan. Kung magsasanib na totooan ay mananagot ang mga anti at pro ngayon sa isa samang puno, magkakaroon ng isang pagtatapatan, at sa ganyang paraan ay mapapawi ang palagay ngayon ng magkabilang panig na ang isa't isa ang tinatangkilik ng pangasiwaan.

Sa kabilang dako, may nagpapalagay namang hindi maliwanag na lalansagin ang koalision upang ang bawat lapian ay malayang makagawa ng bawat maibigan. May nag-aakalang ito ay makabubuti sa pamahalaan at sa bayan lalo na huli na mapaglilingkuran ng isang matalinong tagasaliwat at tagasuri sa ano mang hakbang ng na sa kapangyarihan. Pinanghahawakan sa ganitong malapit mangyari ang

pagkakaroon ng mga alitan, maging hayagan at lihim, ng mga kabig ng dalawang panig. Ang bagay na ito ay hindi maaaring magpatuloy nang di mapipinsala ang palatuntunan sa pamamahala ng koalision.

Ang tanging balakid dito, ayon sa mga sukat makabatid, ay ang pangyayaring bago idinaos ang halalang pangbansa ay nangako sa bayan ang dalawang lapian na pagtutulungan nilang itaguyod ang palatuntunan sa pamahalaan. Dahil diyan ay magiging pagsira sa pa-diyan ay magiging pagsira sa pangakong binitiwang sa bayan ang paghihiwalay, sapagka't ang sang-bayanan ay pinapaniwala na sa pamamagitan ng sangduguan ng buisod sa kandidatura nina Gg. Quezon at Osmeña ay lalong ma-itaguyod ang palatuntunan sa pamamahala sa mga unang taon ng Commonwealth. Ang lubusang pagsasanib ay siyang inaakalang malapit mangyari, kaya ang Pangulo ang magiging pinakamataas na pinuno at malalagay na pangalawa ang Kgg. Osmeña.

Isa pang "nakapagpapasakit sa ulo" ng mga pinuno ng sangduguan ay ang paghahati sa mga inspektor sa halalan. Hinggil dito ay nababanggit na kahi't ang lapian ng Pangulo ang kinikilalang mayoria. sa ilang lalawigan at bayan ay nagtagumpay ang mga pro. Sa ilalim ng batas ay kailangang magkaroon ng dalawang inspektor ang pro sa mga lalawigan at bayang nagtagumpay sila, at ikatlo lamang ang mauukol sa mga anti. Kung ito ay hindi malulutas sa kasiyasyang paraan ay ipinalalagay na malapit maging titis na pagbubuhatan ng pagkakasira. Ang mga kabig ng Pangulo, dahil sa panghahawak na sila'y kabilang sa mayoria, ay hindi katig na makarami ang inspektor sa kanilang mga lalawigan at bayan kahi't nagapi sila ng mga kabig ng Kgg. Osmeña, nguni't iyan ang batas.

Sa ibabaw ay walang natatanaw na sigalot ang dalawang pangkat magkasangdugo, nguni't sa loob ay nadarama ang alitan ng mga kabig ng dalawang lider ang Pangulo at Pangalawang Pangulong Osmeña. Ang dalawang nasa itaas ay binabalisa ng kanilang mga kapanalig, nguni't marami ang umaasa na sa matalinong pamamaraan nilang dalawa ay mapamamalagi ang koalision na inaakala nilang lubhang kailangan ng bansa sa magselang na yugtong ito ng kanyang kasaysayan.

QUEZON ISSUES NEPOTISM BAN

Order Drafted To 'Improve Morale' Of Service

President Quezon last night issued another presidential commandment outlawing nepotism. Although the prohibition against appointing relatives to office within the disposition of the giver is an accepted principle of government, recognized by the civil service and hailed in democracies, it had never before receive official force and cognizance.

Before this time, an administrative circular to local government officials was the only move previously made to make it a rule of official decorum.

It was understood the President noticed some office chiefs have been trying to get brothers, cousins and other relatives into the government payroll. This is destructive of the morale of the public service, the President said.

The President last night also issued an executive order revising the standard measurement for Portland cement for public works and eight proclamations setting aside reservations of public lands for public purposes.

Said his nepotism ban:

"In the interest of an efficient administration and with a view to improving the morale of the public service, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and by the laws of the Philippines, hereby promulgate the following prohibitions and restrictions in the matter of appointment of relatives:

"1. All appointments in the national, provincial and municipal governments or in any branch and instrumentality thereof, whether in the classified or unclassified service, made in favor of a relative of the appointing authority or of the persons exercising immediate supervision over him, are hereby prohibited.

"2. When there are already two or more members of one family in an office or bureau, no other member of such family shall be eligible for appointment to any position therein.

"As used in this order, the word 'relative' and the members of the family referred to herein are those related within the third degree either of consanguinity or of affinity.

"The following are exempted from these rules: persons employed in a confidential capacity, teachers, physicians or members of the Army, provided, however, that in each particular instance full report of such appointment shall be made to the President.

"In order to give immediate ef.

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fect to this order, cases of previous appointments which are in contra-vention hereof shall be corrected by transfer, and pending such transfer, no promotion shall be allowed in favor of the relative occupying a subordinate position."

His proclamations are as follows:
 Proclamation No. 179—Revoking Proclamation No. 283, dated April 20, 1931, regarding the reservation of a parcel of land for post office site in Cebu, Cebu.

Proclamation No. 180—Reserving for post-office purposes a parcel of the public domain situated in the City of Cebu, Philippines, containing an area of 4,537 sq. m.

Proclamation No. 181—Reserving for school purposes six parcels of public domain situated in the municipality of Araceli, province of Palawan, containing an aggregate area of 31,495 square meters.

Proclamation No. 182—Establishing as Nasiping Forest Reserve for forest protection and timber production a parcel of public domain situated in the municipalities of Alcala, Baggao and Gattaran, province of Cagayan, island of Luzon, containing an aggregate area of approximately 8,862 hectares.

Proclamation No. 183—Reserving for school purposes two parcels of the public domain situated in the barrio of Mahalo, municipality of Cagayan de Sulu, province of Sulu, island of Cagayan de Sulu, containing an aggregate area of 828 square meters.

Proclamation No. 184—Establishing as Mahagnao National Park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the Philippines the parcel of land situated in the municipalities of Burauen and La Paz, province of Leyte, island of Leyte, containing an aggregate area of approximately 535 hectares.

Proclamation No. 185—Reserving for hospital and dispensary purposes a parcel of the public domain situated in the municipality of Parang, province of Cotabato, island of Mindanao, containing an area of 600 square meters.

Proclamation No. 186—Reserving for stream bank protection purposes a parcel of the public domain situated in the municipality of Baelayon, province of Bohol, island of Bohol, containing an approximate area of 36,373 square meters.

CP H. B. A. 5-37

2 PUENTES MAS SE AUTORIZAN

A recomendacion del Secretario de Obras Publicas, con la concurrencia del Secretario de Hacienda, el Presidente Quezon autorizo ayer la construccion de dos puentes, uno en la Pampanga y otro en Cavite, con lineas procedente de los fondos denominados "revolventes" para puentes.

Para el puente de Abacan, Pampanga, ha autorizado el Presidente la suma de P28,000 y para el puente de Balano, Cavite, la suma de P29,000.

OSMEÑA TO BE GIVEN BIG JOB WITH CABINET

Secretary Of State, And Premier, Is Plan At Present

TWO OFFICES

Question Of Speakership Is Most Intriguing In Political Circles

The vice president of the commonwealth government will play a vital role in the affairs of the government in case the coalition ticket wins in the September national elections, political circles let it be known yesterday. This role will be discharged by Senator Sergio Osmeña, candidate for vice president of the coalition, who now is being groomed for the premiership in the Quezon cabinet.

The vice president is proposed to be given the portfolio of secretary of the interior which is to be converted into the secretaryship of state. The vice president is about the only public official under the commonwealth who is permitted by the constitution to hold two official functions, that of second chief executive and cabinet member.

Plans Changed

Original plans, according to well informed political circles, were to make Senator Osmeña if elected vice president under the coalition ticket, secretary of public instruction which includes under its jurisdiction health matters. It was declared however best to utilize Senator Osmeña's vast knowledge of state matters and his experience in administration to advantage by making him assume the main role in the cabinet of the first Filipino president.

Cabinet plans and important appointments which are expected to be made soon after the national elections are exercising some influence over the selection of candidates for the national assembly.

Present members of the cabinet whom the national leaders would retain in the commonwealth council are being asked to desist from running for the assembly while others who are groomed for the cabinet are asked to run for the assembly from where they will be drawn for appointment after a short term in the assembly.

Likely To Remain

Actual cabinet members who are believed likely to remain in the commonwealth cabinet for at least a year or two, are Eulogio Rodriguez, secretary of agriculture and commerce; Jose Yulo, secretary of justice; Antonio de las Alas, secretary of public works and commu-

nications, and Ramon Torres, secretary of labor.

Senator Elpidio Quirino, secretary of finance, up to yesterday was undecided as to whether to run for the assembly or remain in the department of finance but there were indications that he will launch his candidacy for the assembly. If he decides to go to the assembly he is being boomed for an important position in that body either as chairman of some important committee or as presiding officer in case the selection should not fall on the two most probable contenders, Speaker Quintin Paredes and former Speaker Manuel Roxas.

For Bigger Job

For Senator Quirino however the plans are reported to be of larger range than for others. In the event that he gets to the assembly

and the chairmanship of that body falls on some other, Senator Quirino is groomed for the secretaryship of public instruction. The department of finance seat may be filled either by Representative Roxas, according to reports, or by Juan Posadas.

If Mayor Posadas should be drafted for another post in the government, Representative Francisco Varona of Manila is regarded as a possible choice for mayor.

Alterations of plans for the cabinet bring in other names as possible appointees. For the secretary of public works and communications, two senators are mentioned in case Mr. Alas should not continue in the department. They are Senators Melecio Arranz and Sotero Baluyut, both of whom are engineers and at present contractors.

Dr. Alejandro Albert, under secretary of public instruction is suggested as a possible member of the cabinet with the portfolio of public instruction.

Question Of Speakership

The question of the speakership as previously reported remained last week to be the most intriguing of the political issues which the September national elections will solve. Some declare with positive assurance that Speaker Quintin Paredes will get the palm while others are no less sure that Representative Manuel Roxas will land the office. The presentation of the candidacy of Rafael Alunan, president of the Philippine Sugar Association, hinges on the question of whether the pros will support him if he launches his candidacy for the speakership, in which case, his election would be a foregone conclusion.

For Mr. Alunan however the leaders are figuring out the resident commissioners in Washington as a more suitable place where he could serve his country with as much distinction and usefulness.

Prominent Filipinos who have filed their candidacy for the national assembly and who are expected to be called upon to fill important legislative or executive functions in the commonwealth government are former Senator Benigno Aquino, Felipe Buencamino and Camilo Osias. Judge Francisco Enage of the Manila Court of first instance also is being persuaded to get to the assembly.

Aug. 3-33
C. DebolePres. Manuel L. Quezon
Advertiser Aug. 6-33COALICIONISTA
DE CONVICCIONLos Aguinaldistas Le Escogie-
ron Jefe De Campana
En Zamboanga

Dando un notable ejemplo de civismo y de lealtad a su conviccion, el Sr. Mauricio Jimenez, comerciante de Zamboanga, a pesar de que el cuartel de campana del Partido Socialista Nacional le habia enviado la suma de P100.00 para organizar en su provincia la campana a favor de las candidaturas del General Emilio Aguinaldo y del Sr. Raymundo Melliza, se apersono ayer tarde en el cuartel de campana coalicionista y manifesto su apoyo incondicional a los candidatos de la coalicion. Dijo que uno de sus propositos al venir a Manila fue devolver el dinero que le envio el Partido Socialista, porque el es coalicionista de conviccion y nada puede hacerle traicionar a su conciencia.

El Sr. Jimenez declaro que los aguinaldistas tambien le designaron jefe de campana aguinaldista en su provincia, enviandole la suma arriba mencionada. Pero los aguinaldistas se equivocaron, dijo, porque el es un acerrimo coalicionista, porque cree que el pais no tiene mejores estadistas hoy dia que los candidatos de la coalicion.

Informo al jefe de campana coalicionista, el Senador Juan Nolasco, que la provincia de Zamboanga es casi toda coalicionista. Dijo que todos los candidatos a diputado en su provincia son coalicionistas y que el Presidente Manuel Quezon y el Senador Osmeña son muy apreciados por los zamboanguenos.

El Sr. Jimenez trabajara personalmente por la coalicion, gastando sus propios fondos, aunque el no es politico, sino un comerciante. Aseguro al cuartel coalicionista que el 90 por ciento de los votos de Zamboanga sera para la coalicion.

La declaracion del Sr. Jimenez fue como sigue:

La Jefatura del Partido Socialista Nacional se ha equivocado al enviarme P100.00 y el nombramiento de Delegado para organizar en Zamboanga la campana por los Sres. Aguinaldo y Melliza. Soy un decidido y convencido coalicionista, y fervoroso admirador de los Sres. Quezon y Osmeña, y si de mi dependiese, los Sres. Quezon y Osmeña llevaran en mi provincia el ciento por ciento de los votos.

He venido para ratificar personalmente mi adhesion a la Coalicion y a sus candidatos, y quitarle de su error al Partido Socialista Nacional.

Me es satisfactorio poder anunciar que los dos unicos candidatos a Diputado a la Asamblea Nacional por Zamboanga, Sres. Juan Alano y Agustin Alvarez, lo mismo que los Datus Facundo Mandi y Tabujur Taupan y otros prominentes moros de dicha provincia, son partidarios acerrimos de los Sres. Quezon y Osmeña, que son muy queridos y apreciados en dicha pro-

vincia.

(Fdo.) MAURICIO JIMENEZ

En el entretanto, el cuartel coalicionista nombro ayer a dos miembros adicionales del comite nacional ejecutivo de la coalicion. Los nuevos miembros son el Sr. Gabriel Tabora, para el segundo distrito senatorial, que comprende Pangasinan. La union y Zambales, y el ex-Representante Irineo Ranjo, para el primer distrito senatorial.

El Sultan Baramain, de Lanao, envio un telegrama al cuartel de la coalicion, informando que la junta provincial de dicha provincia nombro inspectores, basandose en el resultado del ultimo plebiscito. Dijo que cree que los antis deben tener dos inspectores y para este fin pidio al cuartel coalicionista que llevara la peticion al departamento del interior.

AS I SEE IT

(By P. C.)

NOTHING IS CERTAIN

Caucuses and conferences are the salient characteristics of the present political situation of the province of Cebu. Unless September seventeenth, the first national election for the President, Vice-President, and members of the National Assembly comes, everything remains uncertain.

The talks in political circles that there is to be a very uninteresting political fight on the 17th of September is merely a political move, if not a dilatory tactic by the interested party. The situation in Cebu is different from that in other provinces. Here the leader of the Anti-coalition faction, former Governor Mariano Jesus Cuenco, has a number of interesting records behind him that will support the contention that he will make this coming national election very interesting.

On the other hand no one can assure of a dry election. The chiefs of the coalition and anti-coalition factions can premise a non-political fight by leaving the candidates without opponent. How can this be done? Is the proposition practicable as far as the province of Cebu is concerned?

The temperaments of the political leaders and their followers must be given some considerations before attempting to premise that political fight can be eliminated in the province.

The leaders in Cebu are not all for the Quezon-Osmeña faction. Aguinaldo and Aglipay have their own followers and it is under this consideration that the political fight cannot be avoided. The people are aware that in the political fight, they are the ones at the disadvantage. The government will have to shoulder the burden of heavy expenses.

The Aguinaldo followers can put up their own candidates against the candidates that will be left alone by the Quezon-Osmeña faction. Under that condition political fight cannot be avoided.

It must be taken into consideration, that the political fight in the province will not affect the Quezon-Osmeña ticket. Thus far there is nothing certain in the political situation of Cebu.

Aug. 13-33
Tigman lalaDai Tinogotan An
Sakdalista

An magna Sakdalistas dai tinogotan can gobierno na magparada sa Manila bilang pasabat sa magna tecnicos americanos na cairiba na Presidente Quezon sa semanang maabot. An razon ta sagcod daa gnonian dai pa reconocido an sakdalistas como asociacion legal sabi ni Alcalde Posadas. An Sakdalistas iguang memorial na itatao sa comite can tecnicos.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Mabuhay Aug. 5, 1937

Masayang Araw Ng Pang-ulo At Ng Mga Mangbabatas



Ang pang-ulong Quezon, mga kagawad ng Asambles at mga mangbabatas ay naging panauhlin noong Linggo ni John R. Schultze ng Soroz and Company sa isang piknik sa asienda Kalawang ni Andres Soriano. Sa liats na larawan ay makikita ang Pang-ulo samantalang kumukutsara ng adobo at si espiker Gil Montilla ay naghihintay sa kaniyang pagkakataon. Sa ibaba ay ang Espiker samantalang nakasakay sa kaniyang kubayong-dagat.

* * * *

Aug. 6 - 37
Sunday Tribune

Aug 3 - 37
Tribune



ON THE SAME occasion, the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Pedagogy was conferred on Doña Aurora A. Quezon, with President Quezon himself placing on her the academic hood.



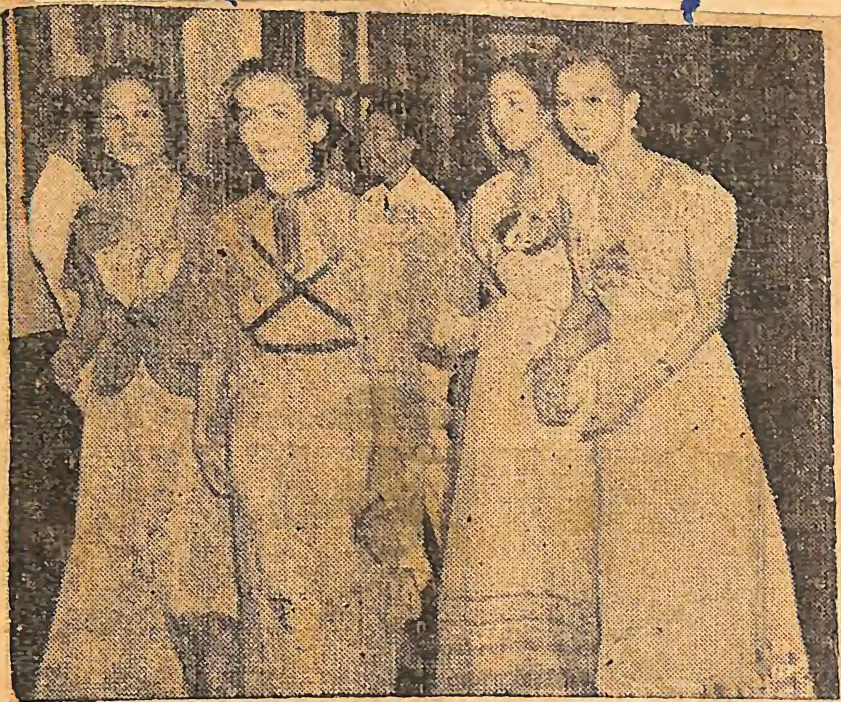
Now that President Quezon has made it impossible for officials to appoint their cousins and their uncles and their aunts to preferred spots in the government service, the next move should be to establish a similar prohibition on the appointment of political relatives.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Commence Aug. 4

La Opinion 1937



Those invited in a ball in Los Tamarao's Polo Club given by Josefa Alunan: Nena Fabella, Aurora and Zenaida Quezon.

1937
La Vanguardia Aug. 5

PODEMOS IMAGINARLO

APESAR de las corrientes de inteligencia patriótica existente entre los dos partidos coaligados, apesar de los buenos esfuerzos que el Presidente del Senado ha estado realizando para evitar toda crítica infundada de parte de los grupos de la oposición, no faltan autoridades locales que pecan de extremadamente celosas por su partido. Si no hubiese Coalición, podemos imaginar cómo de sueltas, o desenfrenadas, andrian de nuevo a estas horas las pasiones políticas.

Eso de antis, pros, aguinaldistas y aglipayanos, son meros apendices, calificativos de ocasión que no llevan sustancia alguna. Los partidos no son el pueblo, son instrumentos para trabajar por el bienestar de las masas, como dice la plataforma común coalicionista. Hacen mal, por tanto, aquellos que por miras personales, o egoistas, agitan más profundamente las pasiones políticas de abajo, y se olvidan de la responsabilidad colectiva.

El Presidente Quezon, al recordar a los concejos municipales el mandato que la ley les impone, y la necesidad indispensable de quitar toda sombra de sospecha que pudiera dar motivos a los grupos políticos disidentes para acentuar más y más sus insinuaciones tendenciosas en el ánimo del pueblo, ha cumplido con un alto deber cívico.

STUDENTS HEAR YOUTH LEADERS

Aguinaldo And Aglipay Are Attacked In Speeches

Speaking at the Columbian Institute yesterday morning, leaders of the Pro-Quezon-Osmeña Youth League bitterly assailed General Aguinaldo and Bishop Aglipay and urged the young voters of the country to repudiate any disguised attempt to stay the advent

of independence.

Melchor P. Aquino, president of the Pro-Quezon-Osmeña Youth League, charged General Aguinaldo with trying to delay Philippine independence by advocating a shorter period of transition which is not only unwise but is not acceptable to the American concept of progress. "The out-moded revolutionary general," Mr. Aquino declared, "is up to his old trick of trying to hoodwink the country into political self-destruction."

Narciso J. Alegre, member of the national committee of the League, declared in his speech that if the people want a change in the national leadership, they should vote for the coalition candidates.

If the electorate vote for the coalition candidates, there will be a change of one party leadership into the joint leadership of the major political parties in the country, he pointed out.

Arzuro M. Glaraga, member of the speakers' bureau of the League, recounted the joint labors of President Quezon and Senator Osmeña for the welfare of the people and declared that these two leaders by virtue of their proven ability and statesmanship are entitled to guide the country again.

Seran Miembros De Un Comite

La division del trabajo entre sus miembros fue decidida por el comité nombrado por el Vice-Presidente Sergio Osmeña que se encargara del programa de recepcion para los miembros del comité conjunto de tecnicos, en su reunion celebrada el sabado pasado bajo la presidencia del Secretario Antonio de las Alas. Estos tecnicos llegaron a esta capital el 15 de agosto juntamente con el Presidente Quezon.

El Secretario Alas se hara cargo de proveer transportacion maritima para los tecnicos. En este respecto, el Secretario ha colocado a disposicion de los expertos el guardacostas "Apo". Tambien se decidio designar al Comandante Emmanuel Baja, ayudante de campo del Vice-Presidente para que acompañe a los expertos durante el viaje.

Con el objeto de saber por anticipado los planes que tienen estos tecnicos en relacion con sus viajes a provincias, el comité de recepcion decidio enviar a Mr. H. C. Anderson, uno de sus miembros, a Hong-kong para recibir a los mismos y averiguar de ellos sus deseos con respecto a los viajes.

Los tecnicos seran recibidos por los miembros del comité de recepcion a bordo del barco en donde vienen y desde alli les acompañaran hasta el Manila Hotel. Se extendera a los expertos todas las facilidades que necesiten incluyendo medios de transportacion.

Mr. Anderson se hara cargo de la acomodacion de los expertos en el Manila Hotel, mientras que Mr. A. D. Williams se encargara de proveer de oficinas a los tecnicos. El Dr. Victor Buencamino, otro miembro, y el Comandante Baja atenderan su agasajo. El Comisionado de Seguridad Publica Leon G. Guinto, que es tambien miembro del comité de recepcion, se encargara de proveer personal adicional a los tecnicos.

Los tecnicos americanos que llegaran a esta capital se componen de seis miembros y su plan es permanecer por unos dos meses en Filipinas para estudiar las condiciones comerciales locales. La mitad de este tiempo sera empleado por ellos haciendo viajes a provincias.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel R. Quezon

Bulletin Aug. 6-37

Advertiser Aug 8

Candidates Show Excitement As Deadline For Filing Approaches

The proximity of the deadline for the filing of candidacies for the national assembly kept the legislative and political leaders in a state of feverish activity yesterday trying to solve conflicts and selecting official candidates. The new election law sets the final lay for the registration of candidacies at midnight of Wednesday which is exactly forty days before election day, September 17.

Sensational disclosures regarding candidates are expected from the headquarters of both the majority and minority parties forming the present coalition as well, it is believed, as from those of the National Socialist party and the group of Bishop Gregorio Aglipay. Many important candidates are withholding their registration with the department of the interior awaiting the final decision of their respective political leaders and those of the National leaders. In this category are the candidacies of Senator Elpidio Quirino, secretary of finance, that of Speaker Quintin Paredes, Judge Francisco Enage and a few others. Candidacies already registered also still may be withdrawn in accordance with the result of conferences with the parties affected and those of Senate President Quezon and Senator Sergio Osmeña or Representative Manuel Roxas, it was learned.

One important candidacy which may be registered between now and Wednesday is that of Rafael Aliñan, president of the Philippine Sugar Association. His candidacy may be utilized to solve a conflict of political aspirations between two young candidates in Negros Occidental, those of Placido Map and Enrique Hernandez.

The Republican party sponsoring the candidacy for president of Bishop Aglipay also is on the lookout for a candidate for vice president for this party. Bishop Aglipay announced last night that he will register the candidacy of one prominent man from Ilocos for this exalted executive position.

Senate President Quezon, Speaker Paredes and other political leaders from the provinces were kept very busy yesterday trying to find solution for conflicts of candidacies including those of Manila. Mr. Quezon last night met with political leaders of Manila belonging to his party in order to discuss plans of campaign not only for the coalition ticket but also for those running for the national assembly. Speaker Paredes on the other hand moved for the Ilocos and northern Luzon provinces to help national assembly candidates of his party.

The anti party convention in Manila last Sunday which choose Engracio Clemena and Francisco Villanueva as official candidates for the first and second district, respectively, did not settle the conflicts of candidacies in the city. At least Joaquin Yuseco who entered the convention from the north district of Manila with Clemena

last night would not accept the decision of the convention on the ground of irregularities and asked for the holding of a new one. He wrote yesterday to the Manila chairman of the anti campaign committee demanding another convention as follows:

"My dear Mr. Ejercito,

"In connection with the convention held yesterday by the Anti Nacionalista-Democratico party I wish to inform you that I was not satisfied with its results, and I request you that another convention to be composed of the delegates of the North District of Manila be held, on the following grounds:

"First:—That in accordance with the previous agreement those delegates who were absent should not vote by proxy, but yesterday absent delegates were allowed to vote by proxy, in violation of the said agreement; and

"Secondly:—During the convention Mr. Clemena, one of the candidates, and his leaders, openly and publicly bought the votes of the delegates so that the results of the convention did not reflect the true sentiment and opinion of the delegates, and hence of the party.

"In view of such irregularities, I hope you shall accede to my request, and in case you decide to hold such convention as herein requested, I am willing and ready to bear and suffer the necessary expenses incident thereto; otherwise, I shall launch my candidacy as an independent candidate."

Various departments of the city government yesterday took steps to insure success in the registration of voters in the city for the election of commonwealth officials. The municipal board, the police department, the city treasurer and the city engineer acted almost simultaneously in giving out orders for preparations for September 8 and 9, dates for the registration.

The municipal board yesterday issued the appointment of election inspectors who are to act on registration days and election days. The issuance of the appointment papers caused a little bad feeling among the Nacionalista Democratico inspectors, who alleged that their appointment was being delayed. The board denied the charge and pointed out that it could not attend to all the inspectors at once.

The police department began issuing instructions to precinct commanders and to policemen for adequate protection of election precincts and voters during registration days. Colonel Gregorio Aleid, assistant chief of police, will be recalled to active duty from his accrued leave. All policemen on forced leave will be recalled also to work on registration days. Authority for such recall was granted the department by a recent resolution of the municipal board.

The city engineer has issued instructions for the construction of booths at election precincts in time for registration days. At the same time, the city treasurer is going over the list of voters.

5-Minute Films Of Speeches Due

Publicity Head Varona Announces Quezon, Osmeña Speeches Ready Soon

(Special to the Advertiser)

MANILA, August 7.—Representative Francisco Varona, chairman of publicity committee of the coalition, announced this morning that the filming of a five-minute speech of Senate President Quezon and Senator Osmeña, candidates for president and vice president respectively, will soon be finished and ready for distribution to all parts of the Philippines where ever there is a talkie showhouse.

Both candidates will explain the program of government if elected in the coming election.

On the other hand, the coalition forces will invade the ballwick of General Aguinaldo this week under the leadership of Senator Jose O. Vera, executive secretary of the coalition.

Rports from the Visayas, state that General Aguinaldo is now barnstorming in Antique and from there he will proceed to Capiz, Negros and Cebu.

As the time limit for the filing of certificates of candidacy for National Assembly and presidency and vice presidency is approaching, as provided for by the election law, Mons. Aglipay announced today that he will not have any running mate as Crisanto Evangelista will be disqualified to be candidate.

—O—

La Opinion Aug 7 1937

Dos Bajo "Parole" Volveran A La Carcel

Por haber infringido las condiciones del "parole" Francisco Casataya y Monico Labaton tendran que ingresar de nuevo en la carcel, segun una orden expedida este dia por el Pres. Manuel L. Quezon de Filipinas, ordenando al Director de Prisiones el inmediato ingreso de ambos en la carcel para cumplir el termino del periodo por el cual fueron sentenciados por el Juzgado correspondiente.

Francisco Casatayan que habia sido convicto por robo por el Juzgado de Negros Occidental de 4 meses a dos años de prision y que fue dejado en libertad bajo "parole" el 4 de Noviembre de 1935 por haber sido hallado de nuevo reincidente en la comision del mismo delito tendra que extinguir todo

Cont. on the next page

Don Manuel L. Quezon

Commerce

Aug. 4-37

Galien Aug. 7-37

The neutrality law has so far not been invoked with respect to the Sino-Japanese hostilities since there has been no formal declaration of war, it was stated.

cant. La Opuscula

Monico Labaton que habia sido condenado a 3 años, 6 meses y 21 dias por el delito de homicidio frustrado y que fue puesto en libertad bajo "parole" el 17 de Enero de 1935 tambien tendra que completar el resto de su condena en la carcel por haber mismo incurrido en otros delitos.

Labaton ha sido acusado de nuevo en el Juzgado de Paz de Tanjay, Negros Oriental, de haberlo causado injurias físicas a su esposa Soledad Mayores, quebrando las condiciones de su "parole", teniendo que reingresar por este motivo de nuevo en la cárcel para cumplir el termino del periodo para el cual habia sido condenado.

Bullfinch Aug. 6-37

*Todas Las Provincias Desean La
Reeleccion De Quezon Y Osmeña*

**En Telegramas Y Resoluciones Se Endosa La Candi-
datura De Ambos—El Presidente Se Ve
Con El General MacArthur**

Un apoyo incondicional a la terna Quezon-Osmeña en las próximas elecciones nacionales está expresado invariablemente en numerosos telegramas e informes que se están recibiendo diariamente en el cuartel general del Partido Nacionalista y en Malacañang, según averiguaciones hechas por los periódicos de la DMHM.

Un promedio de 5 a 10 telegramas al día se han estado recibiendo durante los pasados días, informando sobre los resultados de las convenciones en provincias o pidiendo la intervención del gobierno en la solución de problemas pre-electorales. Casi todos los telegramas hacen un endoso de las candidaturas a la reelección del Presidente Quizon y del Vice Presidente Osmeña.

De los informes recibidos diariamente, salta a la vista que la rutina general seguida durante las convenciones ya celebradas consiste en aprobar primero una resolución nominando al Presidente Quezon y al Vice Presidente Osmeña y después la nominación de los delegados a la convencion nacional en Manila.

Pinapawi Ang Pagkabahala Ng Mga Puno

Magpapatuloy ang mga nanunungkulan kung walang mga katiwalian

Upáng mapawi ang naghaharing alinlangan pa ng marami, lalong-lalo na ng mga pinunong lalawigan, ciudad at munisipal at matayák sa ibang nangunguna sa mga kilusan upáng makapaglagpak ng mga nasa ugit ng pamahalaan at maipalit ang kani-kanilang "bata" sa ibát ibang tungkuling pinaglulunghatian na hindi napapanahon ang págkilos nila ay ipinaliwanág ng kalihim Elpidio Quirino ng kagawaráng pangloob sa pamamagitan ng liham na ipinadala sa mga gobernador ng lalawigan at mga alkalde ng mga siudad na ang diwa ng batas, blg. 199 ng commonwealth ay náglalayong

Patuloy ang pagtitiwala kina
Quezon at Osmeña sa
Luzon

Ang tiket Quezón-Osmeña ng koalision ay magdaraan nang maluwag sa pagtatagumpay sa mga lalawigan sa Kalagitnaan ng Luzon, kahit masugid ang pagkilos ng mga lapiang ng Heneral Aguirre at ng lapiang ng obispo Aglipay.

Ito ang kabuuan ng palagay na nadama ng isaing mamamahayag sa Maynila na nagparaan ng apat na araw na paglalakbay sa mga lalawigan sa Kalagitnaan ng Luzon.

Sá mga lalawigang dinalaw ng mamamahayag ná ito, ay lumilitaw ná koalision sa kapakanan ng kandidatura sa panguluhan ng Commonwealth ay nakatatagpo ng pagkatig ng bayan. Sinasabi pa rin ná sanhi sa iba't ibang saguwil ná nagiging mabuti sa kapakanan ng pangulong Quezon at Senador Osmeña, hindi ná kailangan pang sila ay magtungo sa mga lalawigan ng Luzon upang kumampanya, o magpasugo ng mga kinatawan upang siyang kumatawan sa kilusan sa pagkatig sa kanilang kandidatura. Sinasabing magiging sápat ná áng mag-ukol na lamang ng bati sa ano mang kaparaanang maaaring maisagawa sá mga mamamayan sá kalagitnaan ng Luzon.

Ang pagtatalo hinggil sa pagbabago ng liderato na 'ipinamumutak' ng Heneral Aguinaldo at obispo Aglipay, ay lumilitaw ná hindi nakatatagpo ng masiglang pagtugon sa panig ng mga manghahala. Bagama't sa ilang panig ang liderato ng pangulong Quezon ay itinuturing ná hindi lubhang ka-siyasiya, gayon man, nadarama na marami áng nag-aalinalangan sa karapatan ng alin mán sa Heneral o sa obispo Aglipay upang matnugot sa pangasiwaan ng bagong pamahalaan. Ang palagay na ito ay maliwanag na madaramá lalo ná sa mga panig ná marami ang mga litaw ná politiko.

magsipágpapatuloy sa kani-kaniláng tungkulin ang mgá nasa ugít ng pámahalaan ngayon. Sa bisa ng naulit na batás ay pinagkakalooban ng kapulungang pangbansa ang pangulong Quezon upáng sa loob ng apát na buwan, mula sa iká-16 ng Hunio durating ay nakahirang ng kapalit ang pangulong Quezon kung malibigan ni- to, ngumi't niliwanag ng kalihim Quirino na ang layon ng nasabiing batás ay upáng mapaliban ang nalalan at makapágpapatuloy sa pa- nunungkulan ang mgá pinuno nga- yon sa 1938.

yon sa 1930. "Samakatuwid", anang kalihim Quirino, "sa halip na mabahala ang mga pinuno sa bayan-bayan nang nila ay dapat itilagá ang kanilang panahon at págsisikap sa mga suliranin ng pangasiwaán sa boong nasasakupán nila, sapagkat walang isang layon kundi mapabuti lamang ang paglingkod ng pamahalaán". Ginawa ang paliwanag na ito ng kalihim Quirino dahil sa maraming tanong at pag-uusap tinatangap sa kagawaran tungkol sa kalagayan ng mga pinunong nagsisiugit ng mga pá-

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next page

DEL CUARTEL GENERAL UNA SALIDA DE PAVANA COALICIONISTA

Hay que admitir que en eso de sacar pelos hasta de las ranas, los Aguinaldistas se pintan por si solos

En el último statement publicado por los Aguinaldistas, han puesto sus ojos, vay que zea! sobre las declaraciones hechas por el jefe de campaña de la coalición, acerca de los progresos alcanzados por el pueblo filipino, durante el liderazgo del Presidente Quezon.

Conociendo de donde provienen los ataques, justo es que se diga, por amor siempre a la verdad, de que, desde los comienzos, los de la acera de enfrente, siempre han tenido la inteligencia obtusa, mucho más cuando se trata de los avances obtenidos por nosotros.

Y como quiera que, no hay peor sordo como aquel que no quiere oír y más sabe el tonto en su casa que el cuerdo en la ajena, de ahí que es difícil convencer a cualquiera que por nacimiento está sujeto a la interdicción civil.

Andan negando los de la acera de enfrente, las conquistas adquiridas hasta ahora por el partido en el poder y eso que tales conquistas lo saben ya de memoria hasta los mismos adoquines de la Escolta. Pero, que le vamos a hacer! Lo obtuso, siempre es incomprendible....!

Y como si todavía no han perdido el tino por oír la cantinela de siempre, el uso del disco ya inutilizado por tanto usar y por las vueltas que le dan, siguen con su canturía de siempre; y muy orondos y muy frescos hacen la siguiente pregunta: desempleos, escasez de dinero, crisis, Banco Nacional, Associated Charities, embargos, Banco Postal y otras cosas, por que?

Y nuestra contestación no puede ser más que sencilla. Porque en cualquier país, en donde se tocan los adelantos y progresos de un pueblo, siempre existirán eso que se han dado por llamar *microbes* por aquello de que en los pueblos en donde el progreso invade, las necesidades de cada ciudadano se hacen más agudas.

Si en vez de usar esos argumentos tan manoseados, y utilizar el disco de siempre que por la fuerza de su constante uso, ya se hace inservible y apenas se la oye funcionar, si en vez de tantos argumentos ramplones, los de la acera de enfrente, hicieran o idearan de nuevos argumentos, entonces nos veríamos precisados a ser condescendientes para con ellos.

Mientras tanto, hagannos el favor de cambiar esos discos, que de puro viejo, ya no sirven, y se exponen además a que la máquina se rompa.

Cont. Taliba Aug 8

mahalaang lalawigan, ciudad at munisipal.

Itinatadhana sa seksion 2 ng batas, blg. 199 na nagpapaliban sa halalan ang lahat ng pinunong halalan ng bayan ay magpatuloy sa kanilang tungkulin mula sa pagtatapos ng panahon nila sa ika 15 ng Hulyo, 1937 hanggang sa kung marapatin ng pangulo ng Pilipinas ang paghirang ng mga kahalili. Ang paghirang lamang ng mga bagong pinuno ay kung mayroong ipapalit, ngunit kung magpapatuloy man ang mga nasa tungkulin ngayon ay sinabi ng kalihim Quirino na hindi na ng "nombramiento" ng pangulong Quezon sa ika 16 ng Hulong darating. Ang kapangyarihan ng pangulong Quezon sa pagpapalit ay hanggang ika 15 ng Nobiembre, 1937.

1937 Tribune Aug 8



20 YEARS AGO.....JUNE 3, 1917

Senate President Manuel L. Quezon on his way to Washington to seek federal aid in the organization of the National Guard arrived this day in Chicago, and here offered the services of 25,000 Filipinos to the United States; said that the whole Philippine nation was unanimous in its support of the United States in the latter's war against Germany.

After making an uneventful trip across the Pacific, the passengers of the transport Logan, early this morning had the scare of their lives just as the ship was entering the Manila Bay. It was said that a shot fired from a U. S. navy ship across the Logan's bow held the latter at almost an instantaneous stop. The fact of the matter was that the Logan was about to pass through the wrong channel to the bay which was heavily mined. But for the quick action of the warning ship, the Logan and passengers would have been blown up into eternity.

U. S. Government warned Venezuela against selling to Germany the Margarita Island, which according to rumors, was being purchased by Germany for submarine base.

KAKAUSAPIN PA SI SAYRE BAGO UMALIS

Titiyakin pa muna niya kung kailangang sumabay sa lupong ng dalubhasa

TUTUNGO SA BALTIMORE

Nagsadya kahapon sa Philadelphia bago magbabalik uli sa Washington

(Sa "Associated Press")

Washington, 8 ng Hunio.—Sinabi ng mga karapatdapat panawalan na ang pangulong Quezon ay nagtungo sa Philadelphia pagkatapos ng isang araw na panatili niya sa kanyang otel at saka magbabalik bukas upang makipayanayam sa pangalawang kalihim Sayre ng kagawaran ng estado, pangulo ng magkalakip na lupong ng mga dalubhasa.

Sinabi rin na pagkaraan ng dalawang araw, ang pangulong Quezon ay magtutungo sa Baltimore upang patingin sa mga manggagamtot, at inaasahang makatutalak siyang patungo sa Europa sa ika 16 ng kasalukuyan, at malamang na magpapatuloy na ng paglalakbay na pauwi sa Pilipinas buhat sa Europa.

Sa pakikipanayam ng pangulong Quezon bukas sa pangalawang kalihim Sayre ay matitiyak niya kung kailangan siyang tumalak na patungo sa Maynila na kasama ang magkalakip na lupong na sasakay sa bapor sa San Francisco sa ika 24 ng Hulyo. Sinasabi ng mga pinunong malapit sa pangulong Quezon na maaaring magbalik ito sa Estados Unidos buhat sa Europa, kung inaakalang mabuting sumabay na siya sa magkalakip na lupong ng mga dalubhasa, patungo sa Maynila.

(Sa "Associated Press")

Washington, 8 ng Hunio.—Ang magkalakip na lupong sa paghahanda ukol sa mga bagaybagay ng Pilipinas ay nagpahayag ngayon ng isang pagpapalugit mula sa ika 15 ng Hunio hanggang ika 10 ng Hulyo sa panahong ipinagkaloob sa mga may kinalaman sa paghaharap ng kanilang nasusulat na mga kurokuro sa mga umiiral na batas hinggil sa kasalukuyang pagsasama sa kabuhayan ng Estados Unidos at Kapuluan.

Ang palugit ay ipinagkaloob sa kahalilingan ng mga may kinalaman na pagkalooban sila ng ngiti na panahon sa paghahanda at paghaharap ng mga nauukol na salaysay at pahayag.

(Sa "Associated Press")

Washington, Hunio 8.—Ang bandila ng commonwealth ng Pilipinas ay nakawasiwas ngayon sa itaas ng Otel Shoreham na kapiling ang watawat ng Estados Unidos, bilang

Cont. on the next page

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Aug-8, 1937

Cont. Talib Aug 8

DE RES POLITICA

Ayer como hoy y mañana como ayer?

Por ABIGAIL

Visita del Pres. Quezon a Mejico.

El viaje del Pres. Quezon a Méjico ha sido muy comentado. Para muchos no ha pasado desapercibida la llegada del Pres. Quezon en la capital de aquella República, hallándose entonces fuera el Pres. Lázaro Cardenas en viaje de inspección por las provincias de aquella region. Se sabía tambien que a invitacion del Pres. Cardenas, el Pres. Quezon decidió

realizar dicho viaje; pero antes de dejar los Estados Unidos se le ocurrió visitar aquel mismo día al Cardenal Dennis Dougherty, arzobispo de Philadelphia. Y esta visita llegó a oídos del Pres. Cardenas y de los anónimos Mejicanos quienes al parecer se sintieron de ello algo disgustados; pues cuando el Pres. Quezon llegó a aquella capital no fue recibido por el Pres. Cardenas quien se limitó solamente a enviarle un mensaje de calurosa bienvenida, por lo que el Pres. Quezon tuvo que ir despues a Taxco para poder conferenciar personalmente con el Pres. Cardenas. Tambien se supo que el Congreso Mejicano que esperaba celebrar una sesion dedicada al Pres. Quezon hubo de cancelar la sesion porque la mayor parte de sus miembros se hallaba fuera de la ciudad.

Y lo que sigue son los comentarios que se desprenden de aquella visita. Que el Pres. Quezon siendo un ferviente Católico, despues de visitar al Arzobispo Dennis Dougherty haya ido a Méjico a ver al Pres. Cardenas y a los Mejicanos que son unos morbosos anti-clericales. Y mirada la cosa en su fase politica, ahí esta la muy significativa advertencia del Pres. Roosevelt quien al enterarse del propuesto viaje del Pres. Quezon a Mejico, envió una nota al Departamento de Estado de aquella República diciéndo que los Estados Unidos no se opone a dicho viaje pero que Méjico debe saber que las Filipinas no es aun una nacion independiente.

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Otra vez el Dr. Caram.

La prensa local otra vez ha echado abolar los nombres de ciertos "futurables" que han de componer la junta muni-

SE CELEBRARA CONVENCION DE LOS PARTIDOS

De regreso de Iloilo, los diputados abordan con Quezon el asunto

TODOS LLEGARON HOY

El Presidente también discutió en un caucus en el barco el aumento de juzgados

Tribunales colegiados, de apelación e inferiores, en algunas ciudades y convención nacional de los dos Partidos de la Coalición fueron los dos tópicos capitales considerados en la conferencia de esta mañana de los miembros de la Asamblea Nacional con el Presidente Quezon, a bordo del "Don Esteban" en que venían juntos procedentes de la ciudad de Iloilo. Lo de los tribunales se abordó en relación con la propuesta reorganización de la Judicatura, y lo relativo a la convención se suscitó como secuela de la inminente fijación de fecha para las elecciones generales de

principal de la ciudad de Iloilo figurando en primer lugar Don Eñing Lopez, el compadre del Presidente Quezon y uno de los co-propietarios de El Tiempo. Tambien se ha vuelto a lanzar el nombre del Dr. Caram, el gallo favorito de los Lopez, como el mas probable candidato para primer alcalde de la ciudad con ocasion de ciertas manifestaciones del Dr. Ramon Campos a quien el Pres. Quezon antes de su marcha a Estados Unidos le habia ofrecido dicho puesto, pero que al parecer trata ahora de declinarlo.

Esta visto que con el Dr. Caram para alcalde y a Dn. Eugenio Lopez en la presidencia de la junta municipal con otros "futurables" miembros, en buenas manos estará el pandero.

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Paglalang sa pangulong Manuel L. Quezon. Ang pangulo ay nagpatatag at tumuloy sa Shoreham nang magbalik kahapon sa Washington buhat sa New York.

Ang pangulong Quezon ay humahanda upang tanggapin sa kagawaran ng pananalapi ng pamahalaan ang pederal ang may \$50,000,000 na siyang nasingil sa buwis na tatlong sentimos bawat libra ng langis ng niyog buhat sa Pilipinas na ipinasok sa Amerika. Sinabi ng mga pinuno na ang tseke sa malaking halaga ay nakahanda upang ibigay sa pangulong Quezon sa ano mang sandali. Ang salapi ay siningil ng tesoreria nang hindi pa natatapos ang usapin ukol sa buwis. Ipinasiya ng Kti. Hukuman na ang buwis ay naalinsunod sa konstitusion.

Sa himpilang pilipino ay ipinahayag ng mga pinuno na ang pangulo ay nanatili sa kaniyang silid sa etel. Hindi siya tumanggap ng mga panauhin, ngunit nakipag-usap sa telepono sa kaniyang kalihim, kay Jorge B. Vargas, sa Maynila, at nakipagtipanang makikisalo ng pananghalian kay M. J. Elizalde, mangangalakal sa Maynila at kagawad ng magkalakip na lupong ng mga dalubhasa na nagsusuri sa pagsasama ng Pilipinas at Estados Unidos sa hinaharap.

funcionarios provinciales y municipales.

El Presidente Quezon según informan miembros de la Asamblea, dispensa favorable acogida a la propuesta reorganización judicial en cuanto puede dar lugar a un mejoramiento de la administración de justicia. Entran en el plan de reformas la creación de uno o dos tribunales de Apelación adicionales y al aumento de mas jueces vinculados a la institución de tribunales colegiados en cada distrito judicial. El Presidente Quezon es de opinion, de acuerdo con dichos informantes, que procede mejorarse el actual plan bajo que un solo hombre es arbitro de vidas y haciendas de las ciudadanos.

Por convenida en principio la celebración de las elecciones generales a principios de 1938, se considera urgente la consideración de importantes prerequisites electorales. Uno de estos es lo referente a inspectores de elección y su prorrato entre los partidos politicos ultimamente. Al presente, los antiguos "antis" y "pros", si coaligados en asuntos altamente nacionales, no estan fusionados como grupos politicos, al extremo de que cada cual tiene su jefatura, dirección y esfer de acción respectivas. De ahí la necesidad de una convención nacional de ambos para los fines de prorrato de inspectores.

Con el Presidente Quezon los miembros de la Asamblea Nacional que habian solemnizado con su presencia la inauguración de la ciudad de Iloilo regresaron esta mañana, a las 10:00 a. m., poco mas o menos, por el vapor "Don Esteban". Informan que el programa de festejos en Iloilo quedo dislocado por el cambio de hora del arribo del Presidente Quezon. Recepciones, comidas saraos previamente preparados, tuvieron que cancelarse en su gran parte. Se traen un

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Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Commonwealth Aug 9-37

recuerdo poco agradable de la estancia en Iloilo y es el de la plaga de mosquitos que molestará por la noche a los expedicionarios, a bordo del barco.

A su regreso a Manila, el Presidente se retiró inmediatamente al Palacio para descansar de las fatigas del viaje.

Insiste en un trato justo al obrero del azúcar

Por G. RIVERA LIUAG
Enviado Especial de la TVT
A bordo del "Don Esteban", 25

de agosto.—Siguiendo su discurso rectilíneo pronunciado en las ceremonias de inauguración de la nueva ciudad de Iloilo esta mañana, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon reunió a los diputados en un "caucus" a medida que el "Don Esteban" zarpaba para Manila y les preparó considerar una legislación que ha de obligar al capital a dispensar un trato justo a los obreros.

El discurso del Presidente Quezon en Iloilo esta mañana advirtiéndole a la rica industria azucarera a dar al obrero lo que le corresponde, se pena de medidas correctivas del gobierno, produjo una sensación y mereció el encomio general.

"Me alegro", dijo, "que los miembros del comité preliminar conjunto sobre asuntos filipinos oyeron mi discurso en Iloilo porque eso atenuará la creencia en América de que mi lucha en pro de la industria azucarera solo es para el beneficio de unos cuantos magnates azucareros que abogan por la prolongación del período de transición. Mi lucha ha sido en realidad por la masa general de los obreros."

Indudablemente, el Embajador John Van A. MacMurray, presidente del comité conjunto, encabezó los encomios al discurso del Presidente. "Es muy interesante y muy valeroso", dijo.

El Presidente Quezon declaró a los solones que se preparasen para actuar sobre la legislación, si es posible durante las sesiones especiales, para obligar al capital privado, principalmente la industria azucarera, a aumentar los jornales de los obreros.

"Estoy decidido ahora mas que nunca," recalco, "a dar a los obreros lo que les corresponde. Yo soy un hombre de acción y quiero conservar mi promesa a los obreros de mejorar su suerte."

Preguntado sobre si tales medidas tendientes a regular el capital no serian anti-constitucionales, el Presidente contestó en sentido negativo, sosteniendo que el gobierno tiene la facultad de procurar un trato mejor para los obreros.

Aug. 13
Free Press 1937

Para cuando se reuna la asamblea nacional en sesiones ordinarias a mediados de octubre próximo, se materializarán los planes de restablecer a los empleados del gobierno los salarios reducidos en un 15 por ciento por la ley de presupuestos aprobada anteriormente como medio de economía forzosa. Quezon ha dado ya su sanción al nuevo plan.

Pontifically Speaking

A WORTHY GOAL

The goal of "a country where poverty is unknown, and where justice is the watchword and democracy and freedom the motto" is about the highest any national goal possibly can be. When President Quezon declared such to be the goal for the Philippines he set the mark high, higher in fact than ever has been realized anywhere, but not higher than should be the ambition of a people in any country.

The expression "where poverty is unknown" is actually a figure of speech, because there will be no such place in the strict sense. However, it is quite possible to reach a stage at which poverty is reduced to the human minimum.

It is possible in the Philippines to reduce poverty materially and to raise the standard of living greatly. It is quite possible to promote prosperity. In fact that has been done on a spectacular scale in the Philippines, has been done to the extent that general standard of living is far above that prevailing in the neighboring countries. It can be done still more.

Whether the contrast between the Philippines and the neighboring countries continues to be more and more marked depends not only upon what is done here but also on what is done in the other countries. But be that as it may, Philippine progress can go on.

Everyone agrees with President Quezon that it should continue—and be accelerated.

How much it progresses and how fast depend to a very great degree on the security of the economic future as it is worked out on the basis of facts which now are the object of search of a commission of economic and technical experts

When he coupled the prosperity and progress suggested by the expression "a country where poverty is unknown" President Quezon drew the line against the kind of national prosperity in which the rich grow richer by making the poor poorer. In any country where justice is the watchword prosperity must be of the worthy character. That is a goal worthy of any country on the globe today, tomorrow or any other time.

It is a goal, however, which will not be realized or even approached without a constant and courageous struggle.

—The Bulletin

Ang Kalihwalan Aug 9-37

Dinatang ne ing Presidente Quezon

Ing presidente Manuel L. Quezon dinatang ne que-tang lunis abac at seganan deng mitmung dañgalan ampon saya ding dactal a memalen a menibatan caring miayaliwang Provincias ning quecatang Filipinas, ding ang-gang magaral caring Universidades, High School ampon ding mañgatas a catungculan qng quecatang Go bierno, ding dactal a talapagobra at ding sundalus ning Philippine Army ning Menila.

Free Press Aug 9, 1937

THE MAN OF ACTION

FOR direct and immediate action, you've got to take your hat off to President Quezon. When he called in the Sakdals accused of plotting to bomb Malacañang palace this week, and told them he wanted them to bring their grievances directly to him, he exhibited both courage and statesmanship. Subversive doctrines will not long exist in a country where everyone knows he can secure prompt hearing and action on any and all complaints. A government attuned to the needs of the people need have little fear of the future.

Subscriber's Name

Dns. Manuel. L. Quezon

La Sinterma

August 1937

"Existe la Dictadura en Filipinas"?

A

Lo
vuelto
da y

Aug. 12

Mabuhay 1937

14 NA SAMAHANG KATIG SA TIKET NG KOALISION

Labing-apat na samahan sa purok ng Singalong ang nagpatibay sa pulong noong martes ng pagkatig at pagtataguyod sa kandidatura nina presidente Quezon at senador Osmeña sa panguluhan ng Commonwealth. Pinagtibay din ng mga nabanggit na samahan na gumawa sila ng kampanya sa lahat ng dako.

Ang mga kapisanang nasabi ay nagpisan sa isang kalipunan na walang sasakitin kundi ang ika-pagtatagumpay ng mga kandidato ng koalision. Ang mga kapisanang kaanib sa kalipunan ay itong sumusunod: Centro Unitario, Sinag-Bayan, Club Danilo, Singalong Tennis Amateur Club, Sons of the Flames, Iligtas Natin, Colorado Sporting Club, Colorado Bantay Sunog, Trojans Association, Samahang Kisig, Smith Bantay-sunog, Singalong Juvenile Club, Samahang Pangnayon, ng San Marcelino at San Marcelino Bantay-sunog.

Ang pang-ulo ng kalipunan ay si L. Carmona.

CP Debate Aug. 1937

LOS NEGRENSES SE LIMITAN A OSMENA

Consing Dimite De La Coalicion En Senal De Protesta

Telegramas recibidos en la jefatura de la mayoría ayer, procedentes de Negros dan cuenta de que los pros de aquella region, no obstante la coalicion, prosiguen atacando al Presidente Quezon, y se limitan a trabajar por la candidatura del Senador Osmeña para vicepresidente, emparejandolo con Aguinaldo en el ticket presidencial.

Se tiene entendido que la jefatura de los pros anoche, transmitio algunos mensajes a sus organizaciones locales en Negros e Iloilo, urgiendo que el ticket Quezon-Osmeña de la coalicion sea apoyado incondicionalmente por los elementos pros.

El Presidente Quezon estuvo ocupado todo el dia de ayer, hasta anoche, conferenciando con delegaciones de provincias que han venido a verle. Entre las delegaciones que fueron a visitar al Presidente Quezon en su residencia se hallaban la delegacion de Iloilo de Nueva Ecija con el candidato Manuel Alzate, una delegacion de Laguna y otras mas.

El veterano político y alto funcionario del poder judicial durante el régimen español y en los comienzos de la soberanía americana en estas islas, Dn. Raymundo Melliza, gigante por su entereza de carácter e incorruptibilidad en el desempeño de los más elevados cargos, desde su retiro en la tranquila villa donde tiene ubicada su hogar, dijo hace poco a uno de los representantes de la prensa de Iloilo la siguiente declaración:

"No es verdad lo que dice el general Alejandrino y otros que el gobierno del Presidente Quezon es dictatorial. Para mí lo que esos del Frente Popular pretenden es subir al poder y aprovecharse de sus gajes, halagando al electorado."

"El actual gobierno de Filipinas es bueno, porque sabe sortear toda clase de dificultades, y el Presidente Quezon es un hombre que está a la altura de su elevado cargo. Esto no quiere decir que estoy conforme con su reelección. Mi opinión es que el siguiente Presidente debe ser otro, siquiera para demostrar al mundo que en Filipinas no faltan hombres para la presidencia. Aguinaldo puede ser su sucesor con tal que tenga buenos consejeros."

"Si el Frente Popular quiere ganar votos en las próximas elecciones, lo que debe hacer es escoger candidatos que sean al mismo tiempo adinerados e inteligentes."

Los que hace tiempo conocemos de cerca a Dn. Raymundo Melliza, como miembro de la gran familia Melliza en Molo, y como funcionario público de elevada jerarquía y ciudadano íntegro, dotado de

valor cívico para decir aquellas verdades que pueden traer el remedio de los males que agobian a nuestra Patria, nos permitiremos ilustrar a nuestro respetable lector con algunos rasgos característicos, para que por ellos pueda formar un juicio acertado y apreciar el valor de las precedentes declaraciones en cuanto tienen relación con el gobierno que el Presidente Quezon está desarrollando en el país.

Allá en el año de 1899 a 1900, uno de los hombres que fueron llamados por el general Otis para formar el alto tribunal de Filipinas, fué el Sr. Dn. Raymundo Melliza, que durante la soberanía española ya ocupaba el cargo de magistrado de una de las ramas del tribunal de Casación de Filipinas. El General Otis le designó como Presidente de la Corte Suprema en la sección de los casos criminales, alto cargo que el entonces magistrado Melliza desempeñó escasamente un año por los motivos siguientes:

Se trataba de poner en vigor la Orden General No. 68, porque entonces las disposiciones del Código Civil que se referían al matrimonio civil no estaban en vigor en estas islas por virtud de un decreto real recabado y conseguido por el elemento clerical de Filipinas. Como la llegada de los americanos aquí traía consecuentemente la separación de la Iglesia y del Estado, y, no existiendo en aquel entonces ninguna ley que regulara el matrimonio, que las disposiciones de la ley canónica, se hacía imperioso poner en vigor la Orden General No. 68, pero que para hacerlo se necesitaba la firma de ciertas personas que ocupaban los cargos más importan-

tes del gobierno.

Una de estas era el presidente Melliza a quien se le envió el original de la mencionada Orden General No. 68 para que lo firmara. El portador del original le explicó a Dn. Raymundo la urgencia que tenía el general Otis quien era el jefe visible de aquel gobierno militar. Pero el magistrado Melliza le dijo al mensajero que colocara dicho original encima de su mesa por que quería leerlo antes de firmar.

Los múltiples trabajos que también reclamaban imperativamente la atención del Sr. Melliza retardaron la lectura de la Orden General que necesitaba la firma de dicho magistrado para estar en vigor. Y debido a esto la cosa se retardaba. Al día siguiente fué de nuevo urgido el magistrado Melliza a que lo firmase, aun sin leerlo, toda vez que ya lo habían hecho sus compañeros de la magistratura, entre ellos el Presidente de la Corte Suprema en lo Civil, Dn. Cayetano Arellano. A este argumento Melliza contestó: que son demasiado felices esos hombres que firman un documento cuyo contenido ellos no conocen, pero yo—decía Dn. Raymundo—no puedo adaptarme a ese procedimiento, ni puedo ser feliz ni estaré de acuerdo con mi conciencia si tal cosa hiciera. Otro miembro del poder ejecutivo fué a conferenciar con el Sr. Melliza para requerirle que lo firmase, teniendo en cuenta que el general Otis ya se estaba incomodado por la tardanza de la firma. Pero el Sr. Melliza presentóse ante el general Otis para decirle que no es su costumbre (de Melliza) firmar documentos sin haberlos leído, y, teniendo el gobierno urgencia de que los hombres firmen leyes o dictámenes que ellos no conocen, con esto se ve que para la mejor marcha del gobierno éste necesita de hombres dóciles y dúctiles, pero desgraciadamente—decía Dn. Raymundo al general Otis—yo no soy hombre docil ni dúctil y por tal motivo presento mi dimisión irrevocablemente, porque considero que yo fracasaré quizás, con mi modo de ser, los buenos propósitos de aquel gobierno que necesitaba poner en vigor órdenes cuyo contenido lo ignoraban los que las autorizaban con su firma.

1937 Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Bulletin Aug. 12

La Vanguardia Aug. 12-37

COALITION TO TAKE TO FIELD

Campaign Leaders Inten-
sify Drive For Que-
zon And Osmeña

The campaign leaders of the coalition are taking to the field this week to intensify the drive for the election of Manuel Quezon for president and Senator Sergio Osmeña for vice president of the commonwealth. This brought about by the completion of the two days of registration of new voters during the week-end and the decision arrived at by coalition headquarters to save the coalition candidates from conducting any campaign in favor of their candidacies outside of Manila.

Senator Juan Nolasco, national campaign manager for the Quezon-Osmeña ticket, is due to leave for Laguna today to pep up the drive for the coalition candidacies in that province where the Quezon-Osmeña ticket is reported weak in view of the predominance of Sakdalistas. Speaker Quintin Paredes, acknowledged campaign leader of anti candidates for the national assembly, also is scheduled to leave for the northern Luzon provinces to promote the candidacies of Messers Quezon and Osmeña and incidentally those of the majority party of which Mr. Paredes is the logical candidate for the speakership of the assembly.

The coalition headquarters last night announced that Mr. Quezon's proposed trips to nearby provinces to make a few speeches explaining the coalition platform and the Quezon-Osmeña plan of government have been definitely cancelled. The senate president and his candidate for vice president were to have gone this week or early next week to Malolos, erstwhile seat of the Philippine republican government, to hold a public meeting. This was given up in view of the many matters demanding the personal attention of Mr. Quezon and Senator Osmeña in Manila. Other political circles explained their refusal to go outside of Manila to campaign as due to reports of threats from radical quarters against their lives, at least against that of Mr. Quezon's. Senator Osmeña however may find it necessary to return to his home province, Cebu, to proclaim the candidacies of seven aspirants to the assembly from Cebu which have been endorsed by the coalition. These candidates have been put up jointly by the two principal factions in Cebu, that of Senator Osmeña and that of former Governor J. Mariano Cuenco. Four of the candidates belong to the Cuenco faction and three to Senator Osmeña. To insure the success of this ticket and in order to inform the followers of the two factions that this ticket must be supported, it was considered important that Senator Osmeña himself personally proclaim the seven candidates for the assembly from Cebu. No final

PARA DIPUTADOS POR MANILA TAMBIEN SE PROPONE 'COALICION'

*La idea es que se evite una lucha,
cediendo el norte a pros y
dejando el sur a antis*

Conferencias secretas entre los líderes coalicionistas en Manila y prominentes figuras políticas se están ahora celebrando con el propósito de que las fuerzas coalicionistas en Manila presenten un frente unido y se asegure el triunfo de los candidatos coalicionistas especialmente presidenciales en la Ciudad de Manila.

La primera reunión, como se había anunciado ayer, tuvo lugar anoche pero ninguno de los que tomaron parte en ella quiso revelar los detalles de la conferencia.

El Senador Juan Nolasco, Jefe Nacional de la Campaña Coalicionista, declaró anoche que la reunión era para adoptar planes para la campaña coalicionista unida de pros y antis de la Ciudad.

A menos que se puedan adoptar los planes necesarios para una campaña unida, no se podrá establecer un sola cuartel de campaña coalicionista con el objeto de asegurar

una coordinación en la campaña.

Otro asunto tratado en la conferencia de anoche fue la posibilidad de extender la coalición presidencial a los cargos de diputado de Manila en el sentido de que uno de los candidatos de Manila sea anti y el otro pro, ambos sostenidos por pros y antis.

El domingo, los antis celebraron su convención para la nominación de sus candidatos a diputado, pero antes de dicho día los líderes de la coalición están haciendo esfuerzos para que los antis no prosigan con la nominación de candidatos sino que unan sus fuerzas con los pros.

Ayer el Senador Nolasco envió instrucciones a todos los gobernadores provinciales coalicionistas sobre la distribución de inspectores. Según las instrucciones, dos inspec-

tores se concederán al partido que ha ganado en el municipio y el tercer inspector al partido que obtuvo el segundo número mayor de votos. El cuarto inspector será para Aguinaldo o Aglipay y en caso de disputa entre estos, que se espere la decisión del Tribunal Supremo.

El mitin de la Liga Coalicionista de jóvenes en la tarde del domingo, en que hablarán el Presidente Quezon y el Senador Osmeña, continuará hasta la noche para asegurar que todos los pueblos en Filipinas que están debidamente equipados con aparatos, puedan oír los discursos

que será diseminados desde la estación KZRM. Los discursos del Presidente Quezon y el Senador Osmeña, según se espera será la primera exposición nacional de su programa de gobierno, después de su proclamación el 20 de julio pasado.

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Herald Times Aug. 20

Kona ni Pres. Quezon a no mabalin maited koma ti wayawaya ti Filipinas inton taweh nga umay wenno inton 1939. No saan a mabalinan ti Filipinas ti agwayawaya inton 1939, mabalin a konaen met nga uray inton 1946 daytoy a pagilian saannanto pay laeng a mabalin ti agwayawaya.

plans, however, have been made regarding his trip to Cebu.

With the exception of a very few legislators who are candidates for the assembly, nearly all of the candidates now are in the field conducting their campaign. Those who have not left for their districts so far are Representative Tomas Oppus who is without opponent in his district in Leyte, Representative Eugenio Perez from Pangasinan who also is without opponent and Representative Guillermo Villanueva who is opposed by several other candidates. Mr. Villanueva is general secretary of the majority party.

Former Speaker Manuel Roxas now is in the Visayas directing the campaign for the election of pro candidates for the national assembly. He was reported yesterday to be active in Capiz and Iloilo the

scene of a strong rivalry between Senator Ruperto Montinola and Dr. Fermin Caram, former delegate to the constitutional assembly. It was understood last night that Speaker Paredes has plans of invading the Visayan provinces to work for the election of majority party candidates for the assembly against those of the minority party candidates.

General Aguinaldo yesterday was still in the Visayan sector as was Bishop Gregorio Aglipay who flew with his vice presidential running mate, Norberto Nabong, to Iloilo late last week. General Aguinaldo and his party is due in Manila next Thursday while Bishop Aglipay is expected in the city any time this week.

Taliba Aug. 8-37

KAPASIYAHAN NG GABINETENG NIWALANG SAYSAY

Labag sa saligang batas na magpatuloy sa
pagtuturo sa tanging paaralan ang
mga kagawad ng pamahalaan

Wala nang pinuno o kawani ng pamahalaan na makapagtuturo sa alin mang paaralang pribado o di sa pamahalaan sapul sa pasukan sa buwang ito, sa pagkakabisa ng isang pasiya ng gabinete. Bagama't ang kapasiyahan ito ay sinusugan kamakailan ng gabinete sa paraang mapigil ang bisa hanggang sa loob pa ng isang taon, ang bagay na ito ay hindi matutupad sapagka't malalabag sa saligang batas, alinsunod sa pangulong Manuel L. Quezon.

Sa paguusap kagabing hatinggabi ng punong tagapagpaganap na nasa Washington at ng kanyang kaalihim na si G. Jorge B. Vargas ay isa sa nabanggit nitong huli ang pinagtibay kamakailan ng gabinete na palugitan ng isang taon pa ang bisa ng kapasiyahan na nagbabawal sa sino mang pinuno o kawani ng pamahalaan na magturo sa mga paaralang nagsasarili. Tahasang sinabi ng pangulong Quezon sa kaalihim Vargas, ayon sa nabatid, na labag sa saligang batas ang palugit ng gabinete, kaya ang unang kapasiyahan ay siyang dapat ipatupad. Dahil diyan, ang lahat ng naglilingkod sa pamahalaan ay hindi na makapagtuturo sa mga paaralang pribado. Ang pasiya ng punong tagapagpaganap, tangi sa naaalinsunod sa konstitusion, ay ipinalalagay na bunga ng kanyang paniwala na hindi matuwid ang paglilingkod sa "dalawang panginoon", alalaong bagay sa pamahalaan at sa mga kapakanang nagsasarili o sa pangyayaring ito ay sa mga paaralan na hindi tinutustusan ng salaping nagbubuhay sa buwis ng bayan.

Magugunita na kamakailan ay pinasubalian ng dekanong Jose Aruego, naging kagawad ng Asamblea Konstituyente, ang katumpakan ng susog ng gabinete sa kapasiyahan na rin nito na ipagbawal sa mga pinuno't kawani ng pamahalaan ang pagtuturo sa mga paaralang pribado. Sa lathala ng dekanong Aruego ay sinabing labag sa saligang batas na palugitan pa ng isang taon ang nasabing pagbabawal, sapagka't maliwanag na itinatadhana ng konstitusion na sa pamahalaan lamang dapat iukol ng mga pinuno't kawani ang kanilang buong panahon samantalang sumasahod sila sa kaban ni Juan de la Cruz. Bunga ng pahayag na iyan ay gumitaw ang iba't ibang kuro sa katumpakan ng huling pasiya ng gabinete, sapagka't samantalang kumakataig sa gabinete ang mga iba ay pumiling naman kay dekanong Aruego ang isang bahagi.

Dahil sa pasiya ng pangulong Quezon ay wala nang magtuturo sa mga paaralang pribado, at ang mga dating propesor sa iba't ibang kolehiyo ng mga batas na nagsasarili ay nagsipagbitiw noon pang mapagtibay ang unang kapasiyahan ng gabinete na siyang sinusugan.

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Free Press Aug -9-37

JUSTICIA PARA LOS PENSIONADOS

LA Asamblea Nacional merece elogios por la rápida forma en que aprobó la recomendación del Presidente Quezon de restablecer los derechos de pensiones para los maestros, el personal de la constabularia y los empleados de Sanidad afectados por la presente ley de seguros del gobierno. Cerca de 2,000 filipinos y alrededor de 100 americanos han sido afectados. Todos ellos han servido leal y fielmente al gobierno, por muchos años, y se han retirado en la creencia de que el gobierno les ayudaría a afrontar, aunque sea en pequeña escala, las necesidades de su vejez. Al restablecer totalmente sus pensiones, el gobierno no solo ha hecho justicia a un digno grupo de ciudadanos; sino que, además, ha dado otra prueba de su determinación de cumplir con sus obligaciones y contratos.

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Taliba Aug 13-37

Suliraning Ihaharap Ng Mangbabatas

Mahahalagang bagay ang
idudulot sa pangulo ng mga
sumalubong sa Shanghai

Mahahalagang bagay na may kinalamayan sa pamamalakad at pagbabatas ng pamahalaan ang ihaharap sa pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng mga kagawad ng kapulungang pangbansa na sumalubong sa kaniya sa Shanghai, at Hongkong, ayon sa nabatid kahapon sa mga lipunan ng politika. May mga iba pang suliraning pangsarili na ihaharap ng mga sumalubong sa pagsasalalang alang ng punong tagapagpaganap.

Sa lalong mahahalaga ay kabilang ang balak ng pangulong Quezon na bilhin ng pamahalaan ang malalaking asienda ng mga prayle na tinututulang boong higpit ng marami rin namang kinatawan. Nahahati ang palagay ng mga mangbabatas sa kawastuan ng paglalagay ng puhunan ng pamahalaan sa isang bagay na wala namang uring kalakal o pagkakakitaan, bagama't inaamin ng marami na malaki ang kahalagahan nito sa suliraning panglipunan.

Ang isa pa ay kung pahihintulatang bungkalin ng mga kapakanang nagsasarili ang malawak na lupang may mina sa kagubatan ng Cordillera na ibinukod ng pamahalaan. Sinasabing ang bahagi ng kagubatan ay ibig makuha ng ilang kapakanan at sa katunayan ay nagpasilula nang suriin ang ilang sukat na inaakalang sagana sa mina. Dahil diyán ay hihimukin ng mga mangbabatas ang Pangulo na ang bahaging iyon ng lupang ibinukod ng pamahalaan ay pahintulatang bungkalin at paunlarin ng mga samahan na may kaugnayan, sila ayon sa palagay.

Ang pangangailangang magdaos ng tanging pulong ang kapulungang pangbansa ay isa rin sa mahalinggang suliranin na inaasahang hihilingin ng mga mangbabatas na pasiyahan ng Pangulo bago siya lumunsad sa Maynila sa Lunes ng umaga. Ipinalalagay na kailangang mapasiyahan agad ng kapulungang ang tungkol sa kasunduang pangdaigdig sa Londres sa asukal na li nagdaan ng Pilipinas, sapagka't ang pangulong Roosevelt ay hindi lubusang makapagpapatibay sa kasunduan kung walá namang pagsang-ayon ang batasan dito. Malaki ang malasakit ng kinatawáng Felipe Buencamino ng Nueva Ecija na mapasiyahan agad ang kasunduang ito sapagka't siya ang kinatawán ng Pilipinas sa nasabing kapulungang pangdaigdig. Ang kasunduan ay magkakabisa sa darating na Septiembre, datapuwa't sa pagkakaunawaan ng mga lumagda ay binigyang bisa noon pang nakararaang Mayo. Ang karaniwang pulong ng Batasan ay magsisimula sa iká 16 pa ng Oktubre, kaya kung hindi magkakaro.

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La Vanguardia Aug. 9, 1937

La preocupación de nuestros pequeños negociantes

Por P. DE JESUS

Entre los grandes problemas que hoy día preocupa a la opinión pública se encuentra la cuestión del mercado doméstico en Filipinas, gradualmente absorbido por el capital extranjero, y su futuro estado económico, según se define por la ley Tydings-McDuffie.

¿Qué harán nuestros caudillos del comercio con respecto al progreso comercial de Filipinas? ¿Y cual será la medida básica que adoptará la Asamblea para asegurar la maquinaria financiera del país?

Estos problemas y otros asuntos de importancia preocupan a nuestros pequeños negociantes.

La nueva ley sobre valores y otras medidas con el punto objetivo de eliminar inquietudes sociales y desmoralización económica, ya forman parte de nuestros códigos. Pero estas leyes, sin embargo, no son suficientes para traer beneficios duraderos, seguridad en el hogar y garantía de la subsistencia de los filipinos, a menos que se introduzcan ciertas prácticas que induzcan a las masas a tener iniciativa y despierte en ellos la ambición de ver algún día a este país libre del dominio económico.

El alud de artículos que entra en Filipinas, procedentes del extranjero donde hay superior organización, es suficiente razón para que el gobierno de la Mancomunidad adopte medidas estrictas.

Tenemos en la actualidad un gran número de competidores extranjeros en las plantaciones abacaleras, en las minas y en el negocio de madera; mientras los tejidos de algodón y rayón entran como una plaga de langostas en el país.

En este mismo grupo de competidores se hallan otros que dominan o tratan de dominar nuestra marina mercante, por recibir sub-

vencción de sus respectivos gobiernos y la facilidad de hallar jornal barato.

Aunque no es el objeto de estas líneas oponerse a los capitalistas extranjeros que deseen unirse a los filipinos en la promoción de buenos negocios, debe entenderse claramente, sin embargo, que los privilegios deben otorgarse solamente a aquellos cuyos Estados o naciones que por reciprocidad otorgan los mismos privilegios a los filipinos, dentro de sus dominios y de acuerdo con las leyes vigentes en dichos países.

De permitir que tales competidores permanezcan sin freno, en su expansión y monopolio hallaremos que, al fin de su jornada, nuestro país estará sufriendo la peor esclavitud económica.

El bienestar del país requiere una inmediata decisión sobre el futuro del comercio de la industria y agricultura en Filipinas, y para ello el que escribe estas líneas sugiere la creación de una comisión compuesta de personas prácticas y expertas en el negocio y de reconocida integridad, que ha de encargarse de la redacción de necesarias reformas constructivas concernientes a los puntos arriba mencionados.

Para el Presidente Quezon significaría una monumento eterno si mediante la cooperación de una competente comisión se obtuviera una recomendación concreta para la Asamblea, con el objeto de proteger y propulsar el comercio la industria y agricultura del país.

on ng tanging pulong ay mababalám ang hakbang na dapat gawin ng pangulong Roosevelt.

Malapit na samantalang naglalayag na patungong Maynila ay sangguniin ng pangulong Quezon ang kinatawáng Buencamino kung maari niyang tanggapin ang pagiging sugong kinatawán ng Pilipinas sa Washington, yamang binabalak ng komisionado Paredes na magbitiw. Hindi inaasahang babalik pa sa Estados Unidos ang komisionado Paredes pagkatapos ng mga papulong dito ng magkalakip na lupon ng mga dalubhasa na kaniyang kinabibilangan.

Ang suliranin ng mga nombramiento, lalo na ng mga pinunong natapos ang panahon ng paglilingkod noong iká 16 ng Hulyo at ang pagpapatuloy ay nasasalig sa Pangulo, ay isá rin sa inaasahang maging paksá ng mga pagpapanyam sa paglalayag na pabalik sa Maynila. Inaakalang ito ay may malaking kahulugán sa mga kinatawán, sapagkat ang mga pinunong lokal ay nakatutulong sa kanilang kandidatura, sakaling nanaising magbilik sa kapulungang pangbansá pagkatapos ng taning na panahon ng kanilang panunungkulan. Sinasabing itatagubilin na magpapatuloy ang maraming pinunong munisipal at probinsial, datapuwa't may mga kinatawáng nais na malagáy ang kanilang mga "tao".

Sinasabing pag-uusapan din ang balak na magkaroon ng pagbabagong tatag sa gabinete. Bago siya tumalak na patungo sa Amerika ay ipinahiwatig ng Pangulo na nais niyang alisin sa pagká kalihim ng pagtuturo ang pangalawang pangulong Osmeña upang maging pangulo namán ng delegasion sa kabuhasan sa Washington. Ang paghirang ng mga iba pang kagawad ng lupon o delegasion ito at ang kanilang pagtulok na patungo sa Amerika ay nasasalig sa gawain dito ng magkalakip na lupon ng mga dalubhasa.

Nababanggit ang kinatawáng Benigno Aquino na malapit malagáy sa gabinete, marahil ay upang makahalili ng kalihim Eulogio Rodriguez ng pagsasaká at kalakal. Sa unang balak ay ibig ilipat sa kagawarang pangloob si Rodriguez, at si kalihim Quirino namán ang balak na ilagáy sa pagká kalihim ng pagtuturo. Kung matutuloy ito ay magkakaroon din ng pagbabago ang liderato sa kapulungang pangbansá, sapagkat ang kinatawáng Aquino ay siyang pangulo ng komision sa nombramiento. Ang kinatawáng Nicolas Buendia ang malapit namáng nakapalit niya, yamang siyang kagawad na nangunguna. Sakali namáng hindi magkaroon ng pagbabago, maging sa gabinete o sa liderato ng kapulungang pangbansá, ay lalong magtitibay ang mga pamamalakad ng pamahalaan na umiiral ngayon.

Nahiwatigan ding ang isá pang hangad ng mga mangbabatás na sumalubong ay alamin sa pangulong Quezon ang pag-asa tungkol sa kaniyang mungkahi na paagahin ang pagsasarili ng Pilipinas kay sa itinaadhang batás Tydings-McDuffie. Ang ano mang pahayag ng Pangulo

Free Press. Aug. 9-37

JUSTICE FOR THE PENSIONERS

THE National Assembly deserves credit for the prompt manner in which it acted on President Quezon's recommendation to reestablish the pension rights of teachers, constabulary personnel and health service men affected by the present government insurance law. Nearly 2,000 Filipinos, and about 100 Americans, are affected. All of them had served the Philippine government long and faithfully, and had retired on the assumption that the government would help them meet, in small measure at least, the needs of their declining years. In reestablishing their pensions in full the government has not only done justice to a group of worthy citizens; it has also given further evidence of its determination to honor its obligations and contracts.

binggil sa kaniyang sariling palagáy sa kalageyan ng usapin sa Washington at sa patuloy na pagkakalakalan ng Estados Unidos at Pilipinas, ano mang susog sa Tydings-McDuffie, ay magkakaroon ng malaking bisa sapamilihan ng mga

sapi sa Maynila. Ang kuro ng Pangulo sa industriya ng mina ay alamin din ng mga kinatawán. Sinasabing maraming mangbabatás ang may malaking puhunan sa mina, kaya malaki namán ang mala-sakit nila dito.

Aug 14 1937
 E. F. Hildebrand

Subscriber's Name

Manuel L. Quezon
 La Vanguardia Aug. 9-37

La Ofensiva General De Las Fuerzas Coalicionistas, Empieza

Doce mil veteranos de la revolución de los catorce mil que integran los departamentos de la asociación de veteranos en toda la bicolandia, han decidido apoyar el ticket presidencial de la coalición y votarán por el Presidente Quezon y Senador Osmeña para presidente y vice-presidente respectivamente del Commonwealth durante las próximas elecciones, según un informe del General Wenceslao Mercado, jefe de los destacamentos de la bicolandia, recibido ayer en el cuartel general de la coalición.

El General Mercado informa en su telegrama al cuartel general de la coalición que solamente tres generales con sus respectivos departamentos, están hasta ahora disconformes con apoyar el ticket presidencial de la coalición. Estos tres generales tienen una fuerza de no más de dos mil veteranos. Sin embargo, todos los otros departamentos de la asociación en toda la región, según el informe del General Mercado, con un número total de doce mil miembros, apoyarán el ticket presidencial de la coalición Quezon-Osmeña.

El Presidente Quezon y el Senador Juan Nolasco, jefe de campaña de la coalición se hallaban hasta anoche recorriendo Laguna. El Presidente Quezon salió de su casa en traje de campaña activa, ayer tarde. Usaba "barong tagalog" con un sombrero de salakot nativo.

A un mes del día de las elecciones, las fuerzas coalicionistas han comenzado una notable movilización general. Se está formando un fuerte contingente de oradores que desde Manila irán visitando desde ahora sitios estratégicos para hablar en mítines durante este mes de campaña intensa que precederá el día de las votaciones el 17 de septiembre. El contingente de oradores está, según nuestros primeros informes, integrado por oradores en tagalo, inglés, castellano y otros dialectos del país, de primer calibre.

Mientras tanto, se ha comenzado a preparar películas parlantes que recorrerán el país y donde aparecerán hablando el Presidente Quezon y el Senador Osmeña. Este novísimo sistema de campaña la primera vez que se utiliza en Filipinas, está llamado a ser una gran ayuda para el ticket de la coalición. Estas películas, según los planes del cuartel general, serán exhibidas en los cines de las diferentes provincias del archipiélago y hasta en las plazas públicas, donde sea posible dicha exhibición.

En los diferentes distritos de Manila, los contingentes de la coalición se han movido desde anoche, en una especie de guerrillas, bajo la dirección de los jefes del cuartel general, atendiendo a mítines pequeños y a caucuses, según anunció anoche el Rep. Francisco Varona.

La ofensiva coalicionista durante este mes promete ser activísima y no solamente se concentrará en Manila y provincias cercanas sino que se extenderá a todo el archipiélago.

PROBLEMAS DE LA MANCOMUNIDAD



LA CUESTION DE LOS SALARIOS

Por el Hon. ISIDRO VAMENTA
 Ex-Representante por Misamis

En nuestro ultimo escrito comentamos la parte del discurso de aceptación del Presidente Quezon enunciando su política de adoptar para la futura mancomunidad, un gobierno simple y economico, a la vez que eficiente. Explayando mas nuestro comentario sobre este punto, vamos a hablar en esta ocasion de la cuestion de los salarios, por razon de su intima relacion con la política de economia preconizada por dicho Presidente.

Nos damos perfecta cuenta de cuan delicada es la cuestion de que vamos a tratar, y que no pocos indudablemente frunciran sus cejas, y con prevencion, si no con prejuicio, leeran lo que vamos a decir sobre el particular. Queremos, sin embargo, asegurar a todos que abordaremos la cuestion con la mayor liberalidad de criterio y "con caridad para todos y sin malicia para nadie".

Mucho se ha dicho ya en el pasado sobre esta cuestion pero todavia queda mucho que decir sobre ella en el presente, y tambien en el futuro, sobretodo teniendo en cuenta el cambio substancial que muy pronto se va a operar en nuestro gobierno, bajo la futura mancomunidad. Mientras unos, la mayor parte, afirman que el tipo actual de salarios de los funcionarios y empleados publicos es muy elevado y desproporcionado a los recursos financieros del gobierno, otros, en cambio, los afectados, dicen que tal tipo es excesivamente bajo e inadecuado al alto "standard" de vida que hoy rige en el pais, y que los empleados comerciales y de otras empresas privadas perciben mejor sueldo que los del gobierno.

Para una debida e inteligente discusion de esta cuestion, precisa tener en consideracion varios factores, entre ellos, la clase de trabajo encomendado al funcionario o empleado; su capacidad para el mismo; el costo de vida en la localidad donde se trabaja; los gastos de representacion que el servicio requiere, y otros factores de orden secundario. Pero de entre todos los factores que entran en la materia, el mas importante, fundamental y decisivo, es indudablemente la capacidad financiera del gobierno mismo. Porque aun cuando se vea claramente, que en consideracion a los otros factores de que hemos hecho mencion, debe adoptarse un tipo elevado de salarios, que se puede hacer si los recursos financieros del gobierno no lo permiten? Y cuando usamos la frase "los recursos del gobierno no lo permiten" no la usamos en su sentido literal, sino a base de la presuncion de que todos convienen en que los fondos de cualquier gobierno no son solamente para cubrir sueldos de funcionarios y empleados publicos, sino tambien, y principalmente, para sufragar gastos necesarios para los variados importantes servicios publicos.

El punto principal, pues, a resolver es el siguiente: El tipo actual de salarios del gobierno, asi como el tipo de salarios fijado, aun con caracter provisional, en el presupuesto del siguiente año fiscal, de ciertos elevados funcionarios de la futura mancomunidad, son adecuados y proporcionales a los recursos del gobierno, o son muy elevados, o son, por el contrario, muy bajos en relacion con tales recursos?

Segun el budget presentado por el Gobernador General a la legislatura, el Junio pasado, los ingresos del gobierno calculados para el año 1936 ascienden a la suma de P56,238,320.00. El presupuesto de gastos para dicho año montan a la suma de P55,000.00.

Segun la distribucion de fondos que aparece en el budget, el sueldo de los funcionarios y empleados publicos que suma un total de P23,613,000.00, representan un 42.2% de la suma total de los ingresos.

Ahora bien, es justo, equitativo, proporcional y aconsejable este por ciento de gastos, por sueldo, en relacion con los ingresos calculados del gobierno?

Nuestra sincera opinion es que aun sin la mancomunidad, semejante por ciento es elevado, y se deberia hacer esfuerzos para bajarlo, a fin de elevar, en su lugar, el por ciento de algunas actividades del gobierno, como por ejemplo la promocion de la agricultura, comercio e industria. Pero con el advenimiento de la mancomunidad, la necesidad de bajar tal por ciento se hace aun mas imperativa, porque no solo tenemos y debemos elevar el por ciento de gastos para la promocion de la agricultura, comercio e industria, como medio eficaz para el mejoramiento material o economico de la comunidad, o sea del pueblo, sino porque el cambio politico que se va operar en el pais traerá consigo nuevas atenciones o necesidades publicas, y consecuentemente nuevos gastos, entre ellos el mantenimiento de la paz y el orden publicos; adquisicion de las grandes haciendas para su distri-

Cent.

en tres meses
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59 Ti Tawenna Inton Agosto 19



Dr. MANUEL L. QUEZON
Pangulo ti Filipinas

Ti nailian a pannakarambak ti kanaganan ni Pres. Quezon marambakanto inton Agosto 19. Sumangpet ditoy Manila inton Agosto 17. Rinibu dgiti tattao ti simangpet ditoy Manila a mangpaspasungad kenkuana.

Cont. La Surtina Aug 9-37

trucion entre sus actuales ocupantes, etc., etc. Y si por otro lado tomamos en cuenta la posible reduccion de nuestros ingresos publicos con motivo del citado cambio politico, y mas aun, como consecuencia de la "operacion" de las clausulas economicas de la ley Tydings-McDuffie, se comprendera facilmente que, queramos o no, los sueldos tienen que bajar, so pena de paralizar las actividades del gobierno.

Sentadas estas premisas, la siguiente cuestion en orden es esta: Como efectuar esta imperativa reduccion de salarios? Que reglas o bases deben seguirse para evitar, no solo injusticias a los elementos afectados, sino tambien el relajamiento de la eficiencia del servicio publico?

Por falta de tiempo y espacio, y por la importancia suma que la cuestion encierra, vamos a dejar su discusion para el siguiente articulo. Hasta, entonces

Free Press Aug. 9-37

EL HOMBRE DE ACCIÓN

COMO hombre de acción directa e inmediata, hay que describirse ante el Presidente Quezon. Cuando llamó a los Sakdalistas acusados de intentar volar el palacio de Malacañang esta semana, y les dijo que él quería que ellos presentaran sus quejas o agravios directamente a él, demostró coraje y estatismo. Las doctrinas subversivas no pueden existir por mucho tiempo en un país en donde todos saben que pueden conseguir pronta audiencia y acción en todas y cualesquiera clases de quejas. Un gobierno que atiende a las necesidades del pueblo no necesita temer mucho al futuro.

Piden Un Tratado De Reciprocidad Con América De Diez A Veinte Años Con La Independencia

Un tratado de reciprocidad comercial de diez a veinte años entre los Estados Unidos y Filipinas, con la independencia temprana pedida por el Presidente Quezon, en su plan anunciado en Nueva York, es lo que demandan los elementos obreros locales, en un memorial que será entregado al jefe ejecutivo de la Mancomunidad, en Hongkong, por el Diputado Felipe E. José, de Baguio, quien saldrá juntamente con la delegación legislativa a bordo del "President Taft" mañana, lunes para recibir en aquel puerto al Presidente de Filipinas.

Los líderes de las diferentes agrupaciones obreristas, incluyendo las principales, se han reunido durante estos últimos días para redactar un memorial para el Presidente Quezon. El Diputado Felipe E. José, uno de los líderes obreristas, llevará ese memorial a Hongkong.

En su memorial, los obreros expresan, desde luego, según nuestros informes, su apoyo al plan del Presidente Quezon de una independencia completa en 1938 o 1939, en vez de 1946 como se dispone en la ley de independencia Tydings-McDuffie. Pero al mismo tiempo, sugieren que se arregle un tratado de reciprocidad comercial entre Filipinas y Estados Unidos que pueda estar vigente por diez o veinte años.

Los obreros, según se informa, al pedir el arreglo de un tratado de reciprocidad, han tenido en cuenta las dificultades económicas, que sobrevendrían con la independencia, si no va acompañada de algun arreglo semejante. Los obreros, por su estado económico y social, serían los más perjudicados por las dificultades económicas, de sobrevenir éstas con el cambio del status político.

Sin embargo, en su memorial, los obreros poniendo por encima de todo sus sentimientos patrióticos, también expresan que están dispuestos a arrostrar todas las consecuencias de la libertad, en el caso de que no puedan obtenerse de Estados Unidos concesiones económicas.

Pero, en este caso, es decir, si se concede la independencia en una fecha más temprana, sin concesiones económicas, los obreros, en su memorial, ponen una recomendación como alternativa, y es que el gobierno de la Mancomunidad inicie inmediatamente el desarrollo de las industrias del país. Mediante la industrialización en gran escala, según se alega, los obreros podrían encontrar medios de vida y entonces, el problema económico para ellos sería en parte resuelto.

El Diputado José saldrá juntamente con la comitiva legislativa que irá hasta Hongkong para recibir allí al Presidente Quezon que está en viaje de regreso a Filipinas, a bordo del "President Hoover".

En el mismo barco viaja el comité

Cont. on the next page

Sabbath School

matuhay

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

CP Sol Aug 12-37

MUCHOS CONFLICTOS

Sumulat Kay Murphy Ukol Sa "Sapilitang Tulong" Sa Koalision

Isang liham na walang lagda na nagsasabing pinipili ang mga puno at pangalawang puno ng iba't ibang kawanihan at dibision ng pamahalaan upang iabuloy sa pondo ukol sa kampanya ng Koalision ang 20 porsiento ng kani-nilang sahod, ang tinanggap ka-tapon ng umaga ng Gobernador Heneral. Ang nagsumbong na hindi lumagda sa sulat ay nagpa-panggap na pangalawang puno sa isang dibision ng pamahalaan.

Ang isang bahagi ng liham na walang lagda ay magsasaad ng gapito:

"Mahal na Gobernador:

"Kayo ay Gubernador Heneral
 Ba sa Pilipinas, kaya kayo ang na-
 kasasakop sa mga suliranin ng
 pamahalaan. Dahil dito tinata-
 wagan ko ang inyong pansin sa
 isang gawi ng pang-ulong Quezon
 na nakasisira sa inyong pangasi-
 waan.

"Akoy pangalawang puno sa isang dibision ng isang kawanihan. Noong ika-12 ng buwang Ito ay isa-isa kaming ipinatawag ng aming patnugot at sinabi sa aming inanyayahan sila ni alkalde Posadas sa isang pagtitipon sa kahaligan ng pang-ulong Quezon. Sinabi sa amin na iniutos ng pang-ulong Quezon kay alkalde Posadas na ang mga patnugot, pangalawang patnugot, puno at pangalawang puno ng mga dibision at ang mga kawanihan sumasahod sa katimbang ng mga pangalawang puno, ay umabuloy ng 20 porsiento ng kanilang sahod sa pondo sa kampanya ng Koalisyon na babayaran sa tatlong hulog, sa ika-15 ng Agosto ika-31 ng Agosto at ika-15 ng Septiembre."

Maagap sa mga paratang, may-roon o walang pinagsasaligan, na makasisira sa kandidato ng Koalision sa pagka-pang-ulo, isang komitiba ng kuartel agunaldista na pinamumunuan nina Gg. Ruro San Juan at Pedro de la Llana ang nagsadya kahapong magiika-1 ng hapon sa Gobernador Heneral. Naratnan nilang nanananghali ang pinunong tagapagpaganap, gayon man ay iniwan ang hapag ng pagkain mang makita sila at magiliw na nakipag-usap

Ipinahayag ng Gobernador He-
neral na bago dumating ang komi-
tiba ay ipinag-utos na nitya ang
pagsisiyasat upang magawa ang
pauukol na hakbang.

Iminungkahi ng mga agunaldista na ang pinunong tagapagpaganap ay maglagda ng sirkular na magbabawal sa mga patnugot pangalawang patnugot, puno at pangalawang puno ng mga dibision sa iba't ibang kawanihan ng pamahalaan na "tupdin ang labag sa batas

Gracias que el Presidente Quezon ya esta en Shanghai y dentro de cinco dias llegara a Manila. Si no, este gobierno se convertirá en un verdadero maremagnum, con las protestas, investigaciones, lios y conflictos no solo entre politicos lugareños sino inclusive entre los llamados altos funcionarios del Commonwealth.

Tenemos de estos ultimos, primero la controversia entre el auditor insular Jaime Hernandez y el sub-secretario Cipriano Unson, quienes despues de haberse insultado mutuamente en publico, se cansaron y decidieron esperar hasta que el Presidente Quezon intervenga. Despues vino la polemica politico-legal entre el sub-secretario de justicia Jose P. Melencio y el magistrado Jose P. Laurel, quienes tambien tuvieron un intercambio de palabras gordas sobre una resolucion del gabinete referente a la prohibicion a los funcionarios del gobierno dedicarse al magisterio. Mas recientemente, nos han entretenido el alcalde Juan Posadas de Manila y el comisionado de seguridad publica Leon C. Guinto, quienes guerrearon usando ordenes ejecutivas expedidas a policias de la capital como proyectiles. Y ahora se esta dando comienzo al conflicto mas morrocotudo de todos, con dos secretarios departamentales, Elpidio Quirino del interior y Antonio de las Alas de hacienda, como protagonistas. Estos dos personajes hace ya tiempo que no se llevan bien debido a ciertas rivalidades politicas y de rango.

El secretario Quirino el otro día envió una circular a todos los funcionarios municipales y provinciales ordenándoles que manden sus solicitudes de retiro a su oficina, no obstante el hecho de que según la nueva ley que reorganiza las tesorerías municipales y provinciales, las que tienen intervención directa sobre el particular, están bajo la jurisdicción del departamento de hacienda. El secretario Alas declaró ayer que considera dicha circular del Sr. Quirino como una provocación a su departamento, y como quiera que sería un bochorno para este retirar su orden, el conflicto tiene trazas de empeorar.

Solo el Presidente Quezon podra apaciguar a dichos combatientes que son todos valientes, celosos de sus prerrogativas, y sobre todo, sobrecargados de amor propio.

na buwis ng mga kahabag-habag
na kawani ng Serbisio Sibil."

Sa kabilang dako, ipinahayag sa kuartel aguinaldista kagabi na di-umano'y hinihigpitan sa Kapam-
pangan ang mga sosyalista at kom-
munistang na magdaos ng mga mi-
tting at ang nagiging kasangkapan
sa paghihigpit ay ang Konstabula-
ria. Sang-ayon sa isang mataas na
puno sa kuartel, ang belitang ka-
nilang tinanggap ay nagsasabing
samantalang nagmimiting noong
ika-11 ang mga sosyalista at pula-
han sa nayong Baliti, San Fernan-
do ay dumating ang 16 kawal na

cert. La Linterna¹⁴

conjunto de expertos filipino-americano en pleno, encabezado por el Embajador MicMurray, chairman del comité.

Los otros miembros que componen la comitiva legislativa que saldrá mañana para Hongkong son los Diputados Camacho, Quimpo, Clemente, Alano, Azanza, Luna y F. Pimentel. Esta es la última delegación que sale de las Islas para recibir al Presidente de la Mancomunidad en puertos de China. Todos regresarán a Manila, juntamente con el Presidente, el 15 del actual.

Cont. on the
next page

Talibon Aug. 13-37

Aug. 18-37

Cent. Mabuhay

Hindi makikialam ang lupon ng dalubhasa sa suliranin ng pamamayan

Walang gagawin dito kungdi ang pagkuha ng mga tala ukol sa pagsasamahan sa kalakalan

Sa buong panahong ilalagi sa Kapuluan ng magkalakip na lupon ng mga dalubhasa ay liwasan ang mga pahayag ukol sa suliraning pamamayan o politika, sapagka't linikha ang lupon ito sa pagpapatibay ng pangulong Franklin D. Roosevelt at pangulong Manuel L. Quezon upang magsuri at magharap ng mga tagubilin hinggil sa pagsasamahan sa kabuhayan ng Estados Unidos at Pilipinas, ayon sa pahatid ni John Van A. MacMurray, pangulo ng lupon. Ang pahatid ay nagbuhat sa Hongkong, ipinadala sa tanggapan ng mataas na komisionado Paul V. McNutt at ilinipat naman nito sa Malakanyang upang mailathala agad. Nililiwanag sa pahatid na ang pagsasalangalang ng lupon sa pagsasarili ng Kapuluan ay hindi lalampas sa mga itinatakdang ng magkalakip na pahayag nina Quezon at Sayre noong ika 18 ng Marso.

Sinabi ni MacMurray na ang lupon ay hindi inatasan gumawa ng tagubilin tungkol sa pagsasarili ng Pilipinas na maaga kay sa 1946 na itinatakdang ng batas Tydings McDuffie. Dahil diyan, inaasahan ng lupon na ang lahat ng salaysay, maging nakasulat o hindi man, ay tutukoy lamang sa suliraning pangkabuhayan. Mababanggit hinggil dito na ang Philippine-American Trade Association at ang mga iba pang samahan sa pangangalakal ay nagpahiwatig kamakailan na sa kanilang mga salaysay ay tutukuyin lamang ang pagsasamahang ekonomiko ng dalawang bansa sa hinaharap.

Sa pahatid ni MacMurray ay ipinagugunita na sa ika 10 ng Septiembre ang huling araw sa pagtanggap ng mga nakasulat na salaysay, samantalang ang mga bigkasin ay diringgin sa ika 15 ng nasabi ring buwan. Ang lahat lamang ng nagpatala upang magsalita o magharap ng mga nakasulat na salaysay ang makapagsasalita sa papulong na idaracs at ang pagpapatala ay kailangang gawin sa o bago dumat ng ang ika 10 ng Septiembre.

Darating ang mga bumubuu ng lupon sa Lunes, ika 16 ng Agosto at binabalak na sa ika 20 ay tuinulak upang dumalaw sa iba't ibang lalawigan na uunahin ang timog.

Ganito ang mahaagang banggit sa pahatid ni MacMurray:

"Dahil sa mga pagtatanong hinggil sa kanyang mga gawain at balak samantalang na sa Pilipinas, sinasamantala ng magkalakip na lupon na ipagunitang itinatag siya sa pagpapatibay ng pangulong Roosevelt at pangulong Quezon ng Commonwealth ng Pilipinas upang gumawa ng pagaaral at magharap ng mga tagubilin sa pagsasamahang ekonomiko ng Estados Unidos at Pilipinas at sa pagaayos sa kabuhayang pangbansa ng Pilipinas. Upang matulungan ang lupon sa paghahanda ng mga tagubilin ay tatanggap ng mga pahayag na nakasulat at magdaraos ng mga hayag na papulong sa Maynila, tulad ng idinaos sa Washington at San Francisco at iyan ay sisimulan sa ika 15 ng Septiyembre ng 1937. Sa mga pahayag na ihaharap sa lupon ay maaring ilakip ang paliwanag sa magiging bunga ng umiiral na batas tungkol sa pagsasamahang ekonomiko ng Estados Unidos at Pilipinas.

"Hindi hinihingi sa lupon na magtagubilin ng isang araw ukol sa pagsasariling politiko, kahit maging maaga o hindi, kay sa nakatakdang batas ng pagsasarili. Kaya ang kanyang mga tagubilin ay sasaklaw lamang sa suliraning may kinalaman sa magiging bunga ng pagiging maaga ng araw ng pagsasarili sa paggagawad o pagkabalang ng pagsasagawa sa isang palatuntunan sa pagsasaayos na ekonomiko sa Pilipinas, gaya ng binanggit sa pinag'akip na pahayag ng pangulong Quezon at ng pangalawang kalihim Sayre at nalathala sa mga pahayagan noong ika 18 ng Marso. Kaya inaasahan na lahat ng maghaharap ng pahayag sa lupon, nakasulat o hindi, ukol sa suliranin ng maagang kasarinlan ay dapat magpaliwanag ukol sa mga suliraning ekonomiko".

Sa pahatid ay sinasabi ring ang lahat ng ulat o patalastas ay kailangang iharap sa lupon nang hindi lalampas sa ika 12 ng tanghali sa Septiyembre 10 ng 1937, sa Gusali ng Lehislatura na kalalagyan ng tanggapan ng lupon. Ang mga pahayag ay dapat sulatin sa makinilya o limbagin at hinihinging magpadala ng 15 salin upang ang bawat kagawad ay magkaroon ng salin at nang sa ganyang mapagaralan agad nila. Binabalak na ihayag ang mga tinatanggap na ulat o tagubilin.

Ang isa pang bahagi ng pahatid ng lupon sa pamamagitan ni Mr. MacMurray ay nagsasabi ng ganitong:

"Ang mga dagdag na pahayag na hindi nakasulat ay diringgin ng lupon sa idaraos na hayag na papulong na sisimulan sa ika 9 ng umaga ng ika 15 ng Septiyembre ng 1937, sa bulwagan ng dating Senado, gusali ng kapulungang pangbansa. Ang mga makapagsasalita ay yaong mga nakapagharap lamang ng mga pahayag na nakasulat. Sa napaharap na kailangan ay dapat liwanagin ang kailangang panahon sa pagsasalita."

Hinggil sa gawain dito ng lupon ay sinabi naman ng komisionado Paul V. McNutt na kabilang siya sa mga magsasalaysay o magpahayag, at ang kanyang mga sasabihin ay ihahayag sa takdang panahon.

pinamumunuan ni teniente Botiv at dinakip sina Anacleto Almerana at Lino Dizon na nangasiwa sa miting. Ang dalawa ay siniyasat sa kuartel ng Konstabularia at nang makalaya ay sinabing binalaan silang sasaktan ng mga konstable kung magpanatulov sa pagdaraos ng mga miting.

Sa mga lipunang politiko ay hindi ipinahalagahan ang sumbong sa Gobernador Heneral na nilalaman ng isang sulat na walang lagda, at pinag-aalinlanganan ang diumano'y pagbabanta ng Konstabularia sa dalawang lider na sosyalista at komunista sa Karpanggan. Pinalalagay na ang mga sumbong ay walang tanging layon kundi ang mabalisa lamang ang mga naglingkod sa pamahalaan at ang mga mamamayan.

40,000 Sample Ballots, 2,500 Posters Now In

Forty thousand sample ballots have already been received by the province from the Coalition headquarters at Manila for apportionment among the seven coalition candidates in the division of Cebu. Together with this shipment were also 2,500 posters bearing the names of Senate President Quezon and Senator Osmeña in big red types, announcing the candidacies of the two for president and vice-president, respectively of the Commonwealth.

El Centenario Aug. 17-37

Como celebra Quezon sus cumpleaños

Manila, Agosto 19-(Por radio)—Este dia, 19 de Agosto, Su Excelencia el Presidente de Filipinas, Manuel L. Quezon, celebrara su 59 cumpleaños oyendo misa en las primeras horas de la mañana de hoy en la capilla del Colegio de San Juan de Letran, su alma mater. Despues de la misa, el resto del dia lo pasara Su Excelencia des cansando en el seno de su hogar con su familia, hasta a las cuatro de la tarde en que recibira a los visitantes en el Palacio de Malacañang.

En todo el pais y bajo los auspicios de la Liga Antituberculosa se celebraran grandiosas fiestas sociales con mo tivo

de este 59 cumpleaños del primer magistrado de nuestra nacion.

Taliba

Aug. 10 - 37

Kanan: Nang ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ng commonwealth ay batiin ni Texanita Eleanor Akers ng tanghalan ng Pan American at ng pangkat ng mga pilipinong nagsisipahiran sa ciudad ng Dallas, Texas. Sa panahong itinigil ng pangulong Quezon sa nasabing ciudad, siya ay ginawang "embajador plenipotenciario" ng tanghalang pangdaigdig.

Aug. 18 - 37

Tigmanalen

Si Aglipay Gilangaw Sa Didto sa Iloilo Busa Mipauli Na Lamang

Manila Agosto 17.—Ang miting de avance sa mga koalisyonistas sa ti-buok Pilipinas pagahimoon unya sa 31 ning bulana diin dunay pagahimoonong tigum sa 11 ka lalawigan, sumala sa gikasabutan sa mga gobernador sa buhatan sa kuwartel-heneral sa koalisyon.

Sa maong adlaw ang tanang lalawigan maghimog miting ug sa Manila si Presidente Quezon ug si Senador Osmeña mohatag ug pakigpulong nga isabwag sa radyo sa Manila. Si Senador Osmeña sukad masukad wala pa makahatag ug pakigpulong nga tinagalag. Apan sa maong miting nga pagahimoon unya sa 31 sa Agosto didto sa Manila mohatag siyang pakigpulong nga Tinagalag.

Samtang sa Manila giandam ang pagsaulog sa tanang lalawigan sa mga kasundalohan sa koalisyon si Aglipay nganagkampanya karon didto sa Iloilo, mao pa makadawat ug labing mingaw nga pagabut didto. Sa iyang pagabut sakay sa ayroplanong gikan sa Manila uban sa iyang kandidatong komunista pagka bise, mao day misugat kaniya ang paring Aglipayano ug mipadayon lamang dayon sa kombento diin mao day miabiabi kaniya ang mga paring Aglipayano. Walay mga politiko kun lider nga dili pari nga miadto kaniya. Busa tungod niining iyang pagkapakyas migikan nga sama da sa wala hibalo nga didto siya sa Iloilo.

Ang iyang gibuhat mao hinoon ang pagpakita niya sa matuod niyang taras. Sa nakigkita siya sa tinugyanan sa pamantalaan sa Iloilo gipangutana siya kon tinuod bang dili siya modawat sa suweldo nga P30,000 alang sa presidente. Kini iyang gitubag sa tubag nga dili angay alang sa usa ka kandidato. Iyang gihulga ang uangutana kaniya nga kon siya pa ang anaa sa gahum ang mahitabo mao nga ipadala siya sa Guam.

Kining taras ni Aglipay nakapainit sa mga pamantalaan sa Iloilo ug busa giataki isya.



Taliba Aug. 14 - 37

Naririnig uli ang paglalakbay ng pangulo

Sa mga lipunang mapaniniwalaan ay nahiwatigan kagabi na ang pangulong Quezon ay maaaring tumulak na patungong Estados Unidos sa isa sa mga unang araw ng buwang papasok, at mula roon ay binabalak na magtuloy sa mga republika ng Amerika Latina malaon nang ibig niyang madalaw. Hinggil sa bagong balitang ito ay naririnig na maaaring maliban sa ibang araw ang pag-alis ng espiker Jose Yulo ng asamblea nasional na pangsamantalang nakatakda sa ika 23 ng buwang lumalakad.

Hindi natamo kagabi ang patibay na opisial sa mga balak na ito ng pinunong tagapagpaganap at wala ring ano mang pahiwatig tungkol sa maaaring layunin ng kaniyang paglalakbay, sakaling matutuloy nga. Ang tanging hayag sa madla ay matagal na niyang binabalak na dumalaw sa mga bansa ng Amerika Latina upang maipakilala roon ang mabuting kalooban ng Pilipinas. Ang paglalakbay na ito ay iniurong dahil sa pagdidalag ng digmaan sa Europa, subalit hindi naman lubusang tinatalikuran ng Pangulo.

Alinsunod sa mga bagong balita, ang pangulong Quezon ay maaaring tumulak sa pamamagitan ng sasakyang President Coolidge sa ika 4 ng Septiembre. Ang espiker Yulo, sangayon diin sa mga nasabing balita, ay sasabay sa pinunong tagapagpaganap sa halip na gumamit ng clipper sa ika 23 nitong Agosto. Ang paglalakbay ng Espiker na naalinsunod sa isang kapasiyahang pinagtibay ng asamblea nasional nang nakaraang linggo ay upang lakaring malagdaan ng pangulong Roosevelt ang mga balak na pagbabago sa Saligang Batas ng Kapuluan.

May nakalaang P100,000 guguhin

lin na magagamit ng pangulong Quezon sa mga paglalakbay sa labas ng bansa, samantalang ang Espiker naman ay maaaring makakuha ng guguhin sa pondong P50,000 na inilaan ng asamblea sa mga paglalalay sa labas ng alin mang lupon na kaniyang aatasan sa pamamagitan ng kapasiyahan ng asamblea ay maaaring magamit ng Espiker ng nasabing pondo.

Kung magiging katotohanan ang mga balitang ito na umaligawngaw kagabi sa mga lipunang mapaniniwalaan, maaaring makasama sa paglalakbay ang mga kaanak ng pinunong tagapagpaganap at ng espiker, lalo na ng nna, sapagka't magiging mabuting pagkakataon ito kay Gog. Quezon upang makapagpalakas na lalo sa hindi pa natatagalang pagkatis-tis sa apendisitis. Bukod sa kantila ay maaaring magsama pa rin ng ilang pinuno na makakatulo-g sa ano mang gawain na maaaring balikatin samantalang nakikipanayam sa matataas na pinuno ng Estados Unidos at ng mga ibang bansa na dadalawin. Sinasabing kung matutuloy ang balak na paglalakbay ay hindi malalaunan at ihahayag ng Malakanyang ang balita at pasisimulan ang mga paghahandang kailangan.

1937
Tribune Sept 19

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Look Out Aug 14 - 37

MINDANAO ROADS TO GET EMPHASIS

Public Works in Moroland Will Take Lion's Share of 1938 Appropriations

Greater emphasis on the construction of more roads in Mindanao will be laid by the national government in the preparation of the 1938 public works bills which is being undertaken by the department of public works and communications.

The department will submit its recommendations for more road construction in the Moroland to President Manuel L. Quezon when the regular session of the National Assembly opens on October 16.

The funds to be set aside for Mindanao, which will amount to about P2,000,000, will be devoted to the construction of inter-provincial roads, especially those connecting Surigao, Davao and Cotabato with Zamboanga.

Lanao will undertake the construction of a beautiful drive-way skirting Lake Lanao, to make the region attractive to tourists.

Assemblyman Tomas Cabili has hopes of securing about P100,000 for the construction of a road around Lake Lanao.

Construction of roads in Surigao to link the province with the rest of the Moro provinces, is considered urgent owing to the development of the mining industry in that province.

The national government is centering its attention on the construction of a network of roads in Mindanao also because it desires to develop the rubber industry on a bigger scale, in line with the plan of the President to invite big rubber interests in the United States to develop the rubber industry in the Moroland, convinced that Mindanao offers one of the world's best rubber possibilities.

Aug. 19 - 37
Monday Mail

P3,000,000 MORE

For Philippines In Coconut Excise Tax Collection

President Quezon has been advised by the U. S. government that coconut oil excise tax collections totalling P3,118,091.08 were made last June and credited to the Philippine trust fund, Malacañan disclosed Saturday noon.

President Quezon spent some time this morning going over the speech which he will deliver at the Far Eastern University at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Chief Executive is expected to elaborate further on his proposal for a partyless government in the Philippines.

Besides observing his 62 birthday on Monday, President Quezon will also inaugurate the new P1,600,000-steel arch bridge across the Pasig river from Arroceros to the Quezon avenue. The ceremonies will be held at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
CATHOLIC ACTION IN THE DIOCESE

Published Weekly
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.
Editor — PEDRO DAGA

EDITORIALS

THE more than One Million Four Hundred Thousands of us, Leyteños and Samareños, join in spirit with those thousands who happen to be at Pier Seven today in extending our most hearty WELCOME to you, Mr. President.

Now more than ever, Mr. President, you deserve it from us—from a people most of whom have consistently disagreed with your policies before, and who now rally behind the banner for which you have so bravely and so brilliantly fought in the States, although, a good number of us do not still favor the shortening of the transition period.

Now, Mr. President, you arrive as a hero—a savior of a nation of 14,000,000 people. Now, we seem to have emerged into a new life, full of vigor and stamina.

When you arrived last 1934 with the Tydings-McDuffie law tucked under your arms, we sulked under our tent, with a we-do-not-care-who-arrives attitude. And we presumed, Mr. President, you must have known the why of it.

But now, we have nothing but a feeling of joy, over a victory which we may as well consider as ours. We reiterate then, Mr. President, We Welcome You.

* * * * *

CRIMINALITY in Leyte is not decreasing as one might think it is. Seldom if not often do we hear of a person being stabbed on the leg, here, or one's ear or limbs being missing as a result of a bolo duel, there. In other words, there is hardly any gathering here, however small, wherein there is not a bloody quarrel of some kind, often resulting in one or more persons being rushed to the hospital or the cemetery itself.

It is a sight, indeed, so depressing, but more it becomes so, when we hear that the majority of those who are at present languishing in jail are young men who have had some experience of school life for a couple of years.

We often read in the papers of the government moving heaven and earth in order to organize an efficient police system that in some way or other may accelerate criminality in portions of our country where it is rampant.

Although we still believe in the saying that an ounce of safety is worth a pound of prevention, the concentration of such forces in a certain place constitute more or less a blot to the character and moral integrity of the people living in that particular place as a whole. For, the presence of a good number

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TODOS LOS VETERANOS DE LA BICOLANDIA VOTARAN POR LOS DOS CAUDILLOS

EP Debate Aug 14-37

Es Una Ventaja

EN su discurso pronunciado el domingo pasado ante los jóvenes universitarios, el Senador Sergio Osmeña decía lo siguiente:

"Con la coalición de los dos partidos principales, la lucha en los comicios será menos sañuda y las elecciones serán más limpias y ordenadas. El Jefe electo del Commonwealth, en vez de sentirse obligado a un partido, se sentirá llamado al poder por la voz de todo el país. Tendrá menos necesidad de pensar en sus partidarios y podrá organizar, si quiere, un gobierno nacional compuesto de los mejores elementos del país. No subirán los incapaces nada más que en consideración a los servicios prestados a su partido, sino que se premiará el mérito y la capacidad, y se podrá poner al frente del gobierno a los hombres más honrados y de mejor preparación para el puesto."

Coincidimos perfectamente con el Senador Osmeña en la apreciación de este punto. Es realmente una de las ventajas de la coalición el desligar al que sea elegido jefe del gobierno de compromisos electorales y de obligaciones para con líderes, que pueden ser excepcionalmente hábiles reclutadores de votantes y estar al propio tiempo enteramente descualificados, por su poca preparación y honradez, para ocupar cargos públicos.

No tenemos ninguna duda de que el presidente del Commonwealth sabrá aprovecharse plenamente de esta ventaja, que le ofrecerá por primera vez la verdadera oportunidad de implantar en el gobierno la rígida regla del mérito.

Una abrumadora mayoría de los 14,000 veteranos de la revolución dispersados en la bicolandia votará por el ticket de la Coalición Quezon-Osmeña para presidente y vicepresidente, respectivamente, del futuro Gobierno de la Mancomunidad. Tal anuncio el general Wenceslao Mercado al cuartel general de la Coalición en un despacho telegráfico cursado ayer.

En dicho telegrama se informa que solamente tres generales de la revolución, con sus respectivos departamentos continuaran fieles al general Aguinaldo, calculandose la fuerza de estos generales no más de 2,000 veteranos de los 14,000 que cuenta la región bicolana.

El Presidente Quezon y el Senador Juan Nolasco, jefe de campaña de la coalición se hallaban

hasta anoche recorriendo Laguna. El Presidente Quezon salió de su casa en traje de campaña activa, ayer tarde. Usaba "barong tagalog" con un sombrero "salakot" nativo.

A un mes del día de las elecciones, las fuerzas coalicionistas han comenzado una notable movilización general. Se está formando un fuerte contingente de oradores que desde Manila irán visitando desde ahora sitios estratégicos para hablar en mítines durante este mes de campaña intensa que precederá el de las votaciones el 17 de septiembre. El contingente de oradores está, según nuestros primeros informes, integrado por oradores en tagalo, inglés, castellano y otros dialectos del país, de primer calibre.

Cont. Look Out Aug. 14-37

of these agents of the law is indispensable only at places peopled by savages and ignorants.

Bloody occurrences may be a common pastime among people of the non-christian tribes, almost all of whom are uncivilized, but when it becomes a common sight among people who pride themselves to be called christians, we begin to look around trying to find out something wrong behind the usual run of things.

Too often we hear of sage men express themselves thus: the ever increasing lawlessness especially among our young may be traceable to their utter lack of confidence in God. To most young men, nowadays, God is no longer the God of the good old days upon whom should rest our confidence and from whom we should ask his Divine protection and help, but, something like a toy or anything that may be discarded at any time or place that suits their fancy.

That's why, in most cases, young men, upon being discharged from jail, go home with a letter from prison authorities to the parish priest of their respective towns, requesting the curate among other things that they should keep tab on the doings of the ex-convict young men.

Humility and kindness, patience and endurance, are real assets of true christians! Ignorance of the above virtues are not the root causes of the frequency of crimes committed by our young here.

James Keefe Is Recommended Chief

Mariano Soto Is Slated to Become Assistant Chief Of Sleuths

James Keefe, formerly chief of the Customs secret service in Cebu and now acting head of that division in the insular customs bureau, has been recommended by Sub-Sec. of Finance Guillermo Gomez who is also acting insular collector of customs, as chief of the division which has been left vacant by the death of former chief del Castillo.

Simultaneously with his recommendation of Mr. Keefe, Sec. Gomez also recommended Mariano Soto as assistant chief of the secret service of the bureau of customs.

All the appointments relative to the personnel of the bureau of customs will probably be taken up by President Quezon.

Advertiser Aug. 18-37

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Anunciando La Coalicion



El cartel mas grande anunciador de la coalicion Quezon-Osmeña en Pangasinan en el solar de D. Joaquin Gonzalez que iluminado todas las noches anuncia la solidaridad del pueblo en las proximas elecciones para la Mancomunidad. Arriba de izquierda a derecha Sres. Miguel Sison, Jose Gonzalez, Servillano de la Cruz, gobernador Provincial, Ricardo Gonzalez jefe de campaña de la coalicion en la provincia, Crispin Fernandez, Narciso Ramos, Angel B. Pine, Modesto Ferrer, Dr. Antonio Sison jefe de campaña de la coalicion. Sentados Sres. Manuel Gonzalez, Toribio Serafica y Alfonso Gonzalez. La fotografia fue tomada con motivo de la renunciacion de los candidatos antis a favor del Rep. Ramos, unico candidato contra Alejo Manag.

Agno Times Aug. 16-37

HIS EXCELLENCY
 Pres Manuel L. Quezon



whose 59th birthday will be fittingly celebrated in all towns of the Archipelago for the benefit of the Antituberculosis Society.

PROVINCE-WIDE OBSERVANCE OF C. HEALTH DAY

Quezon Sends Message To
 Filipino Nation On C.
 Day Celebration

CARE, GUIDANCE

Provincial Governor Sends
 Circular To All Muni-
 cipal Presidents

All municipal presidents in the province of Cebu are enjoined by Acting Governor G. Maramara to take an active part by leading the different elements in the community in the celebration of the National Child Health Day this year, in accordance with the announcement made by Dr. Jose Fabella, of the public welfare commission. A circular to this effect was sent yesterday to the different municipal presidents all over the province of Cebu.

Dr. Jose Fabella, commissioner of health and welfare and chairman of the Child Health Day Celebration committee, announces that this year's Child Health Day will be observed on September 7, in accordance to the decision made by President M. Quezon.

In announcing the celebration of the Child Health Day, President Quezon has the following message:

"Child Health Day which falls on Sept. 7, this year is celebrated annually in recognition of the fundamental fact that the future of our nation depends to a large extent upon the health and wellbeing of the children of today. The important undertaking of safeguarding and promoting child health is as much the duty of the people as of the government. Substantial progress has been achieved in child welfare, but much remains to be done. We must have less infant death and more vigorous children. With intelligent cooperation of the public, the government program for child welfare being carried out by the puericulture centers, the Community Health Social Centers, the Public Health Nursing Service and the schools, can be made more effective. The observance of Child Health Day gives us an opportunity to emphasize the obligation of every one concerned with the care and guidance of children to provide

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El Comercio - Aug. 17-37

Solo Dos Mil Veteranos Apoyaran Al General Aguinaldo En La Bicolandia

Doce mil veteranos de la revolución de los catorce mil que integran los departamentos de la asociación de veteranos en toda la bicolandia, han decidido apoyar el ticket presidencial de la coalición y votarán por el Presidente Quezon y Senador Osmeña para presidente y vice-presidente respectivamente del Commonwealth durante las próximas elecciones, según un informe del General Wenceslao Mercado, jefe de los destacamentos de la bicolandia, recibido en el cuartel general de la coalición.

El General Mercado informa en su telegrama al cuartel general de la coalición que solamente tres generales con sus respectivos departamentos, están hasta ahora disconformes con apoyar el ticket presidencial de la coalición. Estos tres generales tienen una fuerza de no más de dos mil veteranos. Sin embargo, todos los otros departamentos de la asociación en toda la región, según el informe del General Mercado, con un número total de doce mil miembros, apoyarán el ticket presidencial de la coalición Quezon-Osmeña.

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Taliba Aug. 20

Makapipinsala Ang Pagmahal Ng Palay Dito

Kakaunti lamang ang makikinabang samantalang marami ang mahihirapan

Sangayon sa "Tribune" ng ika 7 ng kasalukuyan, ay inihayag ni G. Isauro Gabaldon na pagdating dito sa Pilipinas ng Pangulong Quezon ay kaniyang ilalahad ang daing ng mga magsasaka ukol sa kababaaan ng halaga ng palay dahil sa pamamalakad ng "Naric". Ang gusto raw ni G. Gabaldon ay pataasin ang halaga ng palay upang makinabang naman ng malaki ang magsasaka.

Katakataka na manggaling sa isipan ni G. Gabaldon ang ganyang pagkukurokuro lalo na't isasa alang-alang na kinikilala siyang isang magiting na lider at makabayan. Kung pataasin ang halaga ng palay ay walang pagsalang tataas ang halaga ng bigas. At pagtumaas naman ang halaga ng bigas ay malaking hirap ang aabutin ng kagaya kong bumibili lamang ng salop sa loob sa araw-araw. Sa laman na lamang at ang munti kong kinikita ay nakasasapat pa rin upang makabili ng bigas dahilang ang halaga ngayong umiiral ay katatagan pa. Kapag tumaas ito ay ayawan ko kung ano ang aabutin ko at ng aking kaanak. Ngunit kung ang pagtaas ng halaga ng bigas ay malaki man ang magiging kapinsalaan sa akin, ay lalo't higit doon sa mga walang hanap-buhay. Maramihay ay makaisip tuloy ng masama; lalong dadami ang mga nakawan at harangan, o kundi kaya ay manumbalik na muli ang mga sakdalista at iba pang kapisapang lumilikha ng gulo sa bayan. Iyan ang malaking magiging bunga ng binabak ni G. Gabaldon kung hindi lalong ang takda ang halaga ng palay o bigas.

Sa malalaki ang sahod; doon sa mayayaman at may hanap-buhay o negosio, o doon sa may malalaking asienda na pinagaanihan taon-taon, ang pagtaas ng halaga ng bigas ay walang malaking bagay, subalit sa mahihirap na kagaya ko ay isang napakabigat na pasanin sa buhay. Lubos akong nasisiyahan sa gawain at pamamalakad ng "Naric". Ang halaga ng bigas ay napatatag at nalagay sa katamtaman. Ang bayan ay binubuu ng kagaya kong mahihirap at manggagawa at hindi ng mayayaman.

Sa dahilang ito, ang balak ni G.

adequate facilities and opportunities for the promotion and advancement of child health through co-operative effort.

"I, therefore, call upon all citizens and residents of the Philippines, our business enterprises, all national, provincial and municipal officials, the church, the schools, (public and private), and all other public spirited individuals and institutions to actively assist in the celebration of Child Health Day this year."

Aug. 21-37
La Opinion

Alegria En El City Hall

Una gran alegría reino esta mañana entre los funcionarios tanto ejecutivos como electivos del City Hall, al propalarse una noticia, en el sentido de que el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon no se ha olvidado del problema del desempleo en la ciudad y ha decidido dar a Manila P1,000,000 de los P100,000,000 que el gobierno de la Mancomunidad va a recibir de Estados Unidos, por el impuesto de sisa sobre el aceite de Filipinas.

Se ha indicado que con P1,000,000 el gobierno de la ciudad podrá realizar muchas mejoras públicas y dar así trabajo a centenares de desempleados. La construcción de edificios escolares es una de las necesidades mas importantes de la ciudad, pues, al año el orario público pago en alquileres de edificios mas de P230,00. Otra mejoras de carácter sanitario tambien se podran realizar con la ayuda de un millon de pesos.

Gabaldon na pataasin ang halaga ng palay ay hindi dapat pakinggan kundi bagkus dapat bakahin ng mahihirap na mamamayan.

Ang kurokuro ng ito ay aming ipinaabot sa Pangulong Quezon, sa "Naric" at sa iba pang may kapangyarihan. Tinatawagan namin

ang kanilang pansin na hindi lamang makapipinsala sa bayan ang balak ni G. Gabaldon, kundi ang mga magsasaka, maliban sa ilan, ay hindi rin makikinabang sa pagtaas na ito ng halaga, sapagka't sila'y wala ng palay sa ngayon na ipagbibili. Ngon pang mga unang buwan ay kanila ng naipagbili ang

palay. Kung may makikinabang man ay ang ilang mayayaman na asiendo na hindi nangagsipagbili ng palay noong mga unang buwan ng aniha sa dahilang hindi nila kailangan ang kwalta o sapagka't nagbabakasakali silang tumaas pa ang halaga.

ELIAS DE LA CRUZ.